



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 6]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 9, 2002/ माघ 20, 1923

No. 6]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2002/MAGHA 20, 1923

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांख्यिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 351:—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 51045/एचडी दिनांक 21-09-2001 द्वारा प्राप्त उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार की सहमति से “एनएबीएआरडी अस्सिस्टेंट्स के अधीन गेट वर्क्स सहित बाग बैराज के निर्माण” की संविदा देने और कार्य निष्पादन के संबंध में भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 तथा भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 और/अथवा किसी अन्य कानून(नों) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संशक्त आपराधिक षड्यंत्र प्रत्यनों, दुष्प्रेरणों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए और उन्हीं

तथ्यों से उद्भूत अथवा संबंधित अपराधों में किसी एक से संबंधित किन्हीं अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उड़ीसा राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/64/2001—ए.बी.डी.-II (i)]

हरि सिंह, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSION

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi. the 23rd January, 2002

S.O. 351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Orissa Home Department vide Notification No. 51045/HD dated

21-9-2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Orissa for investigation of offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and Indian Penal Code, 1860, and/or any other law/(s) and criminal conspiracy, attempts, abetments in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in course of same transactions and arising out of the same facts or in connection with one of the offences committed in respect of award of contract and execution of work "Construction of Bagh Baniage including Gate Works under NABARD assistance".

[No. 228/64/2001-AVD.II (i)]
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.352—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 51050/एचडी दिनांक 21-09-2001 द्वारा प्राप्त उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार की सहमति से "आरएल 626 एम से 640 एम तक सिल्ट चैक डैम के शेष भाग के निर्माण तथा यूआईएचडीपी के कोकिलपदार के समीप लिंक कट की खुदाई" की सहायता देने और कार्य निष्पादन के संबंध में अपराध निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 तथा भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860, और/अथवा किसी अन्य कानून/(नों) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संश्लेषित अपराधिक षड्यंत्र प्रयत्नों दुष्प्रेरणा तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए और उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत अथवा संबंधित अपराधों में किसी एक से संबंधित किन्हीं अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उड़ीसा राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/64/2001-ए.वी.डी.-II (ii)]

हरि सिंह, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2002

S.O. 352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Orissa Home Department vide Notification No. 51050/HD dated 21-9-2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Orissa for investigation of offences punishable under the Prevention

of Corruption Act, 1988 and Indian Penal Code, 1860 and/or any other law/(s) and criminal conspiracy attempts, abetments in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in course of same transactions and arising out of the same facts or in connection with one of the offences committed in respect of award of contract and execution of work "Construction of balance portion of Silt Check Dam from RL 626 to 640 M and Excavation of link cut near Kokelpadar of UIHEP"

No. 228/64/2001-AVD.II (ii)]
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.353—चूँकि संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार को स्वापक औषधों तथा मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत कानूनी अवैध व्यापार की गोकथाम के लिए खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्राप्त है, अतः उक्त उपखंड के अन्तर्गत फा. सं. 801/29/2001-फिट एन डी पी एम दिनांक 24-8-2001 के अधीन आदेश जारी करने के संदर्भ में निदेश है कि श्री सुरेश कुमार उर्फ सुरेश चन्द पुत्र श्री लाला राम उर्फ लाल चन्द निम्न 7/545 ए. इन्दिरा पार्क, खाला नगर, गान्धीनगर, दिल्ली को भविष्य में स्वापक औषधों में शामिल होने के फलस्वरूप निरुद्ध तथा केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहाड़ में हिरासत में रखा जाए।

2 चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार यह समझती है कि उपर्युक्त व्यक्ति फरार है जिसके कारण आदेश का पालन नहीं हो सका है।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम के खंड 8 के उपखंड 1 उपवाक्य (ख) द्वारा निश्चित की गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त व्यक्ति को सरकारी गजट में इस आदेश के प्रकाशन के 10 दिनों के भीतर क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय एकक, पश्चिमी खंड 1, वि. सं. 7, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली के सामने प्रस्तुत करें।

[फा. सं. 801/29/2001-फिट एन डी पी एम]

वी. आर. जर्मा, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2002

S.O. 353.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under

Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 issued Order F. No. 801/29/2001-PITNDPS dated 24-8-2001 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Suresh Kumar @ Suresh Chand S/o. Shri Lala Ram @ Lal Chand R/o. 7/545A, Indira Park, Jawala Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from engaging in dealing of narcotic drugs in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person is absconding himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit, West Block No. 1, Wing No. 7, R. K. Puram, New Delhi within 10 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 801/29/2001-PITNDPS]

B. R. SHARMA, Under Secy.

कार्यालय आयुक्त केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

जमशेदपुर, 2 जनवरी, 2002

संख्या 01/ 2002

का.आ. 354:—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (बी) के तहत मुझे प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, डा. एन. के. पी. सिन्हा, आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जमशेदपुर एतद्वारा जमशेदपुर झारखंड स्थित इनलैंड कंटेनर डिपो के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र की परिसीमाओं को निम्नलिखित रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करता हूँ:—

अवस्थिति :—टाटानगर रेलवे क्लासिफिकेशन यार्ड

क्षेत्र :— 4.45 एकड़ (18000 वर्ग मीटर)

चौहद्दी :— (क) उत्तर: टिस्को साईडिंग

(ख) पूर्व: दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे यार्ड

(ग) दक्षिण: दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे क्लासिफिकेशन यार्ड

(घ) पश्चिम: दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे यार्ड

[फा. सं. बी (10) 7/इम्प/एक्स/तक./2001]

डा० एन० के० पी० सिन्हा

आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

CENTRAL EXCISE

Jamshedpur, the 2nd January, 2002

No. 01/2002

S.O. 354—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under sub-section (b) of Section 8 of the

Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), I, Dr. N. K. P. Sinha, Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur hereby specify the limits of the Customs Area in respect of Inland Container Depot at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand as under :

Location Tatanagar Rail way Classification Yard.

Area 4.45 Acres (18000 Sq. Mtrs.)

Boundaries (a) North : Tisco siding
(b) East : S.E. Railway Yard
(c) South : S.E. Railway Classification Yard.
(d) West : S.E. Railway Yard

[C. No V(10)7/Imp/Exp/Tech/2001]

Dr. N. K. P. SINHA

Commissioner

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 355:—बैंकारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10ख की उपधारा (1) और (2) के उपबंध बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि. पर 27 नवम्बर, 2001 से 26 मार्च, 2002 तक की चार महीने की अवधि के लिए या बैंक के नियमित अध्यक्ष और मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी के नियुक्त होने तक, जा भी पहले हो, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 13/5/2001—बीओए (i)]

डी. चौधरी, अवसर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S.O. 355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 10B of the said Act, shall not apply to the Banaras State Bank Ltd. for a period of four months from 27 November, 2001 to 26 March, 2002 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 13/5/2001-BOA (i)]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 356.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10B की उपधारा (9) के उपबन्ध बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि. पर 27 नवम्बर, 2001 से 26 मार्च, 2002 तक अथवा उक्त बैंक के लिए अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की नियमित नियुक्ति होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, उस सीमा तक जहां तक बैंक पर अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की ड्यूटी निर्वाह करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति की चार माह से अधिक अवधि के लिए नियुक्ति करने पर रोक लगाने का संबंध है, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 13/5/2001-बीओए (ii)]

डी. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S.O. 356.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (9) of Section 10B of the said Act, shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beyond a period exceeding four months, apply to the Benares State Bank Ltd. from 27 November, 2001 to 26 March, 2002 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 13/5/2001-BOA (ii)]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 357.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा 2 के उपबन्ध यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता पर 13 जून, 2003 तक की अवधि के लिए उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक उनका गिरवीदार के रूप में मैसर्स स्टैंडर्ड मोपेड कंपनी प्रा. लिमिटेड की 30% से अधिक की प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी की उसकी धारिता से है।

[फा.सं. 15/2/98-बीओए]

डी. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2002

S.O. 357.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

(10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to United Bank of India, Kolkata for a period upto 13th June, 2003, in so far as they relate to its holding of the shares of M/s. Standard Moped Co. (P) Ltd. in excess of 30% of the paid up share capital of the company as pledgee.

[F. No. 15/2/98-BOA]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 358.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिमूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2003 तक दि. पाराभनी जिला मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बैंक लि., पाराभनी, महाराष्ट्र पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(27)/2001-एसी]

एल.सी.टोरा, अवर सचिव,

New Delhi, the 28th January, 2002

S.O. 358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Parbhani, Maharashtra from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31st March 2003.

[F. No. 1(27)|2001-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 359.—रूग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) तथा उपधारा (7) के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा न्यायाधीश श्री जे. बी. गोयल को 1-1-2002 से 30-6-2002 तक अथवा एएआईएफ आर की समाप्ति इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, तक की छः महीने की आगे की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलिय प्राधिकरण (एएआईएफ आर) के अध्यक्ष के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/2/2001-बी. ओ. 1(i)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th January, 2002

S. O. 359.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with sub-section (2) and sub-section (7) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 the Central Government hereby re-appoints Shri Justice J. B. Goel as a Chairman of the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) for a further period of six months with effect from 1-1-2002 upto 30-6-2002 or abolition of AAIFR, whichever event occurs earlier.

[F. No. 7/2/2001-BO-1 (i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 360.—रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) तथा उपधारा (7) के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा डा. जे. के. बागची को 1-1-2002 से 30-6-2002 तक अथवा एएआईएफआर की समाप्ति, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, तक की छः महीने की आगे की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (एएआईएफआर) के सदस्य के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/2/2001-बी.ओ. 1(ii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th January, 2002

S. O. 360.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5A. read with sub-section (2) and sub-section (7) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 the Central Government hereby re-appoints Dr. J. K. Bagchi as a Member of the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) for a further period of six months with effect from 1-1-2002 upto 30-6-2002 or abolition of AAIFR, whichever event occurs earlier.

[F. No. 7/2/2001-BO-1(ii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 361.—रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) तथा उपधारा (7) के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री एम. एस. दयाल को 1-1-2002 से 30-6-2002 तक अथवा एएआईएफआर की समाप्ति, इनमें से जो भी पहले

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हो, तक की छः महीने की आगे की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (एएआईएफआर) के सदस्य के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/2/2001-बी. ओ. -1(iii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th January, 2002

S. O. 361.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with sub-section (2) and sub-section (7) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 the Central Government hereby re-appoints Shri M. S. Dayal as a Member of the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) for a further period of six months with effect from 1-1-2002 upto 30-6-2002 or abolition of AAIFR, whichever event occurs earlier.

[F. No. 7/2/2001-BO(iii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी. पी. वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 362.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का दूतावास मस्कत में श्री बी. एल. नारंग, सहायक को 24-01-2002 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/1/2002]

योगेश नारंग, उप सचिव (कॉन्सुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C.P.V. Division)

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2002

S. O. 362.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri B. L. Narang, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Muscat to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 24-01-2002.

[No. T-4330/1/2002]

Y. C. NARANG, Dy. Secy. (Cons.)

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 363.—राजभाषा नियम, 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), चित्तारंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना, चित्तारंजन, पूर्व रेलवे, कोलकाता, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, सिकंदराबाद तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे, कोलकाता के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों जिनमें 80 % से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करता है।

चित्तारंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना :

1. सुरक्षा आयुक्त कार्यालय
2. मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर (लोका)
पूर्व रेलवे प्रधान कार्यालय
3. भंडार विभाग का बिल अनुभाग
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे
4. सिकंदराबाद मंडल कार्यालय
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे
5. पार्सल कार्यालय, बालाघाट
6. बुकिंग कार्यालय, कामठी
7. मेक्शन इंजीनियर (रेलपथ) कार्यालय, छिदवाड़

[सं. हिन्दी-2001/रा.भा. 1/12/2]
आर. के. सिंह, सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड

MINISTRY OF RAILWAY

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2001

S.O. 363.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for the official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) hereby notify the following offices of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, Eastern Railway, Kolkata, South Central Railway, Secunderabad and South Eastern Railway, Kolkata, where 80% of the staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works :

1. Office of Security Commissioner
2. Office of Chief Mechanical Engineer (Loco)
Eastern Railway Headquarters Office
3. Bill Section of Store Department
South Central Railway
4. Secunderabad Division Office
South Eastern Railway

5. Parcel Office, Balaghat

6. Booking Office, Kamthi

7. Section Engineer Office (PW), Chhindwara.

[No. Hindi-2001/OL-1/12/2]

R. K. SINGH, Secy., Railway Board

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 364.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के प्रयोग के लिए) राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम 4 के अनुसरण में, वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को जिनमें 80 % से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

1. नेशनल टक्सटाइल कॉरपोरेशन (आ.प्र.क. के. एवं माहं)
नि.

विपणन प्रभाग, मँसूर मिल परिसर,
संघिगे रोड, मलेश्वरम,
बेंगलूर-560 003 ।

2. अनुसंधान विस्तार केन्द्र,
केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड,
देवगढ़, जिला देवगढ़,
उड़ीसा ।

[संख्या ई-11016/1/99-हिन्दी]
चन्द्र भान, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2002

S.O. 364.—In pursuance of Sub-rule 4 of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the Ministry of Textiles, whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi:

1. National Textile Corporation
(A P K K & M) Ltd.
Marketing Division,
Mysore Mill Compound,
Sampige Road,
Maileswaram,
Bangalore—560 003.
2. Research Extension Centre,
Central Silk Board,
Devgarh,
Distt. Devgarh,
Orissa.

[No. E-11016/1/99-Hindi]
CHANDER BHAN, Dy. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 365.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 6 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये उत्पादों के मुहरांकन शुल्क की पुनरीक्षित दर अधिसूचित करता है :

अनुसूची

भारतीय मानक सं	भाग	अनु. वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
00001		68	भारत का राष्ट्रीय झंडा (सूती खादी)	1 झंडा	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
00010	02	96	चाय की पेटी के पैनलों के लिए प्लाईवुड	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00010	03	74	प्लाईवुड चाय की पेटियाँ (बत्ते)	एक सेट (12 अद्द)	18000	7000	0.05	1998-09-01
00010	04	89	प्लाईवुड चाय की पेटियाँ (धातु जुड़नार)	एक सेट (12 अद्द)	18000	7000	0.05	1998-09-01
00021		92	बर्तनों के निर्माण के लिए पिटवां एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00035		76	रंग-रोगन के लिए जिक ऑक्साइड	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
00044		91	रंग-रोगन के लिए लौह आक्साइड वर्णक	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
00104		79	तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन, ब्रुश से लगाने वाले, फिनिश देने के सामान्य चमक वाले	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00123		62	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए ब्रुश से लगाये जाने, तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन, फिनिश देने के सेमी-ग्लोस	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00133		93	इनैमल, आंतरिक (क) परत के लिए (ख) फिनिश देने के	एक लिटर	21500	15500	0.18	1998-09-01
00158		81	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए ब्रुश से लगाए जाने वाले बिटूमेनी, काले, सीसा रहित, अम्ल क्षार तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00163		78	तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन, डिपिंग, अग्निप्रतिरोधी	100 लिटर	31000	25000	24.00	1998-09-01
00164		81	सड़क पर निशान लगाने के लिए मिश्रित रंग-रोगन	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00193		82	मृदु-सोल्डर	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00204	01	91	टॉवर काबले, लौह धातुएँ	1 अद्द	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
00204	02	92	टॉवर काबले, अलौह धातुएँ	1 अद्द	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
00205		92	अलौह धातु के टक्करदार कब्जे	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00206		92	टी और स्ट्रेप कब्जे	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00208		96	दरवाजों के हैंडल	1 अद्द	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
00210	93	धूसर लौह की ढलाइयाँ	1 टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
00218	83	लकड़ी के परिरक्षण में प्रयुक्त क्रिओसोट तेल	1 टन	21500	15500	72.00	1998-09-01
00220	88	फेरा-गैली टैनेट फाउंटेनपेन की स्याही (0.1 प्रतिशत लौह अंश)	1 लिटर	15000	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
00245	38	ट्राइक्लोरोइथाइलीन, तकनीकी	1 टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00246	86	सोडियम थर्मोसल्फेट (रबेदार) (केवल फोटोग्राफीय ग्रेड)	1 टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
00248	87	सोडियम बाइसल्फाइड (सोडियम मेटाबाइसल्फाइड)	1 टन	11000	7000	12.00	1998-09-01
00249	79	सोडियम बाइक्रोमेट, तकनीकी	1 टन	11000	7000	12.00	1998-09-01
00250	64	पोटेशियम बाइक्रोमेट, तकनीकी तथा विश्लेषणात्मक अभिकर्मक	एक टन	11000	7000	42.00	1998-09-01
00251	82	सोडा ऐश, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
00252	91	कास्टिक सोडा शुद्ध तथा तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
00253	85	खाने का साधारण नमक	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
00254	73	मैनिशियम क्लोराइड	एक टन	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00260	69	एल्युमीनियम सल्फेट, अलौह	एक टन	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00261	82	कॉपर सल्फेट	एक टन	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
00264	76	नाइट्रिक अम्ल	एक किग्रा.	48000	39500	0.02	1998-09-01
00265	93	हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल	एक किग्रा.	14500	10000	0.18	1998-09-01
00266	93	सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल	एक किग्रा.	18000	12500	0.18	1998-09-01
00269	89	साधारण तथा अल्पताप पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
00273	90	गेंती तथा कुदाली	10 अद्द	18000	12500	1.20	1998-09-01
00274 01	81	फावड़ा (सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए)	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00277	92	जस्तीकृत इस्पात की चददों	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00278	78	बाड़ के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात के कटिदार तार	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
00279	81	टेलीग्राफ और टेलीफोन प्रयोजन के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात के तार	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00280	78	सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00281	91	तारों के साथ प्रयुक्त सरकवां दरवाजों के मृदु इस्पात के काबले	एक अद्द	17500	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
00285	92	कपड़े धोने का साबुन	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00299	89	एल्युमिनो लौह	एक टन	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00301	82	विस्फोटक तथा आतिशबाजी संघटन के लिए पोटेशियम नाइट्रेट	एक टन	26500	20500	48.00	1998-09-01
00302 02 201 92		पानी गर्म करने के लिए बिजली के डुबाऊ हीटर	एक अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00302 02 003 92		बिजली की इस्तरी	एक अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00302 02 030 92		बिजली के विकिरक (रेडिएटर्स)	एक अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00303	89	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए प्लार्डबुड	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00309	92	संपीडित ऑक्सीजन गैस	100 क्यू. मी.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
00318	81	सीसाकृत-टिन-कांसे के इंगट और ढलाईयाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	120.00	1998-09-01
00319	89	फ्री कटिंग पीतल की छड़ें, सरिया और सेक्शन	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
00323	59	परिष्कृत स्परिट (ग्रेड 1 और 2)	100 लिटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00325	96	तीन-फेजी प्रेरण मोटरें	1 कि. वा.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00335	93	ट्रान्सफार्मरों और स्विचगियरों के नये विद्युत-रोधन तेल	1 कि. लि.	42000	30000	6.00	1998-09-01
00341	73	ब्लैक जापान, टाइप ए, बी, सी	एक लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00347	75	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए वार्निश चपड़ा	एक लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	11500	3500	0.12	1998-09-01
00362	91	पॉलिथीन कब्जे	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00366	91	बिजली की इस्तरियाँ	1 अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00368	92	पानी गर्म करने के बिजली के डुबाऊ हीटर	1 अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00369	92	विद्युत विकिरक (रेडिएटर)	1 अद्द	11500	7000	0.90	1998-09-01
00371	79	छत से लटकने वाली व्यवस्था	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00374	79	छत पर लगाए जाने वाले बिजली के पंखे और रेगुलेटर	1 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00384	79	ब्रुश, रंग-रोगन और वार्निश के लिए, चपटे	100 ब्रुश	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00393	85	स्टैम्प पैड की स्याही	1 कि. ग्रा.	14500	10000	0.18	1998-09-01
00398 01	96	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के लड़दार चालक (एएसी)	एक टन	18000	20000	24.00	1998-09-01
00398 02	76	एसीएसआर के क्रोड के लिए इस्पात के तार	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00398 02	76	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित (एसीएसआर) एल्युमीनियम के चालक	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00398 04	94	एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के लड़दार चालक (एल्युमी.-मैगनीशियम-सिलि. टाइप)	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00398 05	92	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए (400 कि. वा. तथा अधिक) के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00398 05	92	एल्युमीनियम चालक अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टता (400 कि. वा. तथा अधिक) के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
00410	77	अतप्त बेल्ड पीतल की चद्दें, पत्तियाँ और पन्नी	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
00411	91	रंग रोगन के लिए टाइटेनियम डाइआक्साइड, एनाटेस	एक कि. ग्रा.	18000	12000	0.01	1998-09-01
00415	78	शटल-कॉक	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.02	1998-09-01
00416	83	क्रिकेट तथा हॉकी की बॉल	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
00417 01	74	फुटबॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01
00417 02	86	बॉलीबॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01
00417 03	86	बास्केट बॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
00417 04	76	नेट-बॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01
00417	6	श्रे-बॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01
00417 06	74	वाटर-पोलो बॉल	एक अद्द	18000	7000	0.24	1998-09-01
00418	78	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए बिजली के टंगस्टन फिलामेंट लैम्प	100 बल्ब	24000	17000	0.60	1998-09-01
00419	67	पुटी, खिड़की की फ्रेम में लगाने वाली	1 लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00427	65	डिस्टेंम्पर शुष्क	1 लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00428	69	डिस्टेंम्पर, तेल पायसनीय	1 लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00432 01	82	मृदु इस्पात और मध्यम तन्यता की इस्पात की छड़ें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00432 02	82	सख्त खिंचे इस्पात के तार	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00444	87	पानी के लिए रबड़ के होज़	100 मी.	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00446	87	हवा के लिए रबड़ के होज़	100 मी.	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00447	88	वैल्विंग के लिए रबड़ के होज़	100 मी.	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00455	89	पोर्टलैंड स्लैब सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
00458	88	कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और प्रबलन रहित)	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00459	92	अप्रबलित नालीदार और अर्धनालीदार ऐस्बेस्टास सीमेंट चद्दें	एक टन	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00482	81	ढके गोल बिजली के वाईडिंग तार के लिए चर्खी (रोल)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	3.00	1998-09-01
00493 01	81	मशीनों के लिए तेल	एक कि. लि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
00507	93	रक्षा अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सामान्य कार्यों वाली ग्रीज़	एक टन	5000	3000	3.00	1998-09-01
00513	94	अतप्त बेल्डित कार्बन इस्पात की चद्दें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00524	83	वार्निश, बाहरी फिनिश देने की, संश्लिष्ट हवा से सूखने वाली	1 लीटर/कि. ग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
00534	92	बेन्जीन	1 किलो लिटर	12000	8500	18.00	1998-09-01
00537	67	टोल्यूइन, शुद्ध, नाइट्रेशन ग्रेड	1 किलो लिटर	18000	12000	19.20	1998-09-01
00539	74	नैफथेलीन	1 कि. ग्रा.	14500	10000	0.18	1998-09-01
00550 01		तिजारियाँ	1 तिवारी	26500	20500	120.00	1998-09-01
00553	79	रोज़िन (गोद रोज़िन)	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00555	79	टेबल पर रखने वाले बिजली के पंखे	एक अद्द	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00560	80	बीएचसी, तकनीकी और परिष्कृत (एचसीएच)	एक टन	21500	15500	6.00	1998-09-01
00561	78	बीएचसी (डीपी)	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00562	78	बीएचसी जल परिक्षेपी-चूर्ण सांद्र	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00565	84	डीडीटी जल-परिक्षेपी-चूर्ण सांद्र	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00573	92	ट्राइसोडियम फॉस्फेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
00574	89	चमकदार सोडियम मेटाफॉस्फेट	एक टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
00583	94	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए घुटने तक के बूट	एक जोड़ा	19000	13000	0.42	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
00586	76	दूरसंचार संकेतन, सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए लेक्लेचे टाइप शुष्क बैटरियाँ	1 बैटरी	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00612	92	भूना हुआ चिकोरी पाउडर	1 टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
00613	84	बिजली के कार्यों के लिए तांबे की छड़ें	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
00623	93	साइकिल के फ्रेम	100 फ्रेम	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00624	91	साइकिल के रिम	100 रिम	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00629	88	साइकिल के हब सम्मुख-आर टाइप	हब के 100 जोड़े	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
00632	78	गामा बीएचसी (लिडेन), पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
00633	85	डीडीटी, पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
00636	88	आग बुझाने के होज़ रबड़ के अस्तर वाले बुने हुए जैकेटकृत	100 मीटर	21500	9500	12.00	1998-09-01
00638	79	शीट रबड़ जाइंटिंग और रबड़ अन्तर्वेशन जाइंटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
00648	94	चुम्बकीय सर्किट के लिए नॉन ओरिएटेड इस्पात की वैद्युत चदरें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
00650	91	सीमेंट के परीक्षण के लिए मानक बालू	एक टन	14500	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
00651	92	लवण काँचा भस्टोनवेयर के पाइप और फिटिंगें	एक टन	14500	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
00691	84	कोयले की खानों में उपयोग हेतु रबड़ रोधित नम्य ट्रेलिंग केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
00692	94	कागज़ रोधित सीसा ढके केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
00694	90	पीवीसी रोधित केबल	100 मीटर	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
00695	86	एसिटिक अम्ल	1 किग्रा.	14500	10000	0.18	1998-09-01
00702	88	औद्योगिक बिटूमेन	एक टन	14500	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
00709	74	विमान के लिए मध्यम सामर्थ्य की प्लाईवुड	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00710	76	समुद्री प्लाईवुड	1 वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00712	84	इमारती चूना	एक टन	23000	15500	1.20	1998-09-01
00715 01	76	लेपित अपघर्षी	1 वर्गमीटर	12000	8500	0.01	1998-09-01
00715 01 02	76	लेपित अपघर्षी	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.01	1998-09-01
00718	77	कार्बन टेट्राक्लोराइड	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00722 02	77	एक फेज वाले सम्पूर्ण करेंट बॉट घंटामीटर (वर्ग 2)	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00722 03	77	तीनफेज वाले सम्पूर्ण करेंट एवं ट्रांसफार्मर से चालित, एक फेजी ट्रांसफार्मर-चालित बॉट घंटामीटर	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
00745	90	हथकरघे पर बुनी पलंग की सूती चादरें	सौ वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
00748	90	हथकरघे पर बुनी सूती धोतियाँ	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
00750	76	हथकरघे पर बुनी सूती लूंगियाँ	1 वर्गमीटर	14500	10000	0.01	1998-09-01
00758	88	हथकरघे पर बुनी अवशोषी सूती गॉज, अवशोषी किस्म	100 वर्गमीटर	14500	10000	0.90	1998-09-01
00771 02	85	चमकदार पकी मिट्टी के सेनेटरी सांघित्र (भाग 2) रसोई एवं प्रयोगशाला सिंक की विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएं	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
00774	84	अंग्रेजी शौचालयों और मृत्रालयों के लिए धावन टंकियाँ (काचाभ)	एक टंकी	48000	39500	2.40	1998-09-01
00774	84	अंग्रेजी शौचालयों और मृत्रालयों के लिए धावन टंकियाँ (दाब इस्पात)	एक टंकी	48000	25000	2.40	1998-09-01
00774	84	अंग्रेजी शौचालयों और मृत्रालयों के लिए धावन टंकियाँ (ढालवाँ लौहा)	एक टंकी	48000	25000	2.40	1998-09-01
00778	84	जल कल कार्यों के लिए ताँबा मिश्र धातु के गेट, ग्लोब तथा रोक वाल्व	एक नग	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
00779	94	पानी के मीटर (घरेलू किस्म)	1 पानी-मीटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00780	84	जल कल कार्यों के लिए स्लूस वाल्व (50 मिमी. से 300 मिमी. तक के साइज वाले)	1 स्लूस वाल्व	24000	17000	2.40	1998-09-01
00781	84	जल सेवाओं के लिए गढ़े ताँबा मिश्रधातु की पेच वाली बिब टॉटियाँ और रोक वाल्व	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
00784	78	पूर्व प्रबलित कंक्रीट पाइप (फिटिंग सहित)	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00797	82	रसायन उद्योगों के लिए साधारण नमक	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
00804	67	इस्पात के आयताकार दाब टैंक	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
00810	91	अन्तर्दाही इंजनों के प्रवेश और निकास वाल्व	100 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00828	79	क्रिकेट के बल्ले	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
00829	78	हॉकियाँ	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
00834	93	हौजरी के लिए घुसर, सूती धागे	100 किग्रा.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00848	74	प्लाईवुड के लिए संश्लिष्ट राल के चपक पदार्थ (फेनोलिक और एमीनोप्लास्टिक)	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
00863	88	पट्टियों के लिए हथकरघा सूती कपड़ा	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
00868	90	सील लगाने का मोम	1 किग्रा.	18000	12500	0.14	1998-09-01
00873	74	द्रव ग्लूकोज	1 मि. टन	42000	35000	14.40	1998-09-01
00878	75	अंशांकित मापन सिलिंडर	100 अदद	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
00882	84	लिंडेन	एक टन	26500	20500	180.00	1998-09-01
00897	82	रेल के डिब्बों के लिए टंगस्टन फिलामेंट के बिजली के लैम्प	100 लैम्प	24000	17000	1.20	1998-09-01
00899	71	टेपिआको सेगो (साबुदाना)	एक टन	19000	13000	24.00	1998-09-01
00903	93	फायर होज पृथि कपलिंग ब्रांच पाइप नोजल	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00908	75	आग बुझाने के बड़े खम्भानुमा हाइड्रेंट	1 नम्बर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
00909	92	स्लूम वाल्व वाले भूमिगत आग बुझाने वाले हाइड्रेंट	एक हाइड्रेंट	11000	6000	2.40	1998-09-01
00915	75	एक निशान वाले आयतनी फ्लास्क	1 फ्लास्क	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
00916	89	18 लिटर के चौकोर कनस्तर	एक टिन	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
00940	89	पानी वाले सुवाह्य रासायनिक अग्निशामक (गैस दाब)	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
00996	79	एक फेज छोटी एसी तथा यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटरें	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01003 01	91	दरवाजों के शटरों के लिए इमारती लकड़ी के पैनल	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01003 02	94	इमारती लकड़ी के पैनल तथा चमकदार गटर : भाग 2 खिड़की तथा संवातक शटर	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01005	92	मक्के का खाद्य स्टार्च (मक्के का आटा)	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.02	1998-09-01
01007	84	कस्टर्ड पाउडर	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
01008	81	सख्त उबली हुई चीनी कनफेक्शनरी	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
01011	92	बिस्कुट	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01015	87	वनस्पति से कमाथे चमड़े से बनी चमड़े की पम्प बाल्टियाँ	100 बाल्टी	18000	12000	1.80	1998-09-01
01026	84	धातु-लोहे की खानों और खदानों में काम आने वाले नम्य अनुगामी केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
01029	70	गर्म बेल्लित इस्पात की पत्तियाँ (गाँठ बाँधने वाली)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01038	83	इस्पात के दरवाजे, खिड़कियाँ और रोशनदान	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01040	87	केल्शियम कार्बाइड, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01046	92	कैश बाक्स	एक कैशबाक्स	42000	35000	4.80	1998-09-01
01051	80	पायरेथ्रम निष्कर्ष	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
01061	82	रोगाणुनाशी द्रव (काला और सफेद)	1 कि. लिटर	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
01063	63	14 मिमी. स्पर्क प्लग	सौ अद्द	24000	18000	1.80	1998-09-01
01065	89	ब्लीचिंग पाउडर, स्थायी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01067	81	सजावटी और बचाव कार्यों के लिए विद्युत लेपित चाँदी के लेपन	सौ ग्राम का चाँदी लगे	19000	13000	6.00	1998-09-01
01068	93	ताँबा और ताँबा मिश्रधातुओं पर विद्युत लेपन द्वारा निकेल और क्रोमियम लेपन	1 वर्ग मीटर लेपित क्षेत्र	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01069	93	संचायक बैटरियों के लिए पानी	1 कि. लि.	21500	15500	3.00	1998-09-01
01079	94	गर्म बेल्लित कार्बन इस्पात की चद्दें और पत्ती	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01084	94	मनीला रस्सियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	60.00	1998-09-01
01109	80	बोरैक्स	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01113	65	अमोनियम क्लोराइड, तकनीकी और शुद्ध	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01115	86	कटिंग तेल, घुलनशील	1 कि. लि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
01117	75	एक चिह्न वाला पिपेट	100 अद्द	16000	11500	9.60	1998-09-01
01135	95	स्वचल गाड़ियों में निलम्बन के लिए पत्तीदार कमानियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01144	80	कमीज के लिए सूती सेल्यूलर कपड़ा	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
01146	81	सीसायुक्त अम्ल संचायक बैटरियों के लिए रबड़ और प्लास्टिक के धारक	एक अद्द	36000	29000	0.18	1998-09-01
01148	82	संरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की रिबेट छड़ें (40 मिमी व्यास तक)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01149	82	संरचना कार्यों के लिए उच्च तनन रिबेट छड़ें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01158	73	कार्न फ्लैक्स	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	00.60	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01159	81	बेकिंग पाउडर	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
01161	79	संरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की नलियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01165	92	दूध पाउडर	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01166	86	संघनित दूध	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01170	92	फैरो क्रोमियम	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01180 01	89	वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर बाहरी किस्म तीन फेजी (सील रहित)	एक केवीए	7000	5500	0.14	1998-09-01
01184	77	सूती वस्त्रादि उद्योग में प्रयुक्त मक्का की माँड	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01186	71	हैसियन और बोरे के कपड़े के करघों के शटल	एक शटल	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
01221	91	रंजकों से बनी फाउंटनपेन्स की स्याही	एक लीटर	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
01222	92	दोहरे सिलिंडर वाली घूर्णी मशीनों के लिए डुप्लीकेटिंग स्याही	एक किग्रा.	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
01223 1	82	गर्बर पद्धति द्वारा दूध की वसा ज्ञात करने का उपकरण (क्यूटाइरोमीटर केवल सैक्शन)	100 अद्द	18000	12000	8.40	1998-09-01
01223 2	82	गर्बर पद्धति द्वारा दूध की वसा ज्ञात करने का उपकरण (लॉक स्टापर्स केवल सैक्शन-2)	100 अद्द	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
01223 3	82	गर्बर पद्धति द्वारा दूध की वसा ज्ञात करने का उपकरण (केवल पिपेट, सैक्शन-3)	100 अद्द	18000	12000	8.40	1998-09-01
01223 6	82	गर्बर पद्धति द्वारा दूध की वसा ज्ञात करने का उपकरण (अपकेन्द्री, केवल सैक्शन-6)	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01230	79	ढलवाँ लौहे के वर्षा पानी के पाइप और फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01237	80	फर्श बनाने के लिए सीमेंट कंकरीट की टाइले	10 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01239 01	90	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए मृदु इस्पात की नलियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01239 02	92	मृदु इस्पात की नलिकाएं और फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
01251	88	जस्ता फॉस्फाइड, तकनीकी	1 टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
01258	87	बायोनेट लैम्प होल्डर	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.80	1998-09-01
01283	95	साइकिल के फ्री-व्हील और चैन	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01287	93	बिजली के टॉस्टर	एक अद्द	42000	35000	1.20	1998-09-01
01293	88	3-पिन वाले प्लग और सॉकेट	100 अद्द	11500	7000	1.20	1998-09-01
01300	66	फिनोलिक संयोजन सामग्रियाँ	एक टन	8000	6000	15.00	1998-09-01
01307	88	एलिड्रन, पायसर्नाय सांद्र	100 लीटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
01308	84	एलिड्रन, घुलनशील पाउडर	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01311	66	इथाइलीन डाईब्रोमाइड	एक टन	21500	13000	24.00	1998-09-01
01312	80	मिथाइल ब्रोमाइड	एक टन	21500	14500	60.00	1998-09-01
01319	83	टैपिओका खाद्य माँड	एक टन	20000	14000	24.00	1998-09-01
01321 01	92	सन की रस्सियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	60.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01322	93	जलसह और नमी सह बनाने के लिए बिटुमेन के नमदे	100 मीटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01328	96	परतदार सजावटी प्लाईवुड	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
01333	78	एक ड्रम वाली मशीनों के लिए डुप्लीकेटिंग स्याही	1 किग्रा.	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
01337	93	इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए लौहे और इस्पात पर विद्युत लेपन द्वारा सख्त क्रोमियम लेपन	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
01341	92	इस्पात के ढक्कनदार कब्जे	100 अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01342	88	तेल दाब चूल्हे	1 अद्द	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
01363	92	काले षटकोणीय काबले, टिबरियाँ और लॉकनेट तथा काले षटकोणीय पेंच	एक टन	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
01364	92	सूक्ष्म और अर्ध-सूक्ष्म षटकोणीय काबले, पेंचदार	एक टन	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
01370	93	टिबरियाँ और लॉक-नट अपघर्षण सतह रबड़ प्रेषण बेल्टिंग	10 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01374	92	कुरकुट आहार	एक टन	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
01391 01	92	कमरे के वातानुकूलन यंत्र	एक एयर कंडीशनर	36000	24000	12.00	1998-09-01
01392	83	दूध के लिए काँच की बोतलें	सौ बोतलें	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01397	90	क्राफ्ट कागज	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01398	82	पैकिंग कागज जलसह बिटुमेन लेमिनेटेड	100 मीटर का एक रोल	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
01422	83	सूती डक	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
01475	78	जल भंडारण क्षमता वाले पीने के पानी के कूलर	एक कूलर	24000	17000	12.00	1998-09-01
01476	79	घरेलू रेफ्रिजरेटर	1 रेफ्रिजरेटर	24000	17000	6.00	1998-09-01
01484	74	रोल की हुई जई (जल्दी पकने वाली)	एक किग्रा.	18000	13000	0.12	1998-09-01
01485	93	मैकारॉनी, स्पेगेटी तथा सिवई	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
01486	78	कॉपर आर्क्सीक्लोराइड, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	48.00	1998-09-01
01488	89	2, 4-डी, सोडियम, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
01489	91	पोर्टलैंड पोजालाना सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
01507	77	कॉपर आर्क्सीक्लोराइड, जल परिक्षेपणीय चूर्ण सांद्र	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01511	79	हाथ से चलाई जाने वाली चारा काटने की मशीन के ब्लेड	एक जोड़ा	21500	15500	0.12	1998-09-01
01515	81	मधुमक्खी के छत्ते	एक छत्ता	9500	1500	0.30	1998-09-01
01534 01	77	प्रदीपन लैम्पों के लिए बेलास्ट	एक अद्द	21500	14500	0.12	1998-09-01
01536	89	पानी, गैस मलजल के लिए अपकेंद्री ढलवां (स्पन) लोहे के दाब पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01537	76	पानी, गैस तथा मलजल के लिए ढलवां लोहे के दाब पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01538	93	पानी, गैस तथा मलजल के लिए दाब पाइपों के लिए ढलवां लोहे की फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01540 01	80	रासायनिक उद्योग के लिए बिना बुझा चूना तथा बुझा हुआ चूना : भाग 1 बिना बुझा हुआ	एक टन	42000	35000	6.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01551	91	टाइपराइटर्स के लिए कार्बनकागज	100 कागजों का बॉक्स	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01554 01	88	1100 वो. तक के पीवीसी विद्युत-रोधी (उच्च घनत्व) केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
01554 02	88	पीवीसी विद्युत रोधी लेपित उच्च घनत्व केबल (3.3 कि.वो. से 11 कि.वो.)	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
01566	82	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए इस्पात के तार का कपड़ा	एक टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
01580	91	जलसह करने तथा जल का प्रवाह बंद करने के लिए	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01592	89	एस्बेस्टोस सीमेंट दाब पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01606	79	स्वचल वाहनों के लिए लैम्प	100 लैम्प	31000	25000	12.00	1998-09-01
01610	89	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए सिलाई मशीन	एक मशीन	48000	25000	1.20	1998-09-01
01626	94	एस्बेस्टोस सीमेंट के भवन निर्माण के पाइप और फिटिंग (भाग 1 से 3)	एक टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
01656	97	दूध तथा धान्य से बना दूध छुड़ाने का आहार	एक टन	31000	21500	120.00	1998-09-01
01658	77	रेशो का हार्ड बोर्ड	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01659	90	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01660 01	82	पिटवां एल्युमीनियम के बर्तन (खाना पकाने के, खाना परोसने तथा खाना रखने के बर्तन)	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01664	92	पशु आहार संपूरण के लिए खनिज मिश्रण	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
01667	31	टॉफियाँ	एक किरा.	18000	12500	0.12	1998-09-01
01675	71	स्टिएरिक एसिड, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
01678	78	शिरोपरि पावर, कर्षण तथा दूरसंचार लाइनों के लिए पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट खम्भें	1 घन पीटर	36000	29000	15.00	1998-09-01
01694	94	टारट्राजीन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किरा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
01695	94	सनसेट येलो, एफसीएफ, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किरा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
01697	94	एरिथ्रोसिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किरा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
01698	94	इंडिगो कार्मिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किरा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
01703	89	जल पूर्ति प्रयोजनों के लिए बॉल वाल्व (क्षैतिज प्लंजर टाइप)	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01711	84	स्वतः बंद होने वाली यॉटिंग	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01718	88	तकुर के सूती फीने	100 मीटर का रोल	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
01720	78	सिलाई के सूती धागे	एक किरा.	23500	16000	0.05	1998-09-01
01726	91	ढलवां लांहे के मेलहोल के ढक्कन तथा फ्रेम	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01729	79	बालू ढले लांहे के स्मॉल तथा सबिंट मल-जल अर्पाशष्ट तथा संवाहन पाइप, फिटिंग तथा सहायकांग	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01739	78	सूती करघे में प्रयुक्त सूती हेल्ड	100 सेट	14500	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
01741	60	लेटेक्स फोम रबड़ के उत्पाद	एक टन	24000	18000	60.00	1998-09-01
01746	92	जूते की पॉलिश, पेंस्ट	एक किरा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
01759	86	फावड़ा	100 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01777	78	धातु के रिफ्लेक्टर वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिदीप्ति पुंज	एक अदद	24000	18000	2.40	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01783 01	93	ड्रम बड़े, बंद सिरे वाले	एक ड्रम	18000	12000	2.24	1998-09-01
01783 02	93	ड्रम बड़े, जड़े सिरे वाले	एक ड्रम	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01784	84	ड्रमों में चूड़ीदार ढक्कन	100 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01785 01	83	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट (अतप्त) कर्षित बल- मोचित तार के लिए सादे सख्त खिंचे इस्पात के तार	एक टन	36000	29000	14.40	1998-09-01
01785 02	83	पूर्व प्रतिबल कंक्रीट (खिंचे तार) के लिए सादे सख्त खिंचे इस्पात के तार	एक टन	21500	15500	13.00	1998-09-01
01786	85	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए अतप्त वेल्लित इस्पात की छड़ें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01795	82	जल पूर्ति प्रयोजनों के लिए फिलर टेंटियां	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
01804	96	इस्पात की तार छड़ों के लिए रेशा क्रोड	एक मीटर	21500	15500	14.40	1998-09-01
01806	75	माल्ट मुक्त दूध आहार	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
01824	78	हवा में छिड़कने का कीटाणुनाशक	100 लीटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
01825	83	एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के दूध के डिब्बे	1 डिब्बा	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01827	89	2, 4-डी के द्रव एमीनअलबण	एक कि.लि.	21500	15500	240.00	1998-09-01
01832	78	मेलथियोन, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
01834	84	कंक्रीट में जोड़ों के लिए गर्म प्रयुक्त सीलबंदी मसाला	एक टन	31000	25000	18.00	1998-09-01
01835	76	रस्सों के लिए इस्पात के गोल तार	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01838 01	83	कंक्रीट (बिटुमेन-सेंचित रेशा) प्रसार जोड़ों के लिए पूर्वनिर्मित धरण सामग्री	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
01848	81	लिखने और छापने के कागज	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01851	75	एक ऑपरेटर वाले आर्क वेल्डिंग ट्रांसफार्मर	100 एएमपी	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01853	61	स्वसंकेतन तथा अर्ध स्वसंकेतन काउंटर वजन करने की मशीन	एक मशीन	20500	14500	12.00	1998-09-01
01855	77	खदानों में वेप्टन तथा मनुष्य की सवारो, दुलाई के लिए लड़दार इस्पात की तार रस्सियां	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01856	77	खदानों में दुलाई के लिए इस्पात तार रस्सियां	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01862	75	स्टड	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01875	92	गढ़ाई के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट, ब्लूम	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01879	87	धातुवर्ध्म ढलवां लोहे की पाइप फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
01884	93	स्वचल वाहनों के लिए बिजली के हार्न	1 हार्न	30000	21000	0.24	1998-09-01
01891 01	91	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए कनवेयर और एलिवेटर्स के रबड़ के पट्टे	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
01891 02	93	कनवेयर और एलिवेटर के लिए कपड़े के पट्टे- ताप प्रतिरोधी पट्टे	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
01891 04	78	कनवेयरों और एलिवेटर्स के लिए कपड़े के पट्टे—स्वास्थ्य प्रयोजनों के लिए	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
01897	83	बिजली के प्रयोजनों के लिए तांबे की पत्तियां	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
01912	84	देशी जूट टिवन	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01914	82	भाग 1 से 5 तक—कार्बन इस्पात की बायलर- नलियां और अति तापक नलियां	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01921	75	रेजिन-क्रोडित टांका लगाने के तार	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
01925	92	बीड़ियाँ	40×500 बीड़ियों का एक कार्टन	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
01929	82	तप्त क्लोजिंग के लिए तप्त गढ़ी हुई इस्पात की रिबेट	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
01943	95	ए-टिबल के जूट के बोरे	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
01965	72	ब्लीचिंग विरंजित तेल के लिए भारतीय मूल की विरंजक मिट्टी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01970	95	हस्त चालित संपीडन नैपसैक स्प्रेयर (दाब रहित अवधारण किस्म)	एक स्प्रेयर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01971	96	हस्त चालित स्टेरप नुमा स्प्रेयर	एक पम्प	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
01972	89	औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए तांबे की प्लेट, चदर तथा पत्ती	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
01977	96	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01978	82	लाइन पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
01989 01	86	खान श्रमिकों के लिए चमड़े के सुरक्षा बूट और जूते	एक जोड़ा	19000	13000	0.24	1998-09-01
01989 02	86	भारी धातु उद्योग के लिए चमड़े के सुरक्षा बूट और जूते	एक जोड़ा	19000	13000	0.24	1998-09-01
01993	93	अतप्त-लघुकृत टिन प्लेट तथा अतप्त लघुकृत काली प्लेट	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
01997	82	ब्यूरेट	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02002	92	बॉयलरों के लिए इस्पात की प्लेटें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02004	91	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए कार्बन इस्पात की गढ़ाइयाँ	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02016	67	सादा वाशर	एक टन	18000	12500	120.00	1998-09-01
02024	88	सिलिको क्रोमियम	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
02028	91	खुले मुँह वाले पाने	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
02037	86	ट्रेसिंग कपड़स	100 वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02039	91	साइकिल तथा संबद्ध प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्पात की नलिकाएं	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02046	95	सजावटी ताप-स्थायीसिलिस्ट रेजिन चढ़ी लेमिनेट की हुई चदरें	एक वर्ग मीटर	120000	108000	0.42	1998-09-01
02052	79	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार	एक टन	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02061	95	साइकिल के लिए आगे की चिमटियाँ	100 चिमटियाँ	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02062	92	भवन निर्माण के लिए इस्पात (गलन वेल्डिंग गुणता)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02074	92	तैयार मिश्रित रंग- रोगन हवा में सूखने वाले, रेड ऑक्साइड जिंक क्रोम, पहले लगाए जा सकने वाले	एक लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
02082	93	पानी गर्म करने के संग्रही स्थायी बिजली के हीटर	एक अद्द	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02083	91	फ्लैश लाइट	100 अद्द	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02089	77	सामान्यतः सह कैनवास डक तथा तिरपाल	100 वर्ग मीटर	26500	20500	6.00	1998-09-01
02092	83	प्लंजर टाइप डायल गेज	1 डायल गेज	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02096	92	एस्बेस्टॉस सीमेंट की सपाट चहरे	एक टन	36000	29000	12.00	1998-09-01
02098	64	एस्बेस्टॉस सीमेंट के भवन निर्माण के लिए बोर्ड	एक टन	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
02121	62	पावर प्रेषण शिरोपरि लाइनों के चालक तथा भूसंपर्क—तार की फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	120.00	1998-09-01
02124	74	सोडियम बाई कार्बोनेट	एक टन	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02126	73	फिनाइल मरक्युरी एसिटेड, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	720.00	1998-09-01
02141	92	जस्तेदार स्टे स्ट्रेंड	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
02142	92	ब्रोमाइन, तकनीकी	एक टन	14500	10000	30.00	1998-09-01
02148	81	बिजली के उपस्करों के लिए ज्वाला सह खोल	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02155	82	अतप्त क्लोजिंग के लिए अतप्त गढ़े ठोस इस्पात के रिबेट	एक टन	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
02161	96	मशीनी औजारों के लिए शीतलन पम्प	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02171	85	सुबाह्य अग्निशामक शुष्क पाउडर वाले	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02191 01	83	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर	एक वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
02202 01	91	सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (प्लाईवुड के सामने के बने)	एक वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
02215	84	प्रदीप्ति लैम्पों के लिए स्टार्टर	1000 अदद	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
02243	71	ड्रिल चक	एक चक	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02255	77	मशीन पेंच निर्माण के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02257	89	कागज आसंजक, द्रव गोंद तथा कार्यालय पेस्ट टाइप	एक लिटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
02266	89	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्पात की तार छड़ें	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02287	70	ड्राफ्टिंग मशीन	1 ड्राफ्टिंग मशीन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02312	67	प्रमोदन टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	एक पंखा	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02326	87	मृत्रालयों के लिए स्वचालित धावन टंकी (चीनी मिट्टी)	एक टंकी	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02326	87	मृत्रालयों के लिए स्वचालित धावन टंकी (इस्पात)	एक टंकी	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02339	63	दोहरे आधानों में सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए एल्युमीनियम रंग-रोगन	एक लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
02344	73	चबाने का तम्बाकू, जर्दा फ्लैक टाइप	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02347	95	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	एक कुकर	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
02358	84	स्थिरीकृत मैथाक्सी इथाइल मरक्युरी क्लोराइड सांद्र से बना नुस्खा	एक टन	18000	12000	120.00	1998-09-01
02365	77	लिफ्टों, एलीवेटों तथा उच्चावकों के लिए इस्पात की तार-निलम्बन रस्सियां	एक टन	24000	18000	24.00	1998-09-01
02373	81	बल्क वाटर मीटर	एक मीटर	24000	17000	12.00	1998-09-01
02386 01	65	कंकरीट की रोड़ी के लिए (कण साइज तथा आकार) परीक्षण पद्धति	एक अदद	14500	10000	2.40	1998-09-01
02396	88	ईंधन भेजने के लिए रबड़ के होज	100 मीटर	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
02397	88	वेफर्स	एक टन	18000	12000	60.00	1998-09-01
02403	91	साइकिल की चेन	100 चेन	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02404	93	माल्ट का निष्कर्ष	एक टन	18000	12000	14.40	1998-09-01
02414	91	साइकिल व रिक्शा के लिए हवा भरे टायर	100 अदद	26500	20500	2.40	1998-09-01
02415	92	साइकिल के लिए रबड़ की ट्यूब	100 अदद	18000	12500	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02418 01	77	नलिकाकार प्रदीप्ति लैम्प	एक लैम्प	48000	30000	0.04	1998-09-01
02422	85	टोपियों तथा बरसातियों के लिए रंगा हुआ सूती कपड़ा, जल प्रतिकर्षी	100 मीटर वर्ग	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
02429 01	87	उत्थापन, प्रयोजनों के लिए गैर अंश शोधित भार लादने की चेन	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
02429 02	70	गिर्रा ब्लॉक तथा अन्य उत्थापन साधित्रों के लिए अंश शोधित भार लादने की चेन	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
02448 01	63	बिजली के प्रयोजनों के लिए आसंजक विद्युत-रोधी फीते (भाग 1) सूती कपड़े के अवस्तर वाले फीते	100 मीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
02465	84	मोटर वाहन के केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	0.30	1998-09-01
02480 01	83	ठोस तने वाले कांच के थर्मामीटर	1 थर्मामीटर	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
02486 01	93	1000वो. और उससे अधिक की शिरोपरि पावर लाइनों के लिए विद्युत्तरोधी फिटिंग	एक टन	18000	12000	120.00	1998-09-01
02494 01	94	औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए V—पट्टे	100 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02507	75	कमानियों के लिए अतप्त वेल्लित इस्पात की पत्तियां	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02508	84	अल्प घनत्व वाली पॉलिइथालीन की फिल्में	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
02512	78	खनिकों के टोपलैम्पों की बैटरियां (सीसा अम्ल टाइप)	एक अदद	26000	19000	0.12	1998-09-01
02547 01	76	जिप्सम भवन—निर्माण, प्लास्टर भाग 1 पहले से तैयार किए हल्के प्लास्टरों को छोड़ कर	एक टन	25000	18000	3.00	1998-09-01
02548 01	96	अंग्रेजी शौचालयों के लिए प्लास्टिक की सीट और कवर (भाग 1 और 2) (सीट और कवर)	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
02548 02	96	थर्मोप्लास्टिक की सीट तथा कवर	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
02552	89	इस्पात के ड्रम (जस्तेदार तथा अजस्तेदार)	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
02553 01	90	सुरक्षा काँच	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
02553 02	92	सुरक्षा काँच—विशिष्ट भाग 2 सड़क परिवहन के लिए	एक वर्गमीटर	42000	35000	0.60	1998-09-01
02556	94	काँचाभ सेनेटरी साधित्र (भाग 1 से 15)	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
02557	94	खाद्य उत्पादों के लिए अन्नाटो रंग	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02558	94	पॉन्सो 4 आर, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
02566	95	बी-टवील जूट के थैले	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02567	78	मैलाथियॉन पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
02568	78	मैलाथियॉन घुलन चूर्ण	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02569	78	मैलाथियॉन, जल परिक्षेपी चूर्ण	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
02573	86	चमड़े के गॉटलेट तथा अंगुली रहित दस्ताने	एक जोड़ा	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
02580	95	सीमेंट पैकिंग के लिए जूट के थैले	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02581	89	पोतवहन प्रयोजनों के लिए गोल बटी हुई जस्तीकृत इस्पात की तार रस्सियां	एक टन	24000	18000	24.00	1998-09-01
02593	84	खनिकों की टोपियों के लैम्पों के लिए नम्य केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
02594	77	धातु काटने वाली आरी के ब्लेड	1000 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02596	80	खनिकों के टोप लैम्पों के लिए बल्ब	100 बल्ब	24000	17000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02635	75	डी सी बिजली के बेल्टिंग जेनरेटर	एक अदद	18000	12000	120.00	1998-09-01
02639	84	पापड़	100 किग्रा.	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02641	89	इलेक्ट्रोड होल्डर (वेल्डन में सहायक सामग्री)	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02645	75	जल-सह यौगिक	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02653	93	निरापद दियासलाई की डिब्बियाँ	10000 बॉक्स	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02664	80	बुझाने के तेल	1 कि.लि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
02675	83	1000 वोल्ट से अनधिक वोल्टता के लिए ढके हुए वितरण फ्यूज, बोर्ड तथा कट आउट	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02681	93	तालों के साथ प्रयुक्त अलौह धातु के सरकवां दरवाजे के काबले (आल्यूमीनम)	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
02682	84	क्लोरोडन पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लीटर	215000	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
02692	89	जल सेवाओं के लिए फेरुल	एक फेरुल	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
02705 02	92	मापन करेंट ट्रांसफार्मर	एक सीटी	24000	18000	4.80	1998-09-01
02705 03	92	संरक्षी धारा ट्रांसफार्मर	एक सीटी	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
02705 04	92	विशेष प्रयोजन के अनुप्रयोगों के लिए संरक्षी करेंट ट्रांसफार्मर	एक सीटी	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
02711	79	सीधे पढ़ने के पीएच मीटर्स	एक अदद	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02713	80	शिरोपरि पावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के गोल खम्बे, सामान्य अपेक्षाएं (भाग 1 से 5 के लिए समान)	एक खम्बा	18000	12500	2.40	1998-09-01
02721	79	जस्तीकृत इस्पात की चैन लिंक फेंस फेब्रिक	10 वर्गमीटर	19000	13000	1.20	1998-09-01
02723	85	अमोनिया ब्रोमाइड	एक टन	14500	10000	30.00	1998-09-01
02730	77	मैग्नीशियम सल्फेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02745	83	अग्नि शमन कर्मियों के लिए हैल्मेट	एक हैल्मेट	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
02771 01	90	नालीदार फाइबर बोर्ड के बक्से	एक बक्सा	26500	20500	0.06	1998-09-01
02780	64	सोडियम ब्रोमाइड, शुद्ध	एक टन	14500	10000	30.00	1998-09-01
02784	71	स्वचालित कोपचेंजिंग पटसन के हथकरघे के लिए शटल	एक शटल	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02785	79	प्राकृतिक पनीर, सख्त किस्म, प्रकृतित पनीर, फैलाने के लिए पनीर तथा मुलायम पनीर	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
02789	72	विशेष रोधित पाल (तिरपाल)	100 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	12.00	1998-09-01
02791	92	घुलनशील कॉफी पाउडर	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
02797	94	पोटेशियम ब्रोमाइड	एक टन	14500	10000	30.00	1998-09-01
02802	64	आइसक्रीम	100 लीटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02818 02	90	भारतीय हैसियन (भाग 2 से 6)	एक टन	9000	6000	8.40	1998-09-01
02830	92	कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट (मानक किस्म)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02831	75	कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट (साधारण गुणता)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02834	86	पावर प्रणाली के शंट संधारित्र	1 केबीएआर	25000	18000	0.60	1998-09-01
02861	80	डाइजिनीन, पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लीटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
02864	84	क्लोरोडन, घुलन चूर्ण	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02865	78	मिथाइल पैराथियॉन पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लीटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
02874	93	भारी सी जूट बैग	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
02876	78	3 जबड़े वाले और 4 जबड़े वाले स्क्रोल चालित स्व-केन्द्रन खराद चक	एक अदद	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
02878	86	सुवाह्य अग्नि शामक कार्बन डाइ-ऑक्साइड टाइप	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02879	75	धातु आर्क वेल्डन इलैक्ट्रोड क्रोड तार के लिए मृदु इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
02888	83	नहाने के साबुन	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02906	84	जलकल कार्यों के लिए स्लूस वाल्व (350 से 1200 मिमी. साइज वाले)	एक वाल्व (साइज 350 मिमी. से 600 मिमी. तक)	24000	17000	12.00	1998-09-01
02910	71	पटसन के चौड़े करघों के लिए शटल	एक शटल	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
02923	95	कार्मोसिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
02924	74	फास्ट रेड ई, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
02925	84	औद्योगिक सुरक्षा हेल्मेट	एक हेल्मेट	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
02932	93	इनैमल, संश्लिष्ट, बाहरी उपयोग के लिए (क) नीचे लेप लगाने हेतु, (ख) फिनिशिंग के लिए	एक लीटर	21500	15500	0.18	1998-09-01
02933	75	इनैमल बाहरी, (क) नीचे लेप लगाने वाले (ख) फिनिश देने वाले	एक लीटर	21500	15500	0.18	1998-09-01
02972 01	79	वस्त्रादि मोटर	एक कि.वा.	26500	20500	7.20	1998-09-01
02980	86	दाब रहित चूल्हे	एक चूल्हा	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
02992	87	विद्युत रोधन प्रतिरोधी टेस्टर	एक अदद	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
02993	75	मोटर साधित्र	एक अदद	26000	19000	0.60	1998-09-01
03017	85	बिजली के पानी गर्म करने के हीटरों के लिए थर्मोस्टेट	एक अदद	20500	14500	0.36	1998-09-01
03039	88	जहाजों के ढांचों के लिए संरचनात्मक इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03055 01	94	चिकित्सा में प्रयुक्त थर्मामीटर	एक थर्मामीटर	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
03062	95	रॉकर स्प्रेयर (छिड़काव यंत्र)	एक छिड़काव यंत्र	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
03063	94	काबले की पेंच चूड़ियों के लिए एक कॉयल वाले आयताकार स्प्रिंग वाशर	1000 वाशर	18000	12000	0.48	1998-09-01
03065	85	कटिंग तेल, स्वच्छ	1 कि.लि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
03074	79	स्वचल प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्पात की नलियां	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03087	85	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए लकड़ी के पार्टिकल बोर्ड (मध्यम घनत्व वाले)	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
03097	80	पृष्ठावरित पार्टिकल बोर्ड	एक वर्गमीटर	30000	21500	0.12	1998-09-01
03098	83	द्रवचालित तेल	एक किलि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
03099 01	92	सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र की स्लिप	500 स्लिप	17000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
03099 02	92	सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र की स्लाइड	500 स्लाइडें	17000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
03104 01	82	घनत्व हाइड्रोमीटर	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
03117	65	सड़कों के लिए बिटुमेन पायस (अनियोनिक किस्म)	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
03118	78	बिजली के जीवाणु इनक्यूबेटर	एक अदद	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
03119	78	तप्त वायु स्टलाईजर	एक अदद	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
03120	78	शिशुओं के लिए इनक्यूबेटर	एक इनक्यूबेटर	27500	19000	120.00	1998-09-01
03134	92	मेनथाल	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
03148	91	स्लाइड बंधन सामग्री	100 किग्रा.	31000	25000	12.00	1998-09-01
03195	92	शंखावर्त तथा सर्पिल कमानियों के निर्माण के लिए इस्पात (रेल के डिब्बों के लिए)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03205	84	अवक्षेपित बेरियम कार्बोनेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03224	79	गैस सिलिंडर वाल्व (एलपीजी सिलिंडर के वाल्व को छोड़कर)	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03231	65	पावर प्रणाली संरक्षण के लिए बिजली के रिले	एक अदद	24000	17000	4.80	1998-09-01
03236	92	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए अधोत्वचीय सिरिज	100 सिरिज	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
03237 01	85	अधोत्वचीय सिरिज, कम क्षमता वाली	100 सिरिज	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
03284	84	ओरगेनों मरकरी ड्राई सीड-ड्रेसिंग निर्मितियां	एक टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
03309	92	घुलनशील कॉफी-चिकोरी पाउडर	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
03315	94	वाष्पशील एयर कूलर (डेजर्ट कूलर)	एक कूलर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03317	83	सुइयां, अधोत्वचीय	1000 सुइयां	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
03319	95	शल्यक्रिया के लिए ब्लेड, अलग हो सकने वाले (बार्ड पारकर टाइप) तथा हैंडल	1000 ब्लेड	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
03323	80	नलिकाकार प्रदीप्ति लैम्पों के लिए दो-पिन वाले लैम्प होल्डर	100 अदद	31000	25000	2.40	1998-09-01
03327	82	पैडल चालित धान श्रेसर	एक पैडल धान श्रेसर	31000	25000	4.80	1998-09-01
03344	65	सिक्के (टकसाल) पैक करने के लिए दोहरे ताने के तिरपाल-जूट थैले	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03383	82	गीला हो सकने वाले सल्फर पाउडर	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
03384	86	बिटूमन पहले लगाया जाने वाला	एक किग्रा./कि.लि.	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
03389	94	यूरिया फोरमल्डीहाइड संचकन सामग्री	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
03390	88	सफाईगोमेनोमीटर, मरक्यूरियल	एक मीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
03399	73	रबड़ उद्योग के लिए जिंक ऑक्साइड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
03413	77	कार्बन कागज के लिए आधार-कागज	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03419	89	दृढ़ अधात्विक तारनालियों की फिटिंग	100 अदद	19000	13000	0.36	1998-09-01
03431	82	स्वचल निलम्बन के लिए शंखावर्त सर्पिल तथा लेमीनेटकृत कमनियों के लिए इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03438	94	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए चांदी मढ़े कांच के शीशे	एक वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	0.02	1998-09-01
03450	94	हाथ से लिखाई के लिए कार्बन कागज	100 शीटों का एक बक्सा	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
03452 02	70	टॉगल स्विच, टाइप 1 और 2	एक स्विच	29000	20000	0.01	1998-09-01
03461	80	पीवीसी (विनायल) एस्बेस्टस की फर्श की टाइलें	एक वर्ग मीटर	20500	14500	0.18	1998-09-01
03462	86	गैर पृष्ठाधारी नम्य पीवीसी फ्लोरिंग	एक वर्ग मीटर	20500	14500	0.18	1998-09-01
03465	66	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साधित्रों और संस्थापनों में प्रयुक्त जोड़ने के यौगिक	एक किग्रा.	16000	11500	1.20	1998-09-01
03466	88	चिनाई सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
03476	87	विद्युत कर्षण के लिए ट्रॉली तथा संपर्क तार	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
03502	94	इस्पात की चारखाने दार प्लेटें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03521	89	औद्योगिक सुरक्षा पट्टे तथा बुनाई फ्रेम	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
03528	66	बिजली की जलसह प्रकाश फिटिंग	एक अदद	21500	14500	0.60	1998-09-01
03536	66	तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन, ब्रश से लगाने वाले, लकड़ी पर पहले लगाए जाने वाले, गुलाबी	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
03537	66	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन फिनिश देने वाले, अन्दर लगाये जाने वाले	1 लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
03549	83	रबड़ के जल चूषण तथा विसर्जन होज, भारी कार्य	100 मीटर	14000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03564	95	डोर क्लोजर (द्रव चालित रूप से नियंत्रित)	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.80	1998-09-01
03575	93	बिटूमेन ड्रम	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
03584	84	कपूर, तकनीकी ग्रेड	एक टन	21500	15500	240.00	1998-09-01
03589	91	जल, गैस तथा मलजल के लिए बिजली से वेल्ड किए गये इस्पात के पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03601	84	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए नलियां	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03623	78	मार्गदर्शी और अपघर्षी रस्सियां	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
03625 01	83	एल्युमीनियम की प्लगनुमा चर्खियों में प्रयुक्त लाने की ताना नलियां	एक टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
03626	78	लॉकड ऑयल वाईडिंग रस्सियां	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
03634	77	गड़कों के लिए हस्तचालित धूल के एम्पलीकेटर	एक एम्पलीकेटर	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03637	66	गैस चालित रिले	एक अदद	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03652	95	पैर से चलाए जाने वाले स्प्रेयर (फुहारक)	एक स्प्रेयर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
03667	93	बी-टिबल वाले जूट के कपड़े	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03669	94	मैलामाइन फार्मलडीहाइड संचकन सामग्रियां	एक टन	18000	12000	60.00	1998-09-01
03677	85	ताप विद्युत रोधन के लिए आर्बिधित रोक और स्लेग वृत्त	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
03686	66	विद्यार्थियों के लिए सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र	एक अदद	18000	12000	2.4	1998-09-01
03687	87	दाब सुग्राही आसंजी कपड़े का टेप	100 मीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
03702	89	वैक्यूम फ्लामस्क (रिफिल)	100 रिफिल	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
03725	66	तापन एलीमेंटों के लिए रोधी तार	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
03735	96	रबड़ के तले वाले कैनवस जूते	एक जोड़ा	27500	19000	0.24	1998-09-01
03736	95	रबड़ के तले वाले कैनवस के बूट	एक जोड़ा	27500	19000	0.24	1998-09-01
03738	75	रबड़ के घुटने तक के बूट	एक जोड़ा	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
03741	90	निःसाधन नलियां	100 अदद	11000	7000	3.00	1998-09-01
03745	78	छोटे चिकित्सा गैस सिलिण्डरों के लिए यॉक नुमा वाल्व संयोजन	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
03748	90	तप्त कार्यों के लिए औजार और डाई इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03751	93	भारी सी कपड़ा	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03757	85	उच्च सामर्थ्य वाले संरचनात्मक काबले और डिब्रियां	एक टन	48000	39500	60.00	1998-09-01
03790	91	हैसियन के बॉरे	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03793	66	लाइव सेन्टर	एक अदद	20500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03811	88	रम	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03818	92	सतत (पियानो) कब्जे	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
03829 01	78	क्षैतिज बेलनाकार और क्षैतिज आयताकार माप स्टैरलाइजर, दाब वाले (अस्पताल) और भेषण उपयोग के लिए)	एक स्टैरलाइजर	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
03829 02	85	भाप स्टैरलाइजर, दाब और उर्ध्व बेलनाकार नुमा	एक स्टैरलाइजर	18000	12900	72.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03830	79	पाइरोजन रहित आमत जल के लिए पानी के भभके	1 स्टरलाइजर	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
03831	79	ऊथले स्टरलाइजर	एक स्टरलाइजर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
03832	86	हस्तचालित चैन गिरियां ब्लॉक	एक चैन गिरि ब्लॉक	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03843	95	पीछे इस्पात लगे फ्लैप कब्जे	100 अदद	19000	13000	0.48	1998-09-01
03854	88	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजन के लिए स्विच	100 अदद	11500	7000	2.40	1998-09-01
03865	93	बीयर	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.0	1998-09-01
03885 01	92	परतदार कमानियों के लिए इस्पात, सपाट सैक्शन	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03885 02	92	परतदार कमानियों के लिए इस्पात, रिब और ग्रुव सैक्शन	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03899	81	जिनेब डब्ल्यू डी पी	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
03901	75	जिराम, डब्ल्यूडीपी	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
03902	75	डाइमिथोएट, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
03903	84	डाइमिथोएट पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
03905	66	थायोमिटॉन, पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
03906 01	95	हस्तचालित सतत नैपसेक स्प्रेयर (पिस्टन नुमा)	एक स्प्रेयर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
03930	94	ज्वाला और प्रेरण कठोरण इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
03944	82	फ्लो कप	एक अदद	14500	10000	2.40	1998-09-01
03948	86	अंशकित उच्च सामर्थ्य इस्पात चैन	एक टन	14500	10000	84.00	1998-09-01
03950	79	स्ट्रूस वाल्व के लिए सतही बक्से	एक बक्सा	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
03975	88	केबल के ववचन के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार, पत्तियों और टैप	एक टन	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
03976	95	खान श्रमिकों के लिए रबड़-कैनवास के सुरक्षित जूते	एक जोड़ा	24000	17000	0.30	1998-09-01
03984	67	दोहरे ताने की आटे की धैलियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
03987	83	सॉरबिटॉल घोल (70 प्रतिशत)	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
03989	84	अपकेन्द्री ढले (स्पन) लौहे के स्मिगॉट और मलजल के पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
03992	80	किडनी ट्रे	एक ट्रे	21500	15500	0.60	1998-09-01
03993	93	उपकरणों के लिए ट्रे	एक ट्रे	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
04003 02	86	पाइप रिंच (भारी कार्य)	एक पाइप रिंच	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04038	86	जल कल प्रयोजनों के लिए फुट (पाव) वाल्व	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04046 01	81	पुरुषों के लिए सूती बुने हुए कच्चे	100 कच्चे	17000	8500	3.60	1998-09-01
04072	75	स्प्रिंग वॉशरों के लिए इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04087	80	हिमोग्लोबिन मीटर के लिए पिपैट और जीव रसायनी कार्यों के लिए रुधिर पिपेट	100 अदद	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04100	88	जिन	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04109	67	कड़ाहियाँ	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
04123	82	चैन पाइप रिंच	एक पाइप रिंच	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04142	67	डिस्कस	एक डिस्कस	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
04148	89	शल्यक्रिया के लिए रबड़ के दस्ताने	100 जोड़े	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
04151	93	संरक्षी हैल्मेट	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
04158	85	बिजली के तापनएलीमेंट, ठोस खंचित नुमा	एक एलीमेंट	36000	29000	1.20	1998-09-01
04159	83	तापन एलीमेंट, ढके हुए खनिज भरे	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04174	77	टाइपराइटर के लिए रिबन, सूती	एक वर्ग मीटर	19000	13000	0.30	1998-09-01
04199	90	द्रव साबुन	एक कि. लि.	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
04224	72	कार्यालयों में उपयोग के लिए इस्पात-तार, स्टैपल, पिनें और क्लिप	एक टन	21500	14500	12.40	1998-09-01
04246	92	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चूल्हे	एक चूल्हा	19000	13000	2.40	1998-09-01
04250	80	बिजली के फूड मिक्सर, खाद्य द्रवन, करने और पीसने की युक्तियाँ	एक अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
04269	81	दलाईशालाओं में प्रयुक्त डैक्सट्रिन	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
04270	92	पानी के कूँओं में उपयोग के लिए इस्पात की नलियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04283	81	गर्म हवा के पंखे	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04288	88	पीवीसी रोधित (भारी कार्य) ठोस एल्यूमीनियम चालकों के साथ प्रयुक्त बिजली के केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
04289 01	84	लिफ्ट और अन्य नम्य कनैक्शनों हेतु नम्य केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
04296	67	गोल छेदने वाले पंच	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
04308	82	अग्निशमन के लिए शुष्क पाउडर	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	00.12	1998-09-01
04320	82	थिरम, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	168.00	1998-09-01
04322	67	एन्डोसल्फान, डी पी (घुलनशील)	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04323	80	एन्डोसल्फान पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
04328	67	एकाक्षा सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र	एक सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
04344	78	एन्डोसल्फान, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
04351	76	दरवाजों के लिए इस्पात के फ्रेम	एक टन	24000	17000	48.00	1998-09-01
04355	77	आग रोधी ब्रेटिस कपड़ा	एक वर्ग मीटर	14500	10000	0.05	1998-09-01
04366 01	85	कृषि जुताई की चकतियाँ	एक चकती	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04368	67	गढ़ाई के लिए मिश्रधातु इस्पात के	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04375	75	सूती बुनी हुई स्पोर्ट्स की शर्टें	100 शर्टें	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04381	67	रोगाणु विज्ञान के लिए सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र	एक सूक्ष्म दर्शी	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04382	7	अरंजित नेत्र चिकित्सा के ग्लास ब्लैक्स	1000 ब्लैक्स	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
04386	88	पुटिंग शॉट्स	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
04396	81	विस्फोटक और आतिशबाजी संघटन के लिए बेरियम नाइट्रेट	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
04398	94	बाल रोलर और बेयरिंग रेसों के लिए कार्बन क्रोमियम	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04431	78	मुक्त कर्तन (फ्री कटिंग) इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04432	88	तल कठोरी करण इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04447	95	सोडियम बेंजोएट, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04448	94	बेनजाऐक एसिड, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक टन	26500	20500	72.00	1998-09-01
04449	88	क्लिस्की	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04450	88	ब्राण्डो	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
04454 01	81	पेटेन्टकृत और अतप्त कर्षित इस्पात तार-अमिश्रित	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
04467	96	कैरोमल सादा	एक किग्रा	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04497	77	16 मिमी. सुवाहय ध्वनि और चित्रमट, चलचित्र प्रक्षेपक	एक अदद	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
04512	78	जूतों के लिए लकड़ी के फरमें	एक जोड़ा	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
04517	86	वेल्डों के लिए ब्रुश	एक ब्रुश	14500	10000	0.05	1998-09-01
04521	77	तेल कुंओं और तेल ड्रिलिंग के लिए तार रस्से	एक टन	31000	215000	72.00	1998-09-01
04533	95	चूषक उपकरण	एक उपकरण	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
04536 01	87	संमिश्र तले वाले स्टेनलैस इस्पात के खाना पकाने वाले बर्तन, ताँबा-विद्युत-निक्षेपित	एक बर्तन	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
04547	92	मोनोक्रोम प्रसारण संचारण के लिए रिसीवर	एक अदद	36000	29000	2.40	1998-09-01
04552	93	यांत्रिक और द्रवचालित स्वचल वाहनों के लिए सुवाहय जैक	एक जैक	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04559	93	एक प्रचालक रेन्टिफायर वाले डीसी आर्क वेल्डिंग पावर स्रोत	एक अदद	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
04580	86	दाढ़ी बनाने के ब्रुश	100 ब्रुश	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04588	86	प्राकृतिक रबड़ कच्चा	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
04605	81	क्रेप पट्टी	100 वर्ग मीटर	8000	6000	2.40	1998-09-01
04615	68	स्विच सॉकेट आउटलेट (नॉन-इंटरलॉकिंग टाइप)	100 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
04654	93	पेराफिन मोम	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
04663	68	जूता उद्योग के लिए स्थायी रबड़ आधारित आसजक	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04665 02	84	सुवाहय बिजली मोटर प्रचालित औजार	एक औजार	43000	30000	3.60	1998-09-01
04687	95	ग्लैंड पैकिंग ऐस्बेस्टॉस	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
04704	85	सिल्वर टिन दन्त अमालगम मिश्रधातु	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
04717	80	जिंक ऑक्साइड स्वयं जुड़ने वाला प्लास्टर	100 वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
04723	78	अण्डा पाउडर	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.48	1998-09-01
04751	94	पोटेशियम मेटा बाई सल्फाइड, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	12000	8500	0.06	1998-09-01
04752	94	सोडियम मेटा बाई सल्फाइड, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04760	92	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू कुकिंग रेंज, ग्रिलर सहित	एक कुकिंग रेंज	24000	17000	18.00	1998-09-01
04766	82	थिरम डब्ल्यू डी पी	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
04783	82	थाइरम बीज उपचार निर्मितियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
04800 05	68	उच्च तापमान के लिए इन्वैलकृत गोल कुंडलन तार	एक टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
04800 09	71	180 तक तापमान सूचकांक वाले इन्वैलकृत गोल कुंडलन तार	एक टन	18000	12000	48.40	1998-09-01
04810	68	घुमायन शीट और कवर रबड़ीकृत	100 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	12.00	1998-09-01
04816	87	स्थायी चुम्बक चक	एक चक	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
04832 01	69	रसायन प्रतिरोधी मोर्टार (सिलिकेट टाइप)	एक टन	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
04832 02	69	रसायन प्रतिरोधी मोर्टार भाग 2 रेजिन टाइप	एक टन	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
04832 03	68	रसायन प्रतिरोधी मोर्टार भाग 3 सल्फर टाइप	एक टन	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
04894	87	अपकेन्द्री पंखे	एक पंखा	8000	5500	3.60	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
04900 01	84	पटसन कालीन पृष्ठाधान कपडा	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
04923	85	संरचनात्मक उपयोग के लिए खोखले इस्पात सेक्शन	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
04927	92	अग्निशामक के लिए बिना अस्तर वाले फ्लस कनवास के होज	100 मीटर	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
04929	78	डाइक्लोरवाँस, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
04947	85	अग्निशामकों में उपयोग के लिए गैस काट्रिज	एक काट्रिज	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
04948	74	सामान्य कार्य के लिए वेल्डित इस्पात की तार फेब्रिक	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
04949	68	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए 2 एम्पीयर के स्विच	100 अदद	11500	7000	2.40	1998-09-01
04955	93	लॉन्जी डिटर्जेंट पाउडर	एक टन	42000	35000	6.00	1998-09-01
04956	77	औद्योगिक प्रयोजन के लिए संश्लिष्ट डिटर्जेंट	एक टन	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
04964	91	सादा बुनी हुई सूती बनियानें	100 बनियानें	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
04984	95	पेयजल पूर्ति, मलजल और औद्योगिक बहिःस्त्राव के लिए भर्ती कार्य के पॉलीइथाइली पाइप	एक किग्रा.	24000	18000	0.06	1998-09-01
04985	88	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए आसुधटय पीवीसी पाइप	एक किग्रा.	24000	18000	0.06	1998-09-01
04989 01	85	अग्नि शमन के लिए झाग यौगिक (प्रोटोन झाग)	एक लिटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04989 02	84	अग्नि शमन के लिए यांत्रिक झागउत्पन्न करने के लिए झाग सांद भाग 2 जलीय फिल्म रूपण झाग (एएफएफएफ)	एक लिटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04989 03	87	अग्नि शमन के लिए यांत्रिक झाग उत्पन्न करने के लिए झाग सांद यौगिक फ्लूरो प्रोटीन झाग	एक लिटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
04990	93	कंक्रीट शटरिंग कार्य के लिए प्लाईवुड	एक वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
05022	89	निर्जमक उपकरण	एक निर्जमक	18000	1000	1.20	1998-09-01
05029	79	बेड स्टेड अस्पताल, सामान्य प्रयोजन	एक बेड	42000	35000	12.00	1998-09-01
05058	96	सोडियम साइट्रेट, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
05077	69	सजावटी प्रकाश व्यवस्था के आडरकिट	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
05086	93	स्टैंसिल पेपर	1000 शीट	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
05100	69	दाँढ़ हाथ से कटिंग के लिए टिबस्ट ड्रिल समानान्तर शैंक, स्टैंव श्रृंखला	100 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05101	91	टिबस्ट ड्रिल, समानान्तर शैंक, जॉबर श्रृंखला	100 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05102	69	टिबस्ट ड्रिल, समानान्तर शैंक, लम्बी श्रृंखला	100 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05103	69	टिबस्ट ड्रिल, मॉर्स टेपर शैंक	100 अदद	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
05117	93	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रयुक्त व्यवसायिक बॉयलर के लिए बर्नर	एक बर्नर	19000	13000	2.40	1998-09-01
05133 02	69	विद्युत साधन खोल के लिए बक्से	एक अदद	21500	15500	0.01	1998-09-01
05135 01	94	हस्त घूर्णी डस्टर (बेली माउन्टेड)	एक डस्टर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
05135 02	94	हस्त घूर्णी डस्टर (सोल्डर माउन्टेड टाइप)	एक डस्टर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
05143	88	समंजनीय सहायक घूमने के लिए बैसाखियाँ	1 अदद	21500	15500	0.30	1998-09-01
05145	69	छड़ी	1 स्टिक	20500	14500	0.12	1998-09-01
05161	69	घरेलू उपयोग के लिए तापन पेडे	1 तापन पेडे	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05175	92	पॉली प्रोपाइलीन रस्सियाँ (3 लड्डें) होजरलेड और 8 लड्डें गुथी हुई	एक टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
051981	93	सोडियम एलजीनेट खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.10	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
05206	83	स्टेनलैस स्टील और अन्य उच्च मिश्रधातु इस्पात मैनुअल आर्क वेल्डिंग के लिए ढके इलेक्ट्रोड	100 अदद	27500	19000	1.20	1998-09-01
05225	92	वर्षा गेज, नॉन रिकार्डिंग	1 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
05244	91	सेफ डिपोजिट लॉकर केबिनेट	1 सेफ डिपोजिट	36000	29000	12.00	1998-09-01
05245 02	71	तार रस्सियों के सिपलीसिंग की पद्धति	1 टन	72000	60000	120.00	1998-09-01
05277	78	डाइक्लोरवॉ ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
05279	69	डिकोफोल, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
05281	79	फेनीट्रोथियॉन, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
05287	89	देशी स्प्रिट (आसवित)	100 लिटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05290	93	आन्तरिक नलको के लिए लैंडिंग वाल्व	1 वाल्व	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
05291	69	शल्य क्रिया मेज द्रवचालित बड़ी	1 टेबल	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
05306	96	सोडियम कार्बोसीमिथाइल, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
05312 01	84	झूलने वाले रोक टाइप रिफ्लैक्स वाल्व	1 वाल्व	20500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
05312 02	86	घरेलू प्रयोजन के लिए झूलने वाले रिफ्लैक्स वाल्व	1 वाल्व	42000	35000	120.00	1998-09-01
05321	69	सोडा लाइम (कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड) अवशोषी	1 टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
05342	96	एस्कार्बिक अम्ल खाद्य ग्रेड	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
05346	94	संश्लिष्ट खाद्य रंग निर्मितियाँ और मिश्रण (द्रव)	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
05346	94	संश्लिष्ट खाद्य रंग निर्मितियाँ और मिश्रण (द्रव)	1 लिटर	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
05348	81	स्टेपल्स	1 पाकेट 1000 स्टेपल्स	26500	20500	0.02	1998-09-01
05349	69	स्टेपल्स	100 अदद	31000	21500	2.40	1998-09-01
05380	76	सोडियम ब्रोमाइट, फोटोग्राफिक ग्रेड	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
05382	85	गैसमेन और सीवर के लिए रबड़ के सीलिंग रिंग	1 अदद	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
05410	92	वांछित रंग के सीमेंट रंग रोगन	1 किग्रा.	21500	15500	0.06	1998-09-01
05411 01	74	आन्तरिक उपयोग के लिए प्लास्टिक के पायस रंग रोगन	1 लिटर	21500	15500	0.18	1998-09-01
05414	95	ग्लेन्ड पैकिंग जूट और हैम्प	1 किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
05423	89	स्वचल निलम्बन के लिए टेलीस्कोपिक टाइप द्रवीय शॉक एब्जोर्बर	एक अदद	31000	21500	0.12	1998-09-01
05424	69	विद्युत् प्रयोजनों के लिए रबड़ मैट	एक मैट	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
05430	81	अमोनिया परिरक्षित सान्द्रित प्राकृतिक रबड़ लैटेक्स	एक टन (डीआरसी आधारित)	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
05444	78	समान्तर शैंक वाले एचएसएस समान्तर हैंड रीमर	एक रीमर	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
05445	78	मोर्स टेपर शैंक वाले दीर्घ नालीदार मशीन रीमर	एक रीमर	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
05455	69	मैनहोलों के लिए ढलवाँ लौहे के स्टेप्स	एक टन	11500	7000	6.00	1998-09-01
05456	85	वायु संपीडक	एक संपीडक	24000	17000	18.00	1998-09-01
05470	69	डीआई कैल्शियम फास्फेट-पशु आहार ग्रेड	एक टन	21500	15500	12.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
05484	78	ई सी ग्रेड एल्युमीनियम छड़	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05485	80	सूती तंतु अपशिष्ट	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05487	92	धातु पॉलिश, तरल	एक किलो लिटर	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
05490 01	77	सोडा-अम्ल सुवाह्य अग्निशामकों के लिए रिफिल	एक रिफिल	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
05490 02	77	फोम वाले सुवाह्य अग्निशामकों के लिए रिफिल	एक रिफिल	18000	12000	00.12	1998-09-01
05490 03	79	सोडा-अम्ल रासायनिक अग्नि इंजिन के लिए रिफिल 50 लिटर क्षमता	एक रिफिल	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
05490 04	79	फोम वाले रासायनिक अग्नि इंजिन के लिए रिफिल 50 लिटर क्षमता	एक रिफिल	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
05507	79	50 लिटर क्षमता के रासायनिक अग्नि इंजिन, फोम वाले	एक अग्निइंजिन	31000	25000	18.00	1998-09-01
05509	80	अग्नि अवमंदन प्लाईवुड	एक वर्ग मीटर	29500	20500	0.12	1998-09-01
05513	96	वाइकेट उपस्कर	एक अदद	14500	10000	2.40	1998-09-01
05514	96	ली शैटेलीयर के लिए उपस्कर	एक अदद	14500	10000	0.60	1998-09-01
05515	93	सहनन फैक्टर, उपस्कर	एक अदद	14500	10000	6.00	1998-09-01
05516	96	परवर्ती प्रवाह वाले वायुपरावर्तक उपस्कर (ब्लेन टाइप)	एक अदद	14500	10000	2.40	1998-09-01
05517	93	कठोरण तथा पायल के लिए इस्पात	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
05520	69	भारी जूतों के लिए फर्मे, लकड़ी	एक जोड़ा	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
05531	88	ऐम्बेस्टॉस-सीमेंट दाब पाइपों के लिए ढलवाँ लौहा स्पेशल	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05557	95	औद्योगिक तथा सुरक्षा रबड़ के जूते घुटनों तक के	एक जोड़ा	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
05560	70	यंग सर्टॉक के लिए मिश्रित आहार	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05592	81	मोनेक्लोरो एसिटिक अम्ल	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.05	1998-09-01
05593	80	एलीगेटर टाइप पट्टा बंधन सामग्री	100 सैट	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
05604	84	सार्विक गियर रहित हस्त चालित खींचने तथा उठाने वाली मशीनें	एक मशीन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05653	88	पिन, पेपर, स्ट्रेट	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
05660	70	तैयार मिश्रित रंगरोगन ब्रश से लगाया जाने वाला एल्युमिनियम-लाल ऑक्साइड, पहले लगाये जाने वाले	एक लिटर/किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
05672	92	पूरक कुक्कुट-आहार के लिए खनिज मिश्रण	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
05676	95	संचकित ठोस रबड़ के तल्ले तथा एड़ी	एक जोड़ा	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
05679	86	खान श्रमिकों के लिए टोपी पर लगाए जाने वाले लैम्प	एक अदद	14500	10000	0.36	1998-09-01
05695	70	चश्मे के लेंस	एक चश्मे के लेंस	24000	17000	0.06	1998-09-01
05707	96	आगार, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
05719	70	जिलेटिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
05759	94	हिमन रोधी शीतक	1 लिटर	21500	15500	0.18	1998-09-01
05780	80	निजतया निरापद विद्युत-उपकरण तथा सर्किट	एक उपकरण	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
05834 03	81	औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए विद्युत टाइमर रिले	एक अदद	44500	31000	1.20	1998-09-01
05852	96	फुटवियर के लिए संरक्षी इस्पात की पंजा टोपी	100 जोड़े	18000	12500	3.00	1998-09-01
05872	90	तप्त वेल्लित इस्पात की पट्टियाँ (बाक्स स्ट्रेपिंग्स)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
05884	93	गुच्छेदार ऊनी कालीन	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
05894	80	रेगमार के लिए रबड़ हौज	100 मीटर	28000	20000	24.00	1998-09-01
05912	70	एनीमोमीटर कप काउंटर टाइप	एक एनीमोमीटर	36000	29000	4.80	1998-09-01
05915	70	एकल गठित रबड़ कृत डब्ल्यूपी कपड़े	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
05919	78	मशीन ब्रिज रीमर	एक रीमर	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
05950	84	शॉट फायरिंग केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	0.30	1998-09-01
05986	92	अतप्त रूपण तथा फ्लैजिंग कार्यों के लिए तप्त वेल्लित इस्पात प्लेटें तथा फ्लैट्स	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
05996	84	सूती बेल्टिंग डक्स	एक टन	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
06003	83	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए दांतेदार तार	एक टन	18000	12000	7.20	1998-09-01
06006	83	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए अलेपित प्रतिबल रहित लड़	एक टन	31000	25000	14.40	1998-09-01
06022	94	फास्ट ग्रीन, एपुसीएफ, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
06030	71	सोडियम प्रोपियोनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक इकाई	21500	15500	0.36	1998-09-01
06031	71	कैल्शियम प्रापियोनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
06036	87	एल्यूमीनेट दन्त छाप सामग्री	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
06037	70	जिक आक्साइडस-यूजिनोल दन्त छाप पेस्ट	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
06047	70	अभिमारजन पाउडर	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
06071	86	सीमा-अम्ल बैटरियाँ के लिए संश्लेषित बैटरी सेपरेटर	1000 अदद	50500	36000	2.40	1998-09-01
06073	71	फर्श और छत बनाने के लिए ऑटो क्लेब प्रबलित सेल्युलर कंक्रीट	10 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
06079	89	अल्प मिश्रधातु ढलवां इस्पात का ग्राइंडिंग मोडिया	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
06106	71	टेबल आपरेशन, द्रवचालित माइनर	एक टेबल	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
06116	92	अन्त चिकित्सा के लिए कुर्सी	एक कुर्सी	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
06135	81	सोडा एश, फ्यूज तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
06155	87	सोडियम कार्बोनेट (मोनोहाइड्रेट)	एक टन	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
06175 02	92	150 मीटरी चुड़ियों के लिए (एम 1 से एम 205) हैंड टेप तथा छोटे मशीन टैप	एक टैप	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
06175 04	91	चुड़ीदार टेप : एम 3 से एम 24 साइज की 150 मीटरी पेंचदार चुड़ियों के लिए लम्बे शैंक मशीन टेप	एक हैंड टेप	21500	15500	1.20	1998-09-01
06177	81	फॉसफोमिडॉन डब्ल्यू एस सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
06216	82	घिरनी ब्लॉक और दूसरे उत्पापन उपकरणों के लिए छोटे सम्पर्क वाली चैन, ग्रेड टी (8) अंशशोधित	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06218	71	मड गार्ड	100 जोड़े	18000	12000	3.00	1998-09-01
062121	71	स्टी विकलांग कैलिपरों तथा धनुबंधनी के लिए श्रोणि बैंड	100 अदद	15500	11000	3.60	1998-09-01
06222	71	विकलांग कैलिपरों धनुबंधनी के लिए जंघा बैंड	100 अदद	15500	11000	3.60	1998-09-01
06223	71	किकलांग कैलिपरों तथा धनुबंधनी के लिए पिंडली बैंड	100 अदद	15500	11000	3.60	1998-09-01
06240	89	द्रवित पैट्रोलियम गैस सिलिंडरों के लिए गर्म बेल्लित प्लेटें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
06248	79	धातु के रोलिंग शटर एवं रोलिंग ग्रिल	एक वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
06307	85	दृढ़ पीवीसी चद्दर	100 किग्रा. पीवीसी चद्दर	31000	25000	24.00	1998-09-01
06312	94	सामान के परिवहन के लिए पॉलीइथलीन धारक	एक कि. लि.	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
06315	92	भारी दरवाजों के लिए फ्लोर स्प्रिंग (द्रवचालित नियंत्रित)	एक अदद	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
06352	91	समान्तर शैक खाँचा मिलिंग कटर	एक कटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
06353	91	समान्तर शैक वाले एन्ड मिल	एक कटर (मिल)	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05354	91	मोर्स टेपर शैक वाले एंड मिल	एक कटर (मिल)	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
05356	93	दूध पेस्ट	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
06365	71	प्रयोगशाला के लिए बिजली के ओवन	एक प्रयोगशाला	26500	20500	120.00	1998-09-01
06385	78	सैकरिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
06388	91	मोर्स टेपर शैक वाले खाँचा मिलिंग कटर	एक कटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
06390	83	कपड़े धोने के लिए बिजली की मशीन (गैर स्वचालित)	एक अदद	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
06392	71	इस्पात-पाइप फ्लैज	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
06406	94	चमकीला नीला एफसीएफ खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-09-01
06419	96	गैस आवरित आर्क वेल्डिंग के लिए संरचना इस्पात के लिए वेल्डन छड़े एवं आवरण रहित इलैक्ट्रोड	एक टन	42000	35000	60.00	1998-09-01
06421	72	कागज छिद्रक दोहरे छिद्रवाला	100 अदद	21500	15000	2.40	1998-09-01
06429	81	हेप्टाक्लोर डीपी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
06438	80	एल्यूमीनियम फॉस्फाइड निर्मितियाँ	एक टन	21500	15500	48.00	1998-09-01
06439	78	हेप्टाक्लोर ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	1.20	1998-09-01
06444	79	सल्फर घुलन पाउडर	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
06446	86	अभरक रोधित तापन एलीमेंट	100 अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06455	72	एक पंक्ति त्रिज्य वाल बियरिंग	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
06538	71	लचकीली सामग्री से बने तीन-पिन वाले प्लग	100 अदद	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
06571	91	न मुड़ने वाली पहियेदार कुर्सियाँ (इंस्टीट्यूशनल मॉडल)	एक अदद	19000	13000	3.60	1998-09-01
06593	72	विद्युत सिरोलांजिकल वाटर बाथ	एक अदद	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
06595 01	93	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए स्वच्छ ठंडे ताजे पानी के लिए क्षैतिज अपकेन्द्री पंप	एक पम्प	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
06616	82	उच्च दाब के पारद वाद्यम लैम्प के लिए बालास्ट	एक बालास्ट	20500	14500	0.60	1998-09-01
06639	72	इस्पात संरचना के लिए षटकोणीय काबले	एक टन	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
06701	85	टंगस्टन फिलामेंट अन्य विद्युत लैम्प	100 लैम्प	31000	21500	0.72	1998-09-01
06747	81	च्यूइंगम और बबलगम	एक टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01
06750	85	अर्न्तदाही इंजन के लिए सिलिंडरअस्तर	एक अदद	21500	14500	0.18	1998-09-01
06793	96	फ्यूमैरिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किरा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
06875 01	73	नियंत्रण-स्विच	एक अदद	24000	17000	1.20	1998-09-01
06875 02	73	पुश बटन तथा संबंधित नियंत्रण स्विच	एक अदद	36000	25000	0.30	1998-09-01
06887	86	डेन्चर आधारित पॉलीमर रेजिन	एक किरा.	11000	7000	0.60	1998-09-01
06901	88	वेल्डिंग कटिंग तथा संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलिंडरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटर तथा	एक अदद	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
06911	92	स्टेनलैस इस्पात की प्लेट, चद्दर तथा पत्ती	एक टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
06915	78	संरचना-इस्पात के लिए इस्पात इंगट (सामान्य गुणता)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
06937	97	शिरोपरि प्रोजेक्टर	एक अदद	42000	35000	6.00	1998-09-01
06946	73	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए अनम्य नलिकाएं और नम्य नलिकाएं (अधात्विक)	एक मीटर	42000	35000	0.30	1998-09-01
06994 01	73	औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दस्ताने	एक जोड़ा	14500	10000	0.06	1998-09-01
07079	95	स्वचल द्रवचालित ब्रेक होज	एक अदद	32500	23000	0.06	1998-09-01
07080 01	92	मैनुअल तथा विद्युत एमटीपी चुषण गर्भपात उपकरण	एक उपकरण	42000	35000	1.80	1998-09-01
07084	73	विद्युत प्रयोजनों के लिए बिटूमेन आधारित भरण-यौगिक	एक टन	26500	20500	36.00	1998-09-01
07085	86	पॉलिएस्टर मिश्रित कमीज का कपड़ा बाजार की किस्में	100 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
07092 01	92	सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु की नलियाँ (वेल्डित नलियाँ)	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
07092 02	87	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु की नलियाँ (बहिर्वेधित नलियाँ)	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
07098 01	88	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए क्रॉस-लिंक वाले पॉलीइथाइलीन विद्युत् रोधी पीवीसी ढके केबल	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
07098 02	85	एक्स एल पी केबल (3.3-33 कि.वाट)	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
07121	73	कारबराइल, डब्ल्यू डी पी	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
07122	84	कारबराइल, डी पी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
07123	93	बालों के लिए तेल	100 लीटर	15000	10000	2.40	1998-09-01
07173	89	खांचेदार पेन-हैड--टैपिंग स्कू	एक किग्रा.	31000	25000	0.30	1998-09-01
07181	86	जल, गैस तथा मल-जल के लिए क्षैतिज-आकार ढलवां लोहे के दोहरे फ्लैज वाले पाइप	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
07185	81	एल्युमीनियम के दूध-बॉयलर	एक दूधबायलर	14500	10000	0.36	1998-09-01
07193	94	कांच रेशे से बने कोलतार पिच तथा ब्रिटुमैन नमदे	100 मीटर	20500	14500	4.80	1998-09-01
07224	85	आयोडीन युक्त नमक	एक टन	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07231	84	प्लास्टिक की धावन टंकियां (वाल्च रहित साइफन नुमा)	एक सिस्टरन	20500	14500	0.60	1998-09-01
07233	91	2, 4-डी इथाइल इस्टर, तकनीकी	एक टन	18000	12500	240.00	1998-09-01
07257	73	घरेलू ट्रंक बनाने के लिए इस्पात	एक ट्रंक	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
07283	92	चमकीली छड़ों के उत्पादन के लिए गर्म तप्त छड़ें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
07285	88	स्थायी तथा उच्च दाब द्रवीय गैसों के लिए जोड़ रहित मैग्नीज इस्पात के सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	7.20	1998-09-01
07299	74	प्रसाधन उद्योग के लिए खनिज तेल	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
07302	74	श्वसन उपकरणों के साथ प्रयुक्त गैस सिलिंडर वाल्वों के लिए वाल्व फिटिंग	एक वाल्व	24000	17000	0.24	1998-09-01
07312	93	वेल्डित अल्प कार्बन इस्पात घुलित एसिटिलीन गैस सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	7.20	1998-09-01
07324	83	ब्रिक्स हाइड्रोमीटर	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
7328	92	संचकन तथा बहिर्वेधन के लिए उच्च तन्यता पॉलीइथाइलीन सामग्री	एक टन	24000	18000	12.00	1998-09-01
07329	74	सुरक्षा रबड़ के लिए फर्मे, धातु, घुटने तक के केनवास के जूते	एक जोड़ा	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
07347	74	एक सिलिंडर उर्ध्वाधर, चार स्ट्रोक वायु शीतित स्पार्क प्रज्वलन इंजन	एक इंजन	33500	24000	1.50	1998-09-01
07371	82	सुरक्षा रेजर ब्लेड	1000 ब्लेड	19000	13000	1.20	1998-09-01
07372	95	मोटर वाहनों के लिए सीसा-अम्ल संचायक बैटरियां	एक अद्द	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
07401	87	विस्फोट तथा आतिशबाजी उद्योग के लिए पैराफीन मोम	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
07402	86	पेयजल के लिए फिल्टर	एक फिल्टर	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
07406 01	84	उर्वरकों की पैकिंग के लिए परतदार जूट के बोरे	सौ बोरे	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07407 02	80	जूट के तिरपाल—कपड़े	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
07408 01	84	ब्लो संचकित पॉलीएलीफिन धारक (5 लिटर क्षमता के)	100 अद्द	26500	20500	1.80	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
07452	90	दरवाजों, खिड़कियों तथा संवातनों के लिए तप्त वेल्लित इस्पात खंड	एक टन	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
07454	91	पहिंएदार कुर्सी मुड़ने वाली हटाए जा सकने वाले हैंडल तथा पायदान	एक कुर्सी	19000	13000	3.60	1998-09-01
07466	94	प्रेशर कुकरो के लिए रबड़ के गार्केट	100 गार्केट	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07532	74	मृदु साबुन	एक टन	14500	10000	24.00	1998-09-01
07538	96	कृषि अनुप्रयोगों के लिए अपकेन्द्री पम्पों के लिए तीन-फेजी स्किवरल केज प्रेरण मोटरें	एक कि.वा.	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07577	86	गैस परीक्षण ज्वाला-सुरक्षा लैम्प	एक अद्द	9500	8500	2.00	1998-09-01
07586	75	खानों के लिए घर्षण टेक	एक अद्द	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
07593 01	86	पावर चालित हवा भरे स्प्रेयर एवं डस्टर भाग 1—नैपसैक टाइप	एक फुहारा	26500	18000	4.80	1998-09-01
07620 01	86	चिकित्सा विद्युत उपस्कर निदान एक्स-रे उपकरण भाग 1—यांत्रिक तथा विद्युत सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	एक मशीन	36000	29000	180.00	1998-09-01
07652	88	स्काइगोमैनोमीटर एनरॉयड टाइप	एक मीटर	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
07653	75	वेल्लिंग तथा कटिंग के लिए मैनुअल ब्लौ पाइप	एक अद्द	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07680	85	अमोनिया गैस निर्जलीय वेल्लित अल्प कार्बन इस्पात गैस सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	7.20	1998-09-01
07681	85	क्लोरीन गैस के लिए वेल्लित अल्प कार्बन इस्पात गैस सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	7.20	1998-09-01
07682	85	मिथाइल ब्रोमाइड गैस के लिए वेल्लित अल्प कार्बन इस्पात गैस सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	7.20	1998-09-01
07708	75	वैक्यूम फ्लास्क	एक फ्लास्क	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
07834 01	87	जल पूर्ति के लिए विलायक सीमेंट जोड़ों के साथ अन्तःक्षेपण संचकित पीवीसी सॉकेट फिटिंग	100 अद्द	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
07866	93	मिश्रित तंतु	एक टन	18000	12000	72.00	1998-09-01
07884	92	शैम्पू संश्लेषित, डिटेर्जेंट आधारित	एक लिटर	9500	6500	0.12	1998-09-01
07887	92	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए मृदु इस्पात की तार-छड़ें	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
07903	95	उच्च घनत्व पालीइथाइलीन बुने कपड़े से बने तिरपाल	100 वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	4.80	1998-09-01
07904	95	कार्बन इस्पात तार छड़	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
07906 02	75	सर्विल संपीडन स्प्रिंग	100 स्प्रिंग	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
07913	75	आद्यात वेधन का समेकन स्टैम	एक समेकन स्टैम	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
07933	75	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए लचकीले पॉलीयूरीथेन फोम	एक कि.ग्रा.	18000	12000	0.36	1998-09-01
07946	76	टोक्सोफोन, ई सी	100 लीटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
07948	87	फेन्थियन पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
07976	76	फोरेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
07983	94	टॉयलेट क्लीनर, तरल	एक लिटर	36000	29000	0.04	1998-09-01
08025	90	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	240.00	1998-09-01
08028	87	क्विनाफॉस, ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08029	85	क्विनालफॉस घुलन चूर्ण	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08034	89	स्वच्छ ठंडे ताजे पानी के लिए निमज्ज्य पम्प सैट	एक पम्पसैट	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
08035	76	उथले कुँए के हथबरमे	एक पम्प	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
08041	90	तीव्र कठोरण-पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
08042	89	सफेद पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
08051	76	स्वचल निलंबन की स्प्रिंग के लिए इस्पात के इंगट	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08052	90	वोल्यूट तथा सर्पिल स्प्रिंगों के लिए इस्पात के इंगट (रेल के डिब्बों के लिए)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08053	76	लकड़ी के स्कू इस्पात के तार के लिए इस्पात की सिल्लियाँ	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08055	76	स्प्रिंग वॉशर के लिए इस्पात की सिल्लियाँ	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08056	76	अपहोल्टरी कमानी तार के लिए इस्पात के इंगट	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08057	76	मशीन स्कू निर्माण के लिए इस्पात के इंगट	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08072	84	किवनालफॉस, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	120.00	1998-09-01
08074	90	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस, डब्ल्यूएससी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08086	91	पहिंएदार कुर्सी, मुडनेवाली जुनियर साइज	एक कुर्सी	21500	15500	3.60	1998-09-01
08112	89	उच्च सामर्थ्य साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
08144	76	बहुददेशीय शुष्क बैटरियाँ	1000 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
08166	88	कोयले में आधारभूत वेधन के लिए घूर्णी वेधन बिट	एक ड्रिल बिट	18000	12000	0.18	1998-09-01
08180	92	घरेलू धुलाई के लिए डिटर्जेंट	एक टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
08183	93	बंधित खनिज ऊन	एक टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
08187	76	डी-टाइप (फ्यूज आधार तथा कैरियर समुच्चय)	100 फ्यूज	24000	17000	3.00	1998-09-01
08189	96	तेल चूषण तथा विसर्जन के लिए रबड़ होज	एक मीटर	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
08229	86	तेल के कुँए के लिए सीमेंट	एक टन	48000	33500	1.50	1998-09-01
08249	94	जिंक सल्फेट, कृषि ग्रेड	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
08255	76	वाहनों के लिए नम्य, भार-वाहन करने वाले पालीयूरीथीन फोम यौगिक	एम किग्रा.	26500	20500	0.60	1998-09-01
08259	76	आम्सोडीमेटॉन- मिथाइल, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08268	86	राइजोबियम टीके	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
08275	76	सूक्ष्मदर्शी के लिए आईपीस	एक पीस	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
08309	93	विद्युत् रोधी केबलों के एल्युमीनियम चालक के लिए संपीडन टाइप नलिका- कार टर्मिनल सिरे	एक टन	18000	12000	240.00	1998-09-01
08311	76	उपकरण ज्यूबेल	100 अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
08329	94	जल, गैस तथा मल जल के लिए अपकेन्द्री ढलवाँ (स्पन) तत्प लोहे के दाब पाइप	एक टन	60000	50500	12.00	1998-09-01
08356	93	टाइटेनियम डाइऑक्साइड खाद्य ग्रेड	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08360	77	पेयजल की आपूर्ति के लिए रचित एचडीपीई फिटिंगें	एक मी. टन	48000	39500	120.00	1998-09-01
08391	97	कुशन बनाने के लिए रबड़कृत कार्बोर चद्दरें	एक टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
08421	77	वालिल टेक	एक टेक	20500	14500	18.00	1998-09-01
08423	94	अग्नि शमन के लिए नियंत्रित परकोलेटिंग होज़	100 मीटर	18000	12000	9.60	1998-09-01
08427	89	धान की भूसी अलग करने की मशीन के लिए रबड़ रोल	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
08442	77	अग्नि शमन के लिए स्टैंड पोस्ट टाइप जल मॉनिटर	एक मॉनिटर	31000	25000	18.00	1998-09-01
08445	91	कारबेंडजिम (एमबीसी) तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	240.00	1998-09-01
08446	91	कारबेंडजिम (एमबीसी), डब्ल्यू डी पी	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
08448	89	स्वजल वाइन वोल्टा करेक्टर (घरेलू उपयोग के लिए स्टेप टाइप)	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
08462	77	स्ट्रालाईजर, सुवाह्य उर्ध्वाधर, दाबटाइप	एक स्ट्रालाईजर	36000	29000	18.00	1998-09-01
08471 01	77	एसीटीलीन जनित्रों की अपेक्षाएं : भाग 1 जल से कार्बाइड तथा कार्बाइड से जल-टाइप के निम्न दाब स्टेशनरी	एक जेनरेटर	42000	35000	2400.00	1998-09-01
08471 02	77	पोर्टेबल, निम्न दाब, जल से कार्बाइड टाइप एसीटीलीन जनित्र	एक जनित्र	42000	35000	1200.00	1998-09-01
08471 04	77	एसीटीलीन जनित्र, मध्यम दाब स्टेशनरी, जल से कार्बाइड और कार्बाइड से जल टाइप	एक जनित्र	42000	35000	2400.00	1998-09-01
08487	77	फोसालोन, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08488	77	फोसालोन, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
08497	82	पैराक्व्यूएट डाइक्लोराइड जल विलेय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08498	77	टेमफॉस, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08500	91	संरचना इस्पात (उच्च तन्यतावली)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08503	86	आई. सी. इंजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के पिस्टन	एक पिस्टन	25000	18000	0.18	1998-09-01
08523	77	श्वसित्र, कनिस्तर टाइप (गैस-मास्क)	एक पूरा सेट	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
08531	86	पट्टा वाहकों के लिए धिरनियाँ	एक धिरनी	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
08540	86	काँच स्वच्छ करने का द्रव	एक लिटर	42000	35000	0.24	1998-09-01
08541	93	फर्श की पॉलिश, पेस्ट	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
08598	87	पट्टा वाहकों के लिए आइडलर और आइडलर सेट	एक आइडलर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
08637	86	अम्ल	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
08703	78	डाइयूरॉन डब्ल्यू पी	100 किग्रा.	21500	15.500	120.00	1998-09-01
08708	78	मैनकोजेब जल परिक्षेपणीय चूर्ण सांद्र	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
08737	95	नये निर्मित एलपीजी सिलिंडरों के लिए वाल्व फिटिंग	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
08748	78	फोर्जित/वेल्लित सीटीसी सेगमेंट (खंड)	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08749	88	गोबर गैस स्टोव	एक गोबर गैस स्टोव	19000	13000	1.20	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08776	88	5 लिटर तक की जल क्षमता के एलपीजी सिलिंडरों की वाल्व फिटिंग	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
08783 04 01	95	निमज्जनीय मोटरों के लिए पीवीसी विद्युत-रोधी कुंडलन तारें	100 लिटर	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
08794	88	एस्बेस्टॉस सीमेंट दाब पाइपों के साथ प्रयुक्त ढलवाँ लोहे के विमोच्य जोड़	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
08808	86	तेल दाब स्टोवों तथा तेलदाब हीटरों के लिए बर्नर	100 बर्नर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
08828	96	1000 वो से कम की वोल्टता के लघु एयर-ब्रेक परिपथ वियोजक	एक अदद	36000	24000	0.18	1998-09-01
08887	95	सड़कों के लिए बिटुमेन पायल (केटियोनिक टाइप)	एक टन	60000	42000	6.00	1998-09-01
08931	93	ढलवाँ ताँबा मिश्रधातु की सजावटी बिब टोटियाँ तथा रोक टोटियाँ	ए अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
08934	78	जल सेवाओं के लिए ढलवाँ ताँबा मिश्रित सजावटी पिल्लर टोटियाँ	एक अदद	18000	12000	0.24	1998-09-01
08944	78	क्लोरोपाइरिफॉस, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08951	78	तार छड़ों के लिए इस्पात के इंगट	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
08959	78	फ्लूक्लोरेलिन, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
08960	78	मिथाइल पैराथियोन, डीपी	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
08962	78	क्लोरोमिक्मूट क्लोराइड जलीय घोल	100 लिटर	21500	15500	48.00	1998-09-01
08963	78	क्लोरोपाइरिफॉस तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	144.00	1998-09-01
08978	92	बिजली के पानी गर्म करने के तात्कालिक हीटर	एक अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
09020	79	पावर श्रेयर, सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ	एक श्रेयर	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
09056	79	टाइपराइटर रिबबन, रेशमी	100 मीटर	19000	13000	0.30	1998-09-01
09066	79	सनेहित कॉटन ग्लैंड पैकिंग	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
09079	89	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए स्वच्छ, अतप्त, ताजे जल के लिए मोनोसेट पंप	एक मोनोसेट पंप	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
09103	79	कंक्रीट के लिए अधिमिश्रण	एक किलो-लिटर/ एक टन	42000	30000	36.00	1998-09-01
09121	79	गैस सिलिंडरों के वाल्व के चैकिंग टाइप (साइज 2) टेपर चूड़ियों के लिए निरीक्षण गेज, 16 में एक टेपर	एक गेज	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
09128	79	भारी कार्य के लिए शुष्क बैटरियाँ	1000 अदद	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
09138	79	एजोटोबैक्टर क्रोकोकम टीके	एक किग्रा.	18000	12000	0.12	1998-09-01
09168	96	स्वचल वाहनों के लिए बातिल टायरों हेतु पूर्ण रबड़ फ्लैप	एक फ्लैप	14500	10000	1.20	1998-09-01
09182 03	93	सेवा कार्य में रस्सी उपचार के लिए लुब्रिकेंट (तेल-ग्रीज)	एक टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
09206	79	जीएलएस लैम्पों के लिए बायोनट कैप	100 अदद	18000	12500	0.01	1998-09-01
09282	79	निलंबन के लिए तार की रस्सियाँ और लड़ें	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
09294	79	रेजर के ब्लेडों के लिए अतप्त वैल्लित स्टेनलैस इस्पात की पत्तियाँ	एक टन	21500	14500	30.00	1998-09-01
09295	83	खाँचेदार वाहक पट्टी के लिए आइडलरो हेतु इस्पात की नलियाँ	एक टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
09301	90	गहरी से पानी निकालने के हथबरमें	एक पम्प	26000	18000	3.60	1998-09-01
09338	84	ढलवाँ लोहे के पैच रोक वाल्व तथा चैक वाल्व	एक वाल्व	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
09354	80	एलक्लोर ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
09355	80	ब्यूटाक्लोर, तकनीकी	एक टन	21500	15500	48.00	1998-09-01
09356	80	ब्यूटाक्लोर, ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
09358	80	ट्राइएलेट, ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
09359	95	फोरेट दाने कैपसूल में बंद	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
09360	80	कारबोफेन दाने कैपसूल में बन्द	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
09362	80	क्यूटाक्लोर दाने	एक टन	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
09368	80	कारबर्ल, दाने	एक टन	27000	18500	36.00	1998-09-01
09370	80	लिंडेन दाने	एक टन	21500	15500	60.00	1998-09-01
09396 01	87	खाद्य तथा ड्रिंकस्टिन प्लेट के लिए गोल खुले टाप के सेनिटरी	एक टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
09430	80	ट्यूब हीमोमीटर	100 अदद	11000	7000	3.00	1998-09-01
09458	94	ऊनी और रेशमी कपड़े धोने के लिए संश्लिष्ट डिटर्जेंट	एक टन	72000	60000	48.00	1998-09-01
09459	80	कठोर सीमेंट पेस्ट, मोटार तथा कंक्रीट की लम्बाई परिवर्तन में मापन में प्रयुक्त उपकरण	एक उपकरण	36000	29000	12.00	1998-09-01
09471 02	80	माड्यूलरी अधो-अंग आर्थोटिक घटक भाग 2 बलयक, स्पल्ट	100 अदद	26500	20500	1.80	1998-09-01
09473	80	फिल्टर टाइप विविक्ट ड्रव रेस्परेटर	100 अदद	31000	25000	12.00	1998-09-01
09517	86	पॉलिएस्टर मिश्रित सूट का कपड़ा बाजार-किस्म	एक मीटर वर्ग	18000	12000	0.07	1998-09-01
09532	80	चक्का एवं श्रीखंड	एक टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
09537 02	81	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए दृढ़ इस्पात की नलिकाएँ	100 मीटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
09537 03	83	विद्युत रोधी सामग्री की दृढ़ सादी तार-नलियाँ	100 मीटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
09537 04	83	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए विद्युतरोधी सामग्री की अनम्य स्वतः रिकवरींग नलिकाकार तार-नलियाँ	100 मीटर	42000	35000	3.60	1998-09-01
09550	80	चमकीली छड़े	1 टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
09562	80	पुलिस फोर्स के लिए अधात्विक हेलमेट	1 हेलमेट	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
09563	80	कार्बन मोनोक्साइड फिल्टर सेल्फरेस्क्युअर	1 अदद	18000	13000	1.20	1998-09-01
09585	80	लेक्लोमीटर	1 अदद	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
09656	80	ट्राइडीमोर्फ पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
09665	81	प्रॉक्सर ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15000	24.00	1998-09-01
09669	80	सीबीआर साँचा और उसके उपसाधन	1 अदद	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
09685	81	रेत के बोरे अरोधित क्यूरोमोनियम रोधित	1 टन	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
09738	90	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए पॉलीअथाइलीन बोरे	100 किग्रा.	17000	12000	15.60	1998-09-01
09740	81	शेविंग क्रीम	1 किग्रा.	31000	25000	0.36	1998-09-01
09755	89	उर्वरकों की पैकिंग के लिए उच्च सघनता के पॉलीइथाइलीन (एचडीपीई) के बुने हुए बोरे	100 बोरे	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
09758	81	अंग्रेजी टट्टियों तथा मृत्रालयों के लिए स्प्राटवाल्च	1 अदद	26000	18000	2.40	1998-09-01
09762	94	फ्लोट वाल्व के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन फ्लोरेट (गोलाकार) पॉलीइथाइलीन फ्लोट	100 अदद	21500	15500	2.40	1998-09-01
09763	88	ऋंडे जल की सेवाओं के लिए प्लास्टिक बिबटोटियाँ तथा स्टॉप वाल्व (राइजिंग रिपंडल)	1 अदद	26000	18000	0.02	1998-09-01
09798	95	एलपीजी मिश्रण के साथ प्रयुक्त दाब रहित रेग्युलेटर	1 रेग्युलेटर	18000	12000	0.30	1998-09-01
09815 01	94	सर्वो मोटर चालित लाइन वोल्टता कंट्रोलर	1 रेग्युलेटर	18000	12000	18.00	98-09-01
09825	93	क्लोरीन गोलियाँ	1000 गोलियाँ	18000	12000	0.48	1998-09-01
09836	81	उक्सप्लोडर	1 अदद	60000	50500	5.40	1998-09-01
09857	90	वेल्डिंग परिपथ में प्रयुक्त एक कोर की नम्य तारें	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
09862	81	तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन, ब्रश से लगाए जाने वाले, बिटुमन, काला, सीसा रहित, अम्ल, क्षारीय जल तथा क्लोरीन प्रतिरोधी	1 लिटर. 1 किग्रा.	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
09886	90	मच्छरदानी	1 जाली	16000	11500	0.60	1998-09-01
09900 01	81	उच्च दाब पारद वाष्प लैम्प	1 लैम्प	72000	60000	1.20	1998-09-01
09937	81	सुवाहय मिथेनोमीटर (विद्युत टाइप)	1 अदद	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
09968 01	88	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए इलास्टोमर विद्युतरोधी तारें	100 मीटर	14500	10000	0.30	1998-09-01
09968 02	81	3.3 किवो से 1100 किवो. तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए इलास्टोमर विद्युत रोधी तारें	100 मीटर	19000	13000	12.00	1998-09-01
09971	81	लैक्टिक अम्ल, गुड ग्रेड	1 मीटर	26500	20500	240.00	1998-09-01
09974 01	81	एचपीएसवी लैम्प	1 लैम्प	42000	30000	1.20	1998-09-01
10013 02	81	जल में धुलनशील टाइप (कॉपर क्रोम आर्सेनिक) लकड़ी परिरक्षी	1 टन	18000	12500	84.00	1998-09-01
10026 03	83	105, 120 तथा 130 ताप सूचक वाली ऊमारोधी घोलक युक्त वार्निश, हवा में सूखने वाली	1 किग्रा.	33500	24000	0.05	1998-09-01
10027	81	650 वा एसी तक की वोल्टता के लिए वायु वियोजक स्विचों की संयुक्त यूनिट तथा पुनः तार जोड़ने वाले फ्यूज	1 स्विच	27500	19000	0.60	1998-09-01
10080	82	ढलाई मानक सीमेंट के मोर्टार घन (केवल घन साँचे) के लिए कंपन मशीन	1 अदद	21500	15500	0.90	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10086	82	सीमेंट तथा कंक्रीट के परीक्षण में प्रयुक्त साँचे	1 अदद	21500	15500	1.20	1998-09-01
10119	82	स्थल पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले तैयार कीटानाशक	100 लिटर	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
10124 01	88	पेयजल की पूर्ति के लिए सीवरोचित पीवीसी फिटिंग	1 टन	18000	12000	48.00	1998-09-01
10198	82	कार्बन इस्पात के सेफ्टी रेजर ब्लेड	1000 ब्लेड	19000	13000	1.50	1998-09-01
10204	82	सुवाहय अग्निशामक यांत्रिक फोम वाले	1 अग्निशामक	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
10212 01	86	व्यावसायिक उच्च विस्फोटकों के लिए रेशों के नालीदार बक्से	100 बक्से	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
10228	82	बच्चों के लिए स्कूल के बस्ते	1 बस्ता	18000	12500	0.30	1998-09-01
10238	82	इस्पात संरचनाओं के लिए स्टैप काबले	1 टन	36000	29000	144.00	1998-09-01
10243	93	2, 4-डी इथाइल इस्टर ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
10319	82	इथीयॉन ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
10322 05 01	85	स्थिर-सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए लैंप पुंज	1 फिटिंग	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
10322 05 02	85	झिरीदार लैंप पुंज	1 अदद	31000	25000	2.40	1998-09-01
10322 05 03	87	मार्ग तथा सड़कों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था के लिए लैंप पुंज उपकरण	1 अदद	17000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
10322 05 05	87	फ्लड लाइट	1 अदद	17000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
10325	89	वनस्पति तथा खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा. के चौकोर टिन	1 टिन	18000	12000	0.06	1998-09-01
10325	89	न्यूमेन कैपसूल अथवा के.ओ. टाइप क्लोजर	1000 कैपसूल	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
10339	88	घी तथा खाद्य तेलों के लिए टिन	100 टिन	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
10350	93	हेयर डाई	1 कि. ग्रा.	18000	12000	0.90	1998-01-90-
10369	82	इथीयॉन, तकनीकी	1 टन	21500	15500	240.00	1998-09-01
10406	83	घंटी संकेतक परिपथों के लिए आन्तरिक सुरक्षण ट्रांसफार्मर	1 ट्रांसफार्मर	18000	12000	3.60	1998-09-01
10532 03	83	अग्नि रोधक द्रव चालित तरल, जल ग्लाइकोल टाइप	1 टन	60000	50500	240.00	1998-09-01
10577	82	लाँस कर्तन पाइप	1 टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
10592	82	औद्योगिक आपातकालीन फव्वारे, आँख एवं चेहरा फव्वारे तथा सम्मिलित इकाइयाँ	1 अदद	18000	12000	12.00	1998-09-01
10617 01	83	वायुरूद्ध संपीडक-उच्च-तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह	1 संपीडक	24000	17000	2.40	1998-09-01
10617 02	83	वायुरूद्ध संपीडक-मध्यम-तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह	1 संपीडक	24000	17000	2.40	1998-09-01
10617 03	83	निम्न तापमान अनुप्रयोग संपीडक	1 संपीडक	24000	17000	2.40	1998-09-01
10633	86	वनस्पति	1 टन	36000	24000	14.40	1998-09-01
10634	86	बेकरी के लिए घी-तेल (चिकनाई)	1 टन	26500	18000	24.00	1998-09-01
10647	83	व्हील बियरिंग ग्रीज	1 टन	18000	12000	36.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10655	83	रबड़ के भाप होज़	100 मीटर	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
10658	83	उच्च क्षमता के शुष्क पाउडर अग्निशामक (ट्रॉली आरोपित)	1 अग्निशामक	24000	17000	24.00	1998-09-01
10662	92	रंगीन टेलीविजन प्रसारण प्रेषण रिसीवर	1 अदद	42000	30000	6.00	1998-09-01
10665	82	खनिकों के लिए घुटने तक के रबड़ के सुरक्षा जूते	1 जोड़ा	27500	19000	0.24	1998-09-01
10733	83	विद्युतबद्ध मार्ग और रेल के रबड़ टैकर होज़	100 मीटर	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
10748	95	वेल्डित ट्यूबों और पाइपों के लिए गर्म वेल्डित इस्पात के स्कैल्प/पतियाँ	1 टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
10758	83	गंध रहित किए गये डियोडाइराइजिंग एवं रोगाणु नाशी तरल	1 लिटर	26500	20500	0.06	1998-09-01
10775	84	शरीर पर धारण किए जाने वाले हियरिंग एड	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.20	1998-09-01
10787	84	गर्म वेल्डित सूक्ष्म-मिश्रित-इस्पात की प्लेटें (6 मिमी. तक) अल्पदाब द्रवणीय गैस सिलिंडरों के लिए चढ़े और पतियाँ	1 टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
10805	86	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अपकेन्द्री पम्पों के फुट वाल्व	1 फुट वाल्व	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
10840	94	वनस्पति के लिए ब्लो संचकित एचडीपीई कंटेनर्स	100 कंटेनर	21500	14500	2.40	998-09-01
10891 01	84	रस्सियाँ के हवाई मार्गों के लिए इस्पात की तार रस्सियाँ-दुलाई रस्से	1 टन	38500	27500	48.00	1998-09-01
10908	91	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए नम्य रबड़ ट्यूब	100 मीटर	19000	13000	3.00	1998-09-01
10918	84	निकल केडनियम बैटरी	1 एएमपी घंटे	14500	10000	0.12	1998-09-01
10950	84	फैंथोएट डस्टिंग पाउडर	1 टन	18000	12000	6.00	1998-09-01
11010	84	जिरम सीएस	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01
11037	84	बिजली के पंखों के लिए रेग्युलेटर	1 रेग्युलेटर	18000	12000	1.20	1998-09-01
11060	84	संचकित रबड़कृत कॉअर कुशनिंग	1 टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
11087	86	चुम्बकीय स्याही अक्षर पहचाल चैक प्रिंटिंग के लिए कागज	1 टन	18000	12000	30.00	1998-09-01
11156	85	शिशुओं के लिए दूध	1 टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
11225	85	खानों और इस्पात संयंत्रों में काम करने वाली महिला कामगारों के लिए चमड़े के सुरक्षा जूते	1 जोड़ी जूते	31000	25000	0.60	1998-09-01
11226	93	चमड़े के सुरक्षा जूते	1 जोड़ा	20500	14500	0.36	1998-09-01
11246	69	कॉब तन्तु के प्रबलित पॉलिएस्टर रेजिन (जी आर पी) स्कोटिंग पिन	1 स्कोटिंग पिन	24000	17000	0.48	1998-09-01
11248	95	वर्दियों के लिए पॉलिएस्टर मिश्रित सूट का कपड़ा	1 वर्गमीटर	18000	12000	0.07	1998-09-01
11273	92	E कॉच तन्तु के बुने हुए रोविंग कपड़े	1 किग्रा.	19000	13000	0.12	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11320	85	पॉलीस्ट्रीन के प्रबलन के लिए काँच तन्तु रोबिंग तथा इपोकसीडैरेजिन पद्धति	1	किग्रा.	19000	13000	0.12	1998-09-01
11338	85	वातानुकूलकों, रेफ्रिजरेटों, जल-कूलरों तथा शीतल पेय कूलरों में प्रयुक्त ताप स्थायी (थर्मोस्टेट)	1	तापस्थायी	27500	19000	0.36	1998-09-01
11340	85	रैचेट लीवर उच्चाालक	1	अदद	31000	25000	30.00	1998-09-01
11352	94	खाद्य तेलों तथा वनस्पति की पैकिंग के लिए नम्य पैक	1000	थैलियाँ	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
11360	85	स्वचल बिजली से आग लगने के सूचन यंत्र में प्रयुक्त धुंआ संसूचक	1	संसूचक	84000	60000	1.80	1998-09-01
11480	85	एल पी जी के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू ग्रिलर	1	ग्रिलर	24000	17000	6.00	1998-09-01
11511	85	जूट कताई फ्रेम के लिए बोबिन कैरियर	100	अद्द	15500	11000	12.00	1998-09-01
11513	85	तप्त वेल्लन के लिए गर्म वेल्लित कार्बन इस्पात की पत्तियाँ	1	टन	21500	14500	2.40	1998-09-01
11536	97	प्रसंस्करित अनाज आधारित दूध छुड़ाने के खाद्य पदार्थ	1	टन	60000	50500	120.00	1998-09-01
11551	86	तंत्रों के पॉलीएस्टर के प्रबलन के लिए काँच रेशा कटे हुए लड़ मैट	1	किग्रा.	36000	25000	0.30	1998-09-01
11584	86	दूध की थैलियों के लिए उच्च सघनता के पॉलीइथाइलीन क्रेट	100	क्रेट	20000	14000	9.00	1998-09-01
11652	92	सीमेंट की पैकिंग के लिए उच्च सघनता की पॉलीइथाइलीन (एचडीपीई) के बने हुए बोरे	100	बोरे	18000	12000	2.40	1998-09-01
11673	92	सोडियम हाइपोक्लोराइट घोल	100	लिट्र	42000	35000	3.00	1998-09-01
11688	86	अखबार छापने के लिए कागज	1	मी. टन	26500	20500	30.00	1998-09-01
11722	86	पतली दीवार के नम्य शीघ्र युग्मन पाइप	1	टन	18000	12000	18.00	1998-09-01
11752	86	सोडियम मेटाबाइसल्फाइट फोटोग्राफिक ग्रेड	1	टन	12000	8500	12.00	1998-09-01
11784	86	कारबराइल बी एच (बी एस सी) दाने	1	टन	31000	25000	72.00	1998-09-01
11785	86	कैप्टन डब्ल्यू पी	1	टन	18000	12000	24.00	1998-09-01
11792	86	पेट्रोलियम पेट्रोरसायन तथा संबंधित उद्योगों के लिए इस्पात बॉल वाल्व	1	वाल्व	14000	9500	2.40	1998-09-01
11879	86	बिजली के भाप कुकर	1	अद्द	42000	35000	1.80	1998-09-01
11883	86	धातुओं के लिए तैयार मिश्रित रंग-रोगन ब्रूश से लगाए जाने वाले रेड आक्साइड, पहले लगाये जाने वाले	1	लिट्र	18000	7000	0.18	1998-09-01
11884	86	आधार रहित प्लास्टिक के अग्नि प्रतिरोधी ब्रेटिस शीटिंग तरीका	1	वर्गमीटर	31000	25000	0.06	1998-09-01
11951	87	डेजर्ट कूलरों के लिए पम्पसेट	1	पम्पसेट	18000	12000	0.60	1998-09-01
11995	87	आइसोप्रोटयुरॉन डब्ल्यू पी	1	टन	18000	12000	240.00	1998-09-01
11996	87	डेल्टामेथरिन ई सी	100	लिट्र	21500	15500	24.00	1998-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11997	87	फेनवेलरेट ईसी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	98-09-01
12003	87	फेनवेलरेट, तकनीकी	1 टन	21500	15500	240.00	98-09-01
12004	87	आईसोप्रोप्यूरॉन, तकनीकी	1 टन	21500	15500	60.00	98-09-01
12012	92	घरेलू तथा व्यावसायिक द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस दहन उपकरणों के लिए एफएफडी रहित और सहित गैस टोटियाँ	100 अद्द	21000	15000	6.00	98-09-01
12015	87	साइपरमेथरिन तकनीकी	100 किग्रा.	21500	15000	120.00	98-09-01
12016	87	साइपरमेथरिन ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	48.00	98-09-01
12020 01	87	पॉलीप्रापाइलीन फिल्टर वस्त्र	10 वर्ग मीटर	18000	12000	2.40	98-09-01
12088	87	बोन प्लेट गतिक संपीडन	1 बोन प्लेट	21500	15500	1.20	98-09-01
12109	87	औद्योगिक उपयोगों के हल्के कार्य के लिए सिलाई मशीनों के शीर्ष की सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	1 अद्द	27500	19000	1.80	98-09-01
12154	87	सीमेंट की पैकिंग के लिए हल्के वजन की जूट की बोरीयाँ	1 टन	18000	12000	12.00	98-09-01
12174	87	सीमेंट की पैकिंग के लिए जूट के संश्लिष्ट यूनियन के बोरे	1 टन	18000	12000	12.00	98-09-01
12187	87	कॉफर्स	1 कॉफर	42000	35000	4.80	98-09-01
12225	87	जेट अपकेन्दी पम्प संयोजन	1 पम्प	18000	12000	6.00	98-09-01
12231	87	कृषि पम्पों की चूषण एवं निकास नालियों में प्रयुक्त अप्लास्टिकृत पीवीसी पाइप	1 किग्रा.	32500	23000	0.06	98-09-01
12232 01	96	घूर्णी छिड़काव यंत्र	1 छिड़काव यंत्र	21500	15500	1.20	98-09-01
12234	88	शीतल जल सेवाओं के लिए प्लास्टिक साम्य प्लव वाल्व	1 वाल्व	18000	12000	0.36	98-09-01
12269	87	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 टन	48000	33500	1.50	98-09-01
12299	88	मीठा किया हुआ आंशिक मलाई रहित दूध पाउडर	1 टन	26500	20500	48.00	98-09-01
12330	88	सल्फेट प्रतिरोधी पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 टन	48000	33500	1.50	98-09-01
12337	88	हस्त-चालित उर्वरक प्रसारक	1 प्रसारक	18000	12000	0.96	98-09-01
12417	88	पैर से चालित चूषण उपस्कर	1 उपस्कर	26500	20500	1.80	98-09-01
12427	88	ट्रांसमिशन स्तम्भ बोल्ट	1 टन	39000	27500	60.00	98-09-01
12451	88	मारजरिन	1 टन	36000	24000	14.40	98-09-01
12469	88	अग्निशामक पम्प	1 पम्प/प्रति कि. वा.	24000	17000	9.60	98-09-01
12492	88	संपीडित वायु के लिए तापस्थायी होज (वस्त्रादि प्रबलित)	100 मीटर	21500	15500	5.40	98-09-01
12586	88	13 लिटर से कम की क्षमता के अल्प वेल्ड कार्बन इस्पात के गैस सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	1.20	98-09-01
12592 01	88	पूर्वदलित कंक्रीट के मैनहॉल ढक्कन एवं फ्रेम भाग-1 ढक्कन, भाग-2 फ्रेम	1 टन	26500	20500	7.20	98-09-01
12615	89	प्रेरण मोटर ऊर्जा दक्ष, 3 फजी स्किवरल केज	1 किवा.	18000	12000	1.20	98-09-01
12640	88	अवशिष्ट करंट परिपथ वियोजक	1 अद्द	72000	48000	3.60	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12650	89	खाद्यान्न की पैकिंग के लिए जूट के बोरे- 50 किग्रा.	1 मी. टन	21500	15500	12.00	
12664 01	89	निचले अग्रांग कृत्रिम अंगों के लिए कृत्रिम अंग सेरा फुट	1 सेरा फुट	17000	12000	0.60	98-09-01
12701	96	घूर्णी संचकित पॉलीइथाइलीन के जल भंडारण टंकी	100 लिटर क्षमता	56500	39500	0.72	98-09-01
12709	94	जल पूर्ति और मलजल के उपयोग के लिए काँच रेशा के प्रबलित प्लास्टिक के पाइप	1 किग्रा.	24000	18000	0.06	98-09-01
12751	89	पेन्डीमिथोलिन ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	24.00	98-09-01
12766	89	कम्प्यूटर के लिए कागज	1000 शीट	19000	13000	0.30	98-09-01
12769	89	थायोबैनकार्ब ई सी	100 लिटर	21500	15500	42.00	98-09-01
12776	89	भू-सम्पर्कन के लिए जस्तीकृत लड़	1 टन	21500	15500	30.00	98-09-01
12785	94	छन्नक वाले फिल्टर	1 फिल्टर	21500	15000	3.60	98-09-01
12786	89	सिंचाई पाइपों के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन पाइप	1 किग्रा.	23500	16000	0.05	98-09-01
12817	89	स्टेनलैस स्टील, टक्करदार कब्जे	100 अद्द	21500	15500	1.44	98-09-01
12818	92	बोरिंग/गहराई से पानी निकालने के कुंओं के लिए अप्लास्टिकृत यूपीवीसी स्क्रीन और के सिंग पाइप	1 किग्रा.	31000	21500	0.06	98-09-01
12823	90	पूर्व परतदार पार्टिकल बोर्ड	1 वर्गमीटर	48000	39500	0.18	98-09-01
12912	90	ब्रोमेडियोलॉन आर बी 0.005 प्रतिशत	1 टन	21500	15500	312.00	98-09-01
12913	90	ब्रोमेडियोलॉन सी. बी.	1 टन	21500	15500	312.00	98-09-01
12916	90	एसीफेट, एसपी	1 टन	21500	15500	900.00	98-09-01
12931	90	एट्राजिन, डब्ल्यूपी	100 किग्रा.	21500	15500	30.00	98-09-01
12933 01	92	चपटी प्लेट का सोलर संग्राहक	1 वर्ग मीटर आवरण प्लेट	26500	18000	7.20	98-09-01
12933 02	92	चपटी प्लेट के सोलर संग्राहक के लिए अवशोषक शीट	1 वर्ग मीटर	42000	35000	1.20	98-09-01
13021 01	91	नलिकाकार प्रतिदीप्ति बत्ती के लिए एसी पूर्ति वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बलास्ट भाग-1 सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	1 अद्द	36000	29000	1.80	98-09-01
13021 02	91	नलिकाकार प्रतिदीप्ति बत्ती के लिए एसी पूर्ति वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बलास्ट भाग-2	1 अद्द	48000	39500	1.80	98-09-01
13049	91	अतप्त जल सेवा के लिए डायफाम किस्म (प्लास्टिक ढाँचा) फ्लाट प्रचालित वाल्व	1 वाल्व	26500	20500	0.90	98-09-01
13056	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमें (ब्लोम)	1 हथबरमा	26000	18000	3.60	98-09-01
13057	91	पोटेशियम आयोडेट, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 किग्रा.	18000	12500	0.90	98-09-01
13095	91	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए बटरफ्लाई वाल्व	1 वाल्व	23000	17000	24.00	98-09-01
13098	91	हवा भरे टायरों के लिए स्वचल वाहन नलिका	1 ट्यूब (नलिका)	48000	33500	1.20	98-09-01
13138	91	अल्फा नैफथाइल एसिटिक एसिड, 4.5 एसएल	1 टन	21500	15500	36.00	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13152 02	91	ऋस बायो-मास चूल्ह सुवाहय (धात्विक)	1 चूल्हा	17000	12000	0.36	98-09-01
13209	91	न मिटने वाली स्याही	1 लिटर	21500	15500	4.80	98-09-01
13287	87	अतिरिक्त गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमें	1 पम्प	26500	20500	3.60	98-09-01
13334 02	92	मखनिया दूध पाउडर भाग-2 अतिरिक्त ग्रेड	1 टन	31000	25000	24.00	98-09-01
13422	92	उपयोग के बाद फेकने वाले श्लय क्रिया रबड़ के दस्ताने	100 जोड़े दस्ताने	31000	25000	1.20	98-09-01
13429 01	92	सोलर कुकर	1 कुकर	21500	14500	2.40	98-09-01
13439	92	एलेथ्रीन मच्छर मारने के मैट	30 मैट का एक बक्सा	18000	12000	0.12	98-09-01
13457	92	डेल्टामेथ्रीन डब्ल्यू पी	1 मी. टन	31000	25000	780.00	98-09-01
13487	92	सिंचाई उपस्कर—उत्सर्जन	1000 उत्सर्जक	36000	29000	6.00	98-09-01
13488	92	सिंचाई उपस्कर उत्सर्जन पाइप तंत्र	100 मीटर	42000	35000	2.70	98-09-01
13545	92	गर्म मसाला	1 किग्रा.	42000	35000	0.24	98-09-01
13592	92	संवातन और वर्षा पानी तंत्र भवन के अन्दर निर्मित मल और अपशिष्ट निकासी तंत्र के लिए यूपीवीसी पाइप	1 किग्रा.	42000	35000	0.14	98-09-01
13653	92	एलपीजी उपकरणों और संस्थापन में प्रयुक्त अनाक्रोबिक जोड़ लगाने के यौगिक	1 किग्रा.	31000	25000	12.00	98-09-01
13703 02 01	93	अधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त 1000 बी एसी तक अथवा 1500 बी. डी सी फ्यूजों के लिए निम्न वोल्टता फ्यूज	100 अद्द	31000	21500	3.60	98-09-01
13779	93	एसी स्थैतिक वाट घंटामीटर, वर्ग 1 और 2	1 मीटर	150000	132000	0.90	98-09-01
13785	93	डोडाइन डब्ल्यू पी	1 किग्रा.	21500	15500	1.20	98-09-01
13790	93	कीटाजिन ई सी 48%	100 लिटर	21500	15500	144.00	98-09-01
13801	93	रंग बिरंगे सीमेंट कंक्रीट टाइलें	10 एम 2	26500	20500	2.40	98-09-01
13849	93	सुवाहय अग्नि शामको के लिए शुष्क पाउडर टाइप अग्निशामक भंडारित दाब	1 अग्निशामक	36000	29000	0.60	98-09-01
13947 02	93	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग-2 सर्किट वियोजक	1 एनओ	24000	18000	4.80	98-09-01
13947 03	93	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर	1 अद्द	27500	19000	0.60	98-09-01
13947 04 01	93	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिक संपर्क यंत्र और मोटर स्टार्टर	1 अद्द	14500	12500	0.42	98-09-01
13947 05 01	91	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग-5 नियंत्रण (सर्किट) उपकरण और स्विचन अवयव अनुभाग-1 विद्युत यांत्रिक नियंत्रण सर्किट	1 अद्द	36000	25000	0.30	98-09-01
13954	94	द्वि अतप्त न्यूनीकृत विद्युत अपघटनी टिन प्लेट चदर	1 टन	31000	25000	7.20	98-09-01
13983	94	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए स्टेनलैस इस्पात की रसोई सिक	1 सिक	26500	20500	0.60	98-09-01
13997	94	ड्रम, बड़े खुले सिरे वाले	1 ड्रम	36000	29000	0.60	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14101	01	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव ढलवां लोहा (सेक्शन 4) (सभी 4 सेक्शन के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	7.20	98-09-01
14101	02	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव ढलवां लोहा (सेक्शन 4) (सभी 4 सेक्शन के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	9.60	98-09-01
14101	03	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव ढलवां लोहा (सेक्शन 4) (सभी 4 सेक्शन के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	12.00	98-09-01
14101	04	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव ढलवां लोहा (सेक्शन 4) (सभी 4 सेक्शन के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	30.00	98-09-01
14102	01	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	6.00	98-09-01
14102	02	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	2.40	98-09-01
14102	03	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	2.40	98-09-01
14102	04	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	4.80	98-09-01
14102	05	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	4.80	98-09-01
14102	06	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	14.40	98-09-01
14102	07	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	4.80	98-09-01
14102	08	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	3.60	98-09-01
14102	09	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (13 सेक्शन) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	7.20	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14102	10	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (सेक्शन 13) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	10.80	98-09-01
14102	11	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (सेक्शन 13) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन गुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	9.60	98-09-01
14102	12	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (सेक्शन 13) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	1.80	98-09-01
14102	13	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव सीसायुक्त टिन कॉसा (सेक्शन 13) (सभी 13 सेक्शनो के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	12.00	98-09-01
14103		94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (सेक्शन 18), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें	42000	35000	0.00	98-09-01
14103	01	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (1, 5, 17 और 18 सेक्शन), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	7.20	98-09-01
14103	02	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (2, 4, 6 और 15 सेक्शन), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	78.00	98-09-01
14103	03	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (3, 7, 8, 9 और 16 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	78.00	98-09-01
14103	04	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (2, 4, 6, और 15 सेक्शन), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	7.20	98-09-01
14103	05	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (1, 5, 17 और 18 सेक्शन), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	9.60	98-09-01
14103	06	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (2, 4, 6 और 15 सेक्शन), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	24.00	98-09-01
14103	07	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (3, 7, 8, 9 और 16 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	28.80	98-09-01
14103	08	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (3, 7, 8, 9 और 16 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	8.40	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14103	09	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (3, 7, 8, 9 और 16 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	18.00	98-09-01
14103	10	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (10 सेक्शन के लिए)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	9.60	98-09-01
14103	11	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (11, 12, 13 और 14 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	3.00	98-09-01
14103	12	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (11, 12, 13 और 14 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	5.40	98-09-01
14103	13	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (11, 12, 13, और 14 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	48.00	98-09-01
14103	14	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (11, 12, 13, और 14 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	48.00	98-09-01
14103	15	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (2, 4, 6 और 15 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	84.00	98-09-01
14103	16	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (3, 7, 8, 9 और 16 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	84.00	98-09-01
14103	17	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (1, 5, 17 और 18 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	1.20	98-09-01
14103	18	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव मृदु इस्पात (1, 5, 17 और 18 सेक्शन के लिए), (यूनिट दर के लिए अलग सेक्शन का रिकार्ड देखें)	100 अद्द	0	0	4.80	98-09-01
14104	01	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकनशुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	1.20	98-09-01
14104	02	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकनशुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	2.40	98-09-01
14104	03	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकनशुल्क)	100 अद्द	18000	12500	2.40	98-09-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14104	04	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	1000 अद्द	18000	12500	4.80 98-09-01
14104	05	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	1000 अद्द	18000	12500	7.20 98-09-01
14104	06	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	1000 अद्द	18000	12500	4.80 98-09-01
14104	07	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—नाइट्रिल रबड़ (7 सेक्शन), (सभी 7 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	1000 अद्द	18000	12500	3.60 98-09-01
14105	01	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—ढलवां लोहा (5 सेक्शन), (सभी 5 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	72.00 98-09-01
14105	02	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—ढलवां लोहा (5 सेक्शन), (सभी 5 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	10.80 98-09-01
14105	03	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—ढलवां लोहा (5 सेक्शन), (सभी 5 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	13.20 98-09-01
14105	04	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—ढलवां लोहा (5 सेक्शन), (सभी 5 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	14.40 98-09-01
14105	05	94	गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए हथबरमे- अवयव—ढलवां लोहा (5 सेक्शन), (सभी 5 के लिए न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क)	100 अद्द	21500	15500	1.20 98-09-01
14106		96	सीधा कार्य करने वाले हथबरमे	1 हथबरमा	42000	35000	6.00 98-09-01
14151	01	94	छिड़काव सिंचाई यंत्र के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन पाइप	1 किग्रा.	36000	29000	0.12 98-09-01
14151	02	94	छिड़काव सिंचाई तंत्र युग्मक के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन पाइप	1 सेट	26500	20500	0.18 98-09-01
14158		94	सिफलुथिरिन, डब्ल्यूपी	100 किग्रा.	42000	35000	288.00 98-09-01
14182		94	यूपीवीसी पाइप और फिटिंग के साथ प्रयुक्त विलायक सीमेंट	1 लिटर	42000	35000	0.16 98-09-01
14220		94	खुले कुएं के निमज्जनीय पम्पसेट	1 पम्पसेट	31000	25000	24.00 98-09-01
14268		95	अलेपित प्रतिबल विमोचित निम्न शिपिलन सान लडी वाले पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट	1 मी. टन	72000	60000	24.00 98-09-01
14276		95	सीमेंट बंधित पार्टिकल बोर्ड	1 वर्गमीटर	36000	29000	0.12 98-09-01
14299		95	नीम सत सांद्र युक्त अजाडिराक्षिन	1 किग्रा.	60000	50500	7.20 98-09-01

भाग—2
अनुसूची

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग अनु. वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क			इकाई दर स्लैब-1 में इकाईयाँ	इकाई दर स्लैब-2 में इकाईयाँ	इकाई दर स्लैब-2 में इकाईयाँ शेष	तिथि
				बड़े पैमाने के लिए	छोटे पैमाने के लिए					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
00617	94	ढलवां एल्युमीनियम और उस मिश्र-धातुएं—सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजन के अलाए इंगट और ढलाइयाँ	एक टन	20000	14000	24.00	12.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
00814	91	हस्त्य धातु आर्क वेल्डिंग के आवृत्त कार्बन और कार्बन मैंगनीज इस्पात इलैक्ट्रोड	1000 नग	60000	3950	1.20	0.60	0	0.00	98-09-01
01163	92	चोकलेट—विशिष्टि	एक टन	26500	20500	120.00	90.00	501	0.00	98-09-01
01164	86	कोको—चूर्ण	एक टन	31000	25000	90.00	72.00	501	0.00	98-09-01
01314	84	केलियम क्लोराइड	एक टन	8000	6000	3.60	1.80	0	0.00	98-09-01
01320	88	बेकरी खमीर	एक टन	10000	7000	24.00	12.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
02026	01	पावर ट्रांसफार्मर्स—सामान्य	1 केबीए	25000	18000	0.90	0.48	0	0.00	98-09-01
02185	03	कंक्रीट चिनाई इकाइयों को विशिष्ट—ऑटोक्लेव में पके कंक्रीट के सेल्युलर ब्लॉक	10 क्यू. मी.	17000	8500	12.00	6.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
02285	91	इंजीनियरी माप विज्ञान—मापने का उपकरण—ढलवां लोहे की सतह	1 वर्गमी. प्लेट	21500	15500	36.00	18.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
03076	85	पेचजल पूर्ति के लिए अल्पधनत्व पोलीइथाइलीन पाइप	1 किग्रा.	32000	23000	0.08	0.04	0	0.00	98-09-01
03169	91	अंतर्दाही इंजन—डीजल इंजनों के लिए दो चरण, एक लिटर ईंधनफिल्टर	एक	10000	9000	0.36	0.24	10000	0.12	98-09-01
03196	92	एलपीजी सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	2.40	1.80	0	0.00	98-09-01
03196	01	अल्पदाब द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए 5-लिटर से अधिक जलक्षमता वाले वेल्डित अल्पकार्बन इस्पात सिलिंडर भाग-1, द्रवण (एलपीजी) सिलिंडर								
03196	02	अल्पदाब द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए 5-लिटर से अधिक जलक्षमता वाले वेल्डित अल्पकार्बन इस्पात सिलिंडर भाग-2, एलपीजी सिलिंडरों के अलावा अन्य द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	2.40	1.80	0	0.00	98-09-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
03802	92 भुना हुआ काफ़ी-कासनी चूण	1 किग्रा.	6500	5000	0.60	100000	0.04	0	0.00	98-09-01
05142	69 निरंतर परिवर्तनीय बोल्टवा वाले ऑटो ट्रांसफार्मर	1 ट्रांसफार्मर	9500	6500	2.40	2000	1.20	0	0.00	98-09-01
05405	80 सेनेट्री पेपकिन	100 नग	5500	3500	0.06	100000	0.04	0	0.00	98-09-01
06708	77 सेंटर ड्रिल टाइप "ए"	1000 नग	6500	5000	8.40	2000	5.40	3000	1.80	98-09-01
06709	77 सेंटर ड्रिल टाइप "बी"	1000 नग	6500	5000	8.40	2000	5.40	3000	1.80	98-09-01
06803	72 विशेष अमेच कैनवस और मोटा सूती कपड़ा	100 वर्ग मीटर	11000	9000	6.00	2000	2.40	0	0.00	98-09-01
07138	73 फर्नीचर के लिए प्रयुक्त इस्पात की नलियाँ	एक टन	14500	9500	4.80	3000	2.40	0	0.00	98-09-01
07142	95 5- लिटर से अनधिक जलक्षमता वाले अल्पदाब द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए वेल्डकृत अल्पकार्बन इस्पात के सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	1.20	50000	1.20	0	0.00	98-09-01
07809	03 01 86 विद्युत प्रयोजन के लिए दाब संवेदी आसंजी विद्युत रोधी टेप भाग 3 अलग सामग्री के लिए अपेक्षाएं, खंड 1— अनम्यकृत पोलोविनायल क्लोराइड टेप बिना ताप दृढ़ आसंजन वाले	100 रोल्लस	9000	7000	0.60	5000	0.36	0	0.00	98-09-01
08654	86 स्वचाल द्रवचालित ईंधन की विशिष्टि— भारी कार्य	1 कि. लि.	29500	2050	60.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
09283	95 निमज्जन पंपसेट के लिए मोटर	1 किवा.	7000	5500	1.20	5000	0.90	10000	0.60	98-09-01
09366	87 दागेदार बिबनालफ़ेस	एक टन	24000	17000	84.00	250	48.00	500	12.00	98-09-01
09681	80 प्रसाधन सामग्री उद्योग के लिए स्टिप्टिक अम्ल	एक टन	11000	7000	36.00	500	24.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
10001	81 सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए (20 किवा.) के सतत गति के संपीडन च्चलन (डीजल) इंजनों की कार्यकारिता संबंधी अपेक्षाएं	1 इंजन	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00	98-09-01
10109	81 तेलदाब स्टोक आफसेट बर्नन टाइप	एक नग	12000	10000	0.18	50000	0.12	0	0.00	98-09-01

11170	85	कृषि प्रयोजनों (20 किवाट तक) के लिए एक समान गति वाले संपीडन प्रणवलीन (डीजल इंजनों) की कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं	1 इंजन	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00	98-09-01
11217	84	वस्त्रोद्योग के लिए नील	एक टन	19000	13000	48.00	400	24.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
11501	86	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए साफ ठंडे ताजे पानी के मोनोसेट पम्प के इंजन	एक नग	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00	98-09-01
12406	88	सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए मध्यम घनत्व के रेशाबोर्ड	एक टन	30000	20500	12.00	2500	6.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
12600	89	अल्पताप पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	एक टन	42000	17000	1.20	100000	0.96	300000	0.72	98-09-01
13010	90	ए सी वाट घंटा मीटर क्लास 0.5, 1 एवं 2	एक नग	25000	18000	0.30	100000	0.18	200000	0.12	98-09-01
13019	90	घरेलू उपयोग के लिए एल्कोहल रहित पेय के सांद्र	1 किग्रा./1 लिटर	25000	18000	0.30	100000	0.12	0	0.00	98-09-01
13133	91	क्लोरोथेनिल डब्ल्यूपी	1 किग्रा.	26500	18500	1.20	100000	0.60	0	0.00	98-09-01
13334	01	मलाई युक्त दूध पाउडर भाग 1 मानक ग्रेड	एक टन	17500	12000	18.00	1000	12.00	1000	6.00	98-09-01
13403	92	कीटनाशक—एनिलॉफास ईसी	100 लिटर	23000	15500	42.00	1000	30.00	0	0.00	98-09-01
14300	95	अजोडिरिक्टिन युक्त नीम	100 लिटर	60000	50500	60.00	1000	30.00	0	0.00	98-09-01

भाग-3

अनुसूची

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग अनु.	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर स्लैब-1	इकाई दर स्लैब-2	इकाई दर स्लैब-1 में	इकाई दर स्लैब-2 में	इकाई दर स्लैब-2 में	तिथि
					बड़े	छोटे						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
01391	02	कक्ष वातानुकूलक भाग 2 विभक्त वातानुकूलक	एक वातानुकूलक	40000	33000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-05-09	
03459	77	तार की छोटी रस्सियाँ	एक मी.	420000	35000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-11-03	
06471	71	स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर (विद्यार्थियों हेतु)	एक नग	30000	240000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-02-06	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
08472	98 पम्प-पुनर्जीवी स्वच्छ ठंडे पानी के लिए	1 पंप	36000	29000	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-11-06
09031	92 टेलिप्रिन्टर पेपर रोलस	100 रोलस	40000	33000	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-06-15
11913	86 टर्ट व्यूटाहाइड्रोक्लिन टी. बी. एस. ब्यू.	एक किग्रा.	40000	33000	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-03-05
12236	87 जोड़ मशीन/केनकुलेटों हेतु कागज के पेज रोल	100 रोलस	40000	33000	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-06-24
12446	88 मसाले-बड़ी इलायची-बीज कोष	एक मी.	31000	25000	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-09-21
13114	91 जल-कल प्रयोजन के लिए ढले हुए तांबा मिश्रधातु के गेट, ग्लोव व रोक वाल्व	1 वाल्व	35000	29000	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-01-20
13438	92 मच्छर नारी कुंडली	1 बाक्स	35000	29000	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-03-12
13753	93 E > 10% (गुप बी + II) जल अवशोषण वाली डस्ट प्रैस्ट सिरेमिक टाइलें	10 वर्ग मी.	50000	42000	2.50	20000	1.50	20000	1.00	98-03-12
13755	93 3% < E ≤ 6% (गुप बी 2 ए) जल अवशोषण वाली डस्ट-प्रैस्ट सिरेमिक टाइलें	10 वर्ग मी.	50000	42000	2.50	20000	1.50	20000	1.00	98-03-12
14124	94 मेलिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 किग्रा.	30000	24000	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-05-05
14402	96 मल-जल व्यवस्था, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट व जल (पेयजल के अलावा) के लिए प्रयुक्त कॉच रेश के प्रबलित प्लास्टिक पाइप जोड़ और फिटिंग	1 किग्रा.	42000	35000	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-09-13
14409	96 इथेनोन घोल	1 लिटर	30000	24000	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-03-12
14433	01 शिशु दूध के बैक्टीरियक आहार	एक टन	120000	108000	36.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	98-11-03

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13 : 10]

सतीश चन्द्र अपर महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 365.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 6 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the marking fees for the products given in the schedule:

SCHEDULE

REVISED RATES OF MARKING FEE WITH EFFECT FROM 1 SEPTEMBER, 98

IS No.	PT Sec.	Year	Product	Unit	Minimum Large Scale	Marking Fee Small Scale	Unit Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00001			68	The National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi)	1 Flag	18000	12000	0.24
00010	02		96	Plywood for Tea-Chest Panels	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
00010	03		74	Plywood Tea-Chests (Battens)	1 Set (12 Pieces)	18000	7000	0.05
00010	04		89	Plywood Tea Chests (Metal Fittings)	1 Set (12 Pieces)	18000	7000	0.05
00021			92	Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys for Manufacture of Utensils	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00035			76	Zinc Oxide for Paints	One Kg	18000	12000	0.05
00044			91	Iron Oxide Pigments for Paints	One Kg	18000	12000	0.05
00104			79	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Zinc Chrome, Priming	1 Litre/Kg	18000	7000	0.18
00123			62	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Finish- ing, Semi-Gloss, for General Purposes	1 Litre/Kg	18000	7000	0.18
00133			93	Enamel, Interior (A) Undercoating (B) Finishing	1 Litre	21500	15500	0.18
00158			81	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Bituminous, Black, Lead-Free, Acid Alkali	1 Litre/Kg	18000	7000	0.18
00163			78	Ready Mixed Paint, Dipping, Fire Resisting	100 Litres	31000	25000	24.00
00164			81	Ready Mixed Paint for Road Marking	1 Litre/Kg	18000	7000	0.18
00193			82	Soft Solder	1 Kg.	18000	12000	1.20
00204	01		91	Tower Bolts, Ferrous Metals	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.06
00204	02		92	Tower Bolts, Non-Ferrous Metals	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.06
00205			92	Non-Ferrous Metal Butt Hinges	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
00206			92	Tee and Strap Hinges	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
00208			96	Door Handles	One Piece	18000	12000	0.06
00210			93	Grey Iron Castings	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
00218			83	Cresote Oil for USA as Wood Preservatives	1 Tonne	21500	15500	72.00
00220			88	Ferro-Gallo Tannate Fountain Pen Ink (0.1 Percent Iron Content)	1 Tonne	15000	10000	0.12
00245			88	Trichloroethylene, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
00246			86	Sodium Thiosulphate, Crystalline (Photographic Grade only)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
00248			87	Sodium Bisulphite Sodium Metabisulphite)	1 Tonne	11000	7000	12.00
00249			79	Sodium Bichromate, Technical	1 Tonne	11000	7000	12.00
00250			64	Potassium bichromate, Technical and Analytical Reagent	1 Tonne	11000	7000	42.00
00251			82	Soda Ash, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00252			91	Caustic Soda, Pure and Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60
00253			85	Edible Common Salt	1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60
00254			73	Magnesium Chloride	1 Tonne	18000	12000	1.20
00260			69	Aluminium Sulphate, Non-ferric	1 Tonne	18000	12000	2.40
00261			82	Copper Sulphate	1 Tonne	18000	12000	3.60
00264			76	Nitric Acid	1 Kg.	48000	39500	0.02
00265			93	Hydrochloric Acid	1 Kg.	14500	10000	0.18
00266			93	Sulphuric Acid	1 Kg.	18000	12500	0.18
00269			89	Ordinary and Low Heat Portland Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
00273			90	Picks and Beaters	10 Pieces	18000	12500	1.20
00274	01		81	Shovels (General Purposes)	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.12
00277			92	Galvanised Steel Sheets	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00278			78	Galvanised Steel Barbed Wire for Fencing	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
00279			81	Galvanised Steel Wire for Telegraph and Telephone Purposes	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00280			78	Mild Steel Wire for General Engineering Purposes	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00281			91	Mild Steel Sliding Door Bolts for use with Padlocks	1 Piece	17500	12000	0.06
00285			92	Laundry Soaps	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
00299			89	Alumino Ferric	1 Tonne	18000	12000	2.40
00301			82	Potassium Nitrate for Explosive & Pyrotechnic Composition	1 Tonne	26500	20500	48.00
00302	02	201	92	Electric Immersion Water Heaters	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00302	02	003	92	Electric Iron	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00302	02	030	92	Electric Radiators	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00303			89	Plywood for General Purposes	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
00309			92	Compressed Oxygen Gas	100 Cubic Metre	18000	12000	1.20
00318			81	Leaded Tin Bronze Ingots and Castings	1 Tonne	18000	12000	120.00
00319			89	Free Cutting Brass Bars, Rods and Sections	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
00323			59	Rectified Spirit (Grade 1 & 2)	100 Litre	18000	12000	1.20
00325			96	Three-Phase Induction Motors	1 KW	18000	12000	1.20
00335			93	New Insulating Oils for Transformers & Switchgears	1 Kilo Litre	42000	30000	6.00
00341			73	Black Japan, Type A, B & C	1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
00347			75	Varnish, Shellac for General Purposes	1 Litre/Kg.	11500	3500	0.12
00362			91	Parliament Hinges	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
00366			91	Electric Irons	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00368			92	Electric Immersion Water Heaters	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00369			92	Electric Radiators	1 Piece	11500	7000	0.90
00371			79	Ceiling Roses	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
00374			79	Electric Ceiling Type Fans and Regulators	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
00384			79	Brushes, Paints and Varnishes, Flat	100 Brushes	18000	12000	6.00
00393			85	Inks, Stamp-Pad	1 Kg.	14500	10000	0.18
00398	01		96	Aluminium Stranded Conductors (AAC) for Overhead Transmission	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00398	02	76	Steel Wire for the Core of ACSR		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00398	02	76	Aluminium Conductors Galvanized Steel Reinforced (ACSR) for Overhead Transmission		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00398	04	94	Aluminium Alloy Stranded Conductors (Aluminium-Magnesium-Silicon Type)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00398	05	92	Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Transmission (400KV and above)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00398	05	92	Aluminium conductors-Galvanized Steel-Reinforced for Extra High Voltage (400 KV and above)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
00410		77	Cold Rolled Brass Sheets, Strips and Foil		1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
00411		91	Titanium Dioxide, Anatase, for Paints		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.01
00415		78	Shuttle Cocks		1 Piece	18000	12000	0.02
00416		83	Cricket and Hockey Balls		1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
00417	01	74	Footballs		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00417	02	86	Volleyballs		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00417	03	86	Basketballs		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00417	04	76	Net-Balls		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00417	05	76	Throwballs		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00417	06	74	Water-Polo Balls		1 Piece	18000	7000	0.24
00418		78	Tungsten Filament General Service Electric Lamps		100 Bulbs	24000	17000	0.60
00419		67	Putty, for use on Window Frames		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
00427		65	Distemper, Dry		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
00428		69	Distemper, Oil Emulsion		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
00432	01	82	Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00432	02	82	Hard Drawn Steel Wire		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00444		87	Rubber Water Hose		100 Metre	18000	12000	18.00
00446		87	Rubber Air Hose		100 Metre	18000	12000	18.00
00447		88	Rubber Hose for Welding		100 Metre	18000	12000	18.00
00455		89	Portland Slag Cement		1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
00458		88	Concrete Pipes (with and without reinforcements)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
00459		92	Unreinforced Corrugated and Semi-Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets		1 Tonne	18000	12000	1.20
00482		81	Reels for Covered Round Electric Winding Wires		100 Pieces	18000	12500	3.00
00493	01	81	Machinery Oils		1 KL	18000	12000	36.00
00507		93	General Purpose Grease for Defence Applications		1 Tonne	5000	3000	3.00
00513		94	Cold Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00524		83	Varnish, Finishing, Exterior Synthetic Air-Drying		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
00534		92	Benzene		One Kilo Litre	12000	8500	18.00
00537		67	Toluene, Pure, Nitration Grade		One Kilo Litre	18000	12000	19.20
00539		74	Napthalene		One Kg.	14500	10000	0.18
00550	01	91	Safes		One Safe	26500	20500	120.00
00553		84	Rosin (Gum Rosin)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00555		79	Electric Table Type Fans		1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00560			80	BHC, Technical and Refined (HCD)	1 Tonne	21500	15500	6.00
00561			78	BHC DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
00562			78	BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00565			84	QDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
00573			92	Trisodium Phosphate Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
00574			89	Glassy Sodium Metaphosphate, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
00583			94	Ankle Boots for General Purpose	One Pair	19000	13000	0.42
00586			76	Leclanche' Type Dry Batteries for Telecommunication, Signalling and General Purposes	One Battery	18000	12000	0.12
00612			92	Roasted Chicory Powder	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
00613			84	Copper Rods for Electrical Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
00623			93	Bicycle Frames	100 Frames	18000	12000	2.40
00624			91	Bicycle Rims	100 Rims	18000	12000	2.40
00629			88	Bicycle Hub Assemblies-R Type	100 Pairs of Hubs	18000	12000	2.40
00632			78	Gamma BHC (Lindane), EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
00633			85	DDT EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
00636			88	Fire Fighting Hose (Rubber Lined, or Rubberized Fabric Lined, Woven-Jacketed)	100 Metre	21500	9500	12.00
00638			79	Sheet Rubber Jointing and Rubber Insertion Jointing	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
00648			94	Non-Oriented Electrical Steel Sheets for Magnetic Circuits	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
00650			91	Standard Sand for Testing Cement	1 Tonne	14500	10000	6.00
00651			92	Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings	1 Tonne	14500	10000	6.00
00691			84	Rubber Insulated Flexible Trailing Cables for use in Coal Mines	100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00
00692			94	Paper Insulated Lead Sheathed Cables	100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00
00694			90	PVC Insulated Cables	100 Metre	14500	10000	0.30
00695			86	Acetic Acid	One Kg.	14500	10000	0.18
00702			88	Industrial Bitumen	1 Tonne	14500	10000	6.00
00709			74	Medium Strength Aircraft Plywood	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
00710			76	Marine Plywood	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
00712			84	Building Lime	1 Tonne	23000	15500	1.20
00715	01		76	Coated Abrasives	One Sq. Metre	12000	8500	0.01
00715	01	02	76	Coated Abrasives	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.01
00718			77	Carbon Tetrachloride	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
00722	02		77	Single-Phase Whole-Current Watthour Meters (Class 2)	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.12
00722	03		77	Three Phase Whole-Current and Transformer Operated, and Single Phase Transformer Operated Watt-hour Meter (Class 2)	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.12
00745			90	Handloom Cotton Bed Sheets	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
00748			90	Handloom Cotton Dhoties	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
00750			76	Handloom Cotton Lungies	1 Sq. Metre	14500	10000	0.01
00758			88	Handloom Cotton Gauze, Absorbant	100 Sq. Metre	14500	10000	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00771	02	85	Glazed Fire-Clay Sanitary Appliances (Part 2) Specific Requirements of Kitchen and Laboratory Sinks	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00	
00774		84	Flushing Cisterns for Water Closets and Urinals (Vitreous)	1 Cistern	48000	39500	2.40	
00774		84	Flushing Cisterns for Water Closets and Urinals (Pressed Steel)	1 Cistern	48000	25000	2.40	
00774		84	Flushing Cisterns for Water Closets and Urinals (Cast Iron)	1 Cistern	48000	25000	2.40	
00778		84	Copper Alloy Gate, Globe and Check Valves for Water Works Purposes	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.36	
00779		94	Water Meters (Domestic Type)	1 Water-Meter	18000	12000	1.20	
00780		84	Sluice Valves for Water Works Purposes (50 MM to 300 MM Sizes)	1 Sluice Valve	24000	17000	2.40	
00781		84	Cast Copper Alloy Screw-Down BIB Taps and Stop Valves for Water Services	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.18	
00784		78	Prestressed Concrete Pipes (Including Fittings) (First Revision)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00	
00797		82	Common Salt for Chemical Industries	1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60	
00804		67	Rectangular Pressed Steel Tank	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00	
00810		91	Inlet and Exhaust Valves for Internal Combustion Engines	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20	
00828		79	Cricket Bats	One Piece	18000	12000	0.24	
00829		78	Hockey Sticks	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24	
00834		93	Cotton Yarn, Grey, for Hosiery	100 Kg.	18000	12000	1.20	
00848		74	Synthetic Resin Adhesives for Plywood (Phenolic and Aminoplastic)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00	
00863		88	Handloom Cotton Bandage Cloth	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80	
00868		90	Sealing Wax	1 Kg.	18000	12500	0.14	
00873		74	Liquid Glucose	1 MT.	42000	35000	14.40	
00878		75	Graduated Measuring Cylinders	100 Pieces	18000	12000	12.00	
00882		84	Lindane	1 Tonne	26500	20500	180.00	
00897		82	Tungsten Filament Electric Lamps for Railways Rolling Stock	100 Lamps	24000	17000	1.20	
00899		71	Tapioca Sago (Saboodana)	1 Tonne	19000	13000	24.00	
00903		93	Fire Hose Delivery Couplings Branch Pipe, Nozzles	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20	
00908		75	Fire Hydrant, Stand Post Type	1 Number	18000	12000	6.00	
00909		92	Underground Fire Hydrant Sluice Valve Type	1 Hydrant	11000	6000	2.40	
00915		75	One Mark Volumetric Flasks	1 Flask	18000	12000	0.24	
00916		89	18-Litre Square Tins	1 Tin	18000	12000	0.06	
00940		89	Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Water Type (Gas Pressure)	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20	
00996		79	Single-Phase Small AC and Universal Electric Motors	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20	
01003	01	91	Timber Panelled Door Shutters	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	2.40	
01003	02	94	Timber Panelled and Glazed Shutters: Part 2 Window and Ventilatorshutters	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	2.40	
01005		92	Edible Maize Starch (Corn Flour)	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.02	
01007		84	Custard Powder	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12	
01008		81	Hard Boiled Sugar Confectionery	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01011		92	Biscuits		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01015		87	Leather Pump Buckets made from Vegetable Tanned Leather		100 Buckets	18000	12000	1.80
01026		84	Flexible Trailing Cables for use in Quarries & Metalliferous Mine		100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00
01029		70	Hot Rolled Steel Strips (Baling)		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01038		83	Steel Doors, Windows and Ventilators		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01040		87	Calcium Carbide, Technical		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01046		92	Cash Box		One Cash Box	42000	35000	4.80
01051		80	Pyrethrum Extract		100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
01061		82	Disinfectant Fluids (Black and White)		1 Kilo Litre	18000	12000	30.0
01063		63	14 mm Spark Plug		100 Pieces	24000	18000	1.80
01065		89	Bleaching Powder, Stable		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01067		81	Electro-Plated Coatings of Silver for Decorative and Protective Purposes		100 G of Silver Consumed	19000	13000	6.00
01068		93	Electroplated Coatings of Nickel and Chromium on Copper and Copper Alloys		1 Sq. Metre of Plated Area	18000	12000	6.00
01069		93	Water for Storage Batteries		One Kilo Litre	21500	15500	3.00
01079		94	Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet and Strip		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01084		94	Manila Ropes		1 Tonne	18000	12000	60.00
01109		80	Borax		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01113		65	Ammonium Chloride Technical and Pure		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01115		86	Cutting Oil Soluble		One KL	18000	12000	36.00
01117		75	One Mark Pipette		100 Pieces	16000	11500	9.60
01135		95	Leaf Springs for Automobile Suspension		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01144		80	Cotton Cellulor Shirting		100 Sq. Metres	18000	12000	4.80
01146		81	Rubber & Plastic Containers for Lead Acid Storage Batteries		One Piece	36000	29000	0.18
01148		82	Hot Rolled Steel Rivets Bars (Up to 40mm DIA) for Structural Purposes		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01149		82	High Tensile Steel Rivet Bars for Structural Purposes		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01158		73	Corn Flakes		One Kg.	18000	12000	0.06
01159		81	Baking Powder		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.05
01161		79	Steel Tubes for Structural Purposes		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01165		92	Milk Powder		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01166		86	Condensed Milk		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01170		92	Ferrochromium		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01180	01	89	Distribution Transformer Outdoor Type 3 - Phase (Non-Sealed)		1 KVA	7000	5500	0.14
01184		77	Maize, Starch, Cotton Textile Industry		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01186		71	Shuttles for Hessian and Sacking Looms		1 Shuttle	18000	12000	0.18
01221		91	Dye Based Fountain Pen Inks		1 Litre	14500	10000	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01222			92	Ink, duplicating, for Twin Cylinder Rotary Machines	1 Kg.	14500	10000	0.12
01223	1		82	Apparatus for Determination of Milk Fat by Gerber Method (Butyrometers only Section-1)	100 Pieces	18000	12000	8.40
01223	2		82	Apparatus for Determination of Milk Fat By Gerber Method (Lock Stoppers only Section-2)	100 Pieces	18000	12000	0.36
01223	3		82	Apparatus for Determination of Milk Fat by Gerber Method (Pipette only Section-3)	100 Pieces	18000	12000	8.40
01223	6		82	Apparatus for Determination of Milk Fat by Gerber Method (Centrifuge only Section-6)	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
01230			79	Cast Iron Rainwater Pipes and Fittings	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01237			80	Cement concrete Flooring Tiles	10 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	2.40
01239	01		90	Mild Steel Tubes for General Engineering Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01239	02		92	Mild Steel Tubulars and Fittings	1 Tonne	18000	12000	30.00
01251			88	Zinc Phosphide, Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
01258			87	Bayonet Lamp Holders	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.80
01283			95	Bycycles Free Wheels and Chains	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
01287			93	Electric Toasters	One Piece	42000	35000	1.20
01293			88	Three Pin Plugs and Sockets	100 Pieces	11500	7000	1.20
01300			66	Phenolic Moulding Materials	One Tonne	8000	6000	15.00
01307			88	Aldrin, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
01308			84	Aldrin, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01311			66	Ethylene dibromide	1 Tonne	21500	13000	24.00
01312			80	Methyl Bromide	1 Tonne	21500	14500	60.00
01319			83	Edible Tapioca Starch	1 Tonne	20000	14000	24.00
01321	01		92	Sisal ropes, Untarred Variety	1 Tonne	18000	12000	60.00
01322			93	Bitumen Felts for Water-Proofing and Damp-Proofing	1 Tonne	18000	12000	1.20
01328			96	Veneered Decorative Plywood	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
01333			78	Ink, Duplicating, for Single Drum Rotary Machines	1 Kg.	14500	10000	0.12
01337			93	Electroplated Coatings of Hard Chromium on Iron and Steel for Engineering Purposes	1 Sq. Meter Plated Area	18000	10000	6.00
01341			92	Steel Butt Hinges	1 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
01342			88	Oil Pressure Stoves	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.18
01363			92	Black Hexagon Bolts, Nuts and Lock Nuts and Black Hexagon Screws	1 Tonne	20500	14500	18.00
01364			92	Precision and Semi-Precision Hexagon Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Locknuts	1 Tonne	20500	14500	18.00
01370			93	Friction Surface Rubber Transmission Belting	10 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	2.40
01374			92	Poultry Feed	1 Tonne	18000	12000	3.60
01391	01		92	Room Air Conditioners	One Air Conditioner	36000	24000	12.00
01392			83	Glass Milk Bottles	100 Bottles	18000	12000	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01397			90	Kraft Paper	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01398			82	Packing Paper. Waterproof Bitumen Laminated	1 Roll of 100 Metre	14500	10000	0.30
01422			83	Cotton Duck	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
01475			78	Self-Contained Drinking Water Coolers	1 Cooler	24000	17000	12.00
01476			79	Domestic Refrigerator	1 Refrigerator	24000	17000	6.00
01484			74	Rolled Oats (Quick Cooking Type)	One Kg.	18000	13000	0.12
01485			93	Macaroni, Spaghetti and Vermicelli	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.05
01486			78	Copper Oxychloride, Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	48.00
01488			89	2, 4-D, Sodium, Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	120.00
01489			91	Portland Pozzolana Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
01507			77	Copper Oxychloride, WDPC	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01511			79	Blades for Manually Operated Chaff Cutter	One Pair	21500	15500	0.12
01515			81	Bee Hives	1 Bee Hive	9500	1500	0.30
01536			89	Centrifugally Cast (Spun), Iron Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and Sewage	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01537			76	Cast Iron Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and Sewage	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01538			93	Cast Iron Fittings for Pressure Pipes for Water Gas and Sewage	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01540	01		80	Quick Lime and Hydrated Lime for Chemical Industries : Part 1 Quicklime	1 Tonne	42000	35000	6.00
01551			91	Carbon Papers for Type Writers	1 Box of 100 Sheets	18000	12000	0.24
01554	01		88	PVC Insulated (HD) Cables upto 1100V	100 Metre	19000	13000	3.00
01554	02		88	PVC Insulated (HD) Cables, 3 3KV upto & including 11KV	100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00
01566			82	Steel Wire Fabric for Concrete Reinforcement	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
01580			91	Bitumen Compound for Water-Proofing and Caulking	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01592			89	Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01506			79	Automobile Lamps	100 Lamps	31000	25000	12.00
01610			89	Sewing Machine for Household Purposes	1 Sewing Machine	48000	25000	1.20
01626			94	Asbestos Cement Building Pipes & Fittings (Part 1 to 3)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
01656			97	Milk-Cereal Based Weaning Food	1 Tonne	31000	21500	120.00
01658			77	Fibre Hard Board	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01659			90	Block Boards	1 Sq Metre	18000	12000	0.24
01660	01		82	Wrought Aluminium Utensils (Cooking, Table serving and Storing Utensils)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01664			92	Mineral Mixtures for Supplementing Cattle Feeds	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
01667			81	Toffees	One Kg.	18000	12500	0.12
01675			71	Stearic Acid, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
01678			78	Prestressed Concrete Poles for Overhead Power, Traction and Telecommunication Lines	1 Cu. m.	36000	29000	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01694		94	Tartrazine, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
01695		94	Sunset Yellow, FCF, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
01697		94	Erythrosine, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
01698		94	Indigo Carmine, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
01703		89	Ball Valves (Horizontal Plunger Type) for Water Supply Purposes		1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
01711		84	Self Closing Taps		1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
01718		88	Cotton Spindle Tape		1 Roll of 100 Metre	18000	12000	0.12
01720		78	Cotton Sewing Thread		One Kg.	23500	16000	0.05
01726		91	Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01729		79	Sand Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Soil, Waste and Ventilating Pipes, Fittings and Accessories		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01739		78	Cotton Heals for use in Cotton Looms		100 Sets	14500	10000	6.00
01741		60	Latex Foam Rubber Products		1 Tonne	24000	18000	60.00
01746		92	Shoe Polish, Paste		1 Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
01759		86	Powrahs		100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
01777		78	Industrial Luminaire with Metal Reflectors		1 Piece	24000	18000	2.40
01783	01	93	Drums Large Fixed Ends		One Drum	18000	12000	0.24
01783	02	93	Drums Large Fixed Ends		One Drum	18000	12000	0.24
01784		84	Screwed Closures for Drums		100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
01785	01	83	Plain Hard-Drawn Steel, Wire for Prestressed Concrete (Cold Drawn Stress-Relieved Wire)		1 Tonne	36000	29000	14.40
01785	02	83	Plain Hard-Drawn Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete (As-Drawn Wire)		1 Tonne	21500	15500	13.20
01786		85	Cold-Twisted Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01795		82	Pillar Taps for Water Supply Purposes		1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
01804		96	Fibre Core for Steel Wire Rope		1 MT.	21500	15500	14.40
01806		75	Malted Milk Foods		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
01824		78	Insecticidal Space Spray		100 Lite	21500	15500	24.00
01825		83	Aluminium alloy Milk Cans		1 Can	18000	12000	1.20
01827		89	Liquid Amine Salts of 2, 4-D		One KL	21500	15500	240.00
01832		78	Malathion, Technical		1 Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
01834		84	Hot Applied Sealing Compound for Joints in Concrete		1 Tonne	31000	25000	18.00
01835		76	Round Steel Wire for Ropes		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01838	01	83	Preformed Fillers for Expansion Joints in Concrete (Bitumen-Impregnated Fibre)		1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.36
01848		81	Writing and Printing Paper		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01851		75	Single Operator Type ARC Welding Transformers		100 AMP	18000	12000	6.00
01853		61	Self Indicating and Semi Self Indicating Counter Weighing Machine		One Machine	20500	14500	12.00
01855		77	Stranded Steel Wire Ropes for Winding and Man-Riding Haulages in Mines		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01856			77	Steel Wire Ropes for Haulage Purposes in Mines	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01862			75	Studs	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01875			92	Carbon Steel Billets, Blooms for Forging	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01879			87	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
01884			93	Electric Horns for Automobiles	One Horn	30000	21000	0.24
01891	01		91	Rubber Conveyor and Elevator Belting-General Purpose	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.36
01891	02		93	Conveyor and Elevator Textile Belting-Heat Resistant Belting	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.36
01891	04		78	Conveyor and Elevator Textile Belting-Hygienic Belting	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.36
01897			83	Copper Strip for Electrical Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
01912			84	Country Jute Twine	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01914			82	(Part 1 to 5) Carbon Steel Boiler Tubes and Superheater Tubes (Second Revision)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01921			75	Resin-Cored Solder Wire	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.60
01925			92	Bidis	1 Carton of 40 × 500 Bidis	18000	12000	1.20
01929			82	Hot Forged Steel Rivets for Hot Closing	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
01943			95	A-Twill Jute Gags	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
01965			72	Bleaching Earths of Indian Origin used for Bleaching Vegetable Oil	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01970			95	Hand Operated Compression Knapsack Sprayer (Non-Pressure Retainingtype)	1 Sprayer	18000	12000	2.40
01971			96	Hand Operated Stirrup Type Sprayer	1 Pump	18000	12000	2.40
01972			89	Copper Plate, Sheet and Strip for Industrial Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
01977			96	Structural Steel (Ordinary Quality)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01978			82	Line Pipe	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
01989	01		86	Leather Safety Boots and Shoes for Miners	1 Pair	19000	13000	0.24
01989	02		86	Leather Safety Boots and Shoes for Heavy Metal Industries	1 Pair	19000	13000	0.24
01993			93	Cold-Reduced tinplate and Cold Reduced Black-Plate	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
01997			82	Burettes	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.30
02002			92	Steel Plates for Boilers	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02004			91	Carbon Steel Forgings for General Engineering Purposes	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02016			67	Plain Washer	1 Tonne	18000	12500	120.00
02024			88	Silico-Chromium	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
02028			91	Open Jaw Spanners	One Piece	18000	12000	0.12
02037			86	Tracing Cloth	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	2.40
02039			91	Steel Tubes for Bicycle and Allied Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02046		95	Decorative Thermosetting Synthetic Resin bonded Laminated Sheets		One Sq. Metre	120000	108000	0.42
02052		79	Compounded Feeds for Cattle		1 Tonne	18000	12000	2.40
02061		95	Bicycle Front Forks		100 Forks	18000	12000	2.40
02062		92	Structural Steel (Fusion Welding Quality)		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02074		92	Ready Mixed Paint AIR Drying, Red Oxide-Zinc Chrome, Priming		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
02082		93	Stationary Storage Type Electric Water Heaters		1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40
02083		91	Flashlights		100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
02089		77	Common Proofed Canvas/Duck and Tarpaulin		100 Sq. Metre	26500	20500	6.00
02092		83	Plunger Type Dial Gauges		1 Dial Gauge	18000	12000	0.60
02096		92	Asbestos Cement Flat Sheet		1 Tonne	36000	29000	12.00
02098		64	Asbestos Cement Buildings Boards		1 Tonne	18000	12000	3.60
02121		62	Fittings for Conductors and Earth Wire for Overhead Power Lines		1 Tonne	18000	12000	120.00
02124		74	Sodium Bicarbonate		1 Tonne	18000	12000	2.40
02126		73	Phenyl Mercury Acetate, Technical		1 Tonne	21500	15500	720.00
02141		92	Galvanized Stay Strand		1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
02142		92	Bromine Technical		1 Tonne	14500	10000	30.00
02148		81	Flameproof Enclosures of Electrical Equipment		1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02155		82	Cold Forged Solid Steel Rivets for Hot Closing		1 Tonne	20500	14500	18.00
02161		96	Coolant Pumps for Machine Tools		1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02171		85	Portable Fire Extinguishers, Dry Powder Type		1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02191	01	83	Wooden Flush Door Shutters		One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.60
02201	01	91	Flush Doors Shutters (Plywood Face Panels)		1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.60
02215		84	Starters for Fluorescent Lamps		1000 Pieces	18000	12000	7.20
02243		71	Drill Chucks		1 Chuck	18000	12000	0.30
02255		77	Mild Steel Wire for Manufacture of Machine Screws		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02257		89	Paper Adhesives, Liquid Gum and Office Paste Type		1 Litre	18000	12000	0.12
02266		89	Steel Wire Ropes for General Engineering Purposes		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
02287		70	Drafting Machine		1 Drafting Machine	18000	12000	12.00
02312		67	Propeller Type AC Ventilating Fans		1 Fan	18000	12000	1.20
02326		87	Automatic Flushing Cistern for Urinals (Vitreous)		1 Cistern	18000	12000	1.20
02326		87	Automatic Flushing Cisterns for Urinals (Steel)		1 Cistern	18000	12000	1.20
02339		63	Aluminium Paint for General Purposes in Dual Containers		1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
02344		73	Chewing Tobacco, Zarda Flake Type		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02347			95	Domestic Pressure Cooker	1 Cooker	18000	12000	0 60
02358			84	Formulation Based on Stabilized Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride Concentrate	1 Tonne	18000	12000	120.00
02365			77	Steel Wire Suspension Ropes for Lifts, Elevators, and Hoists	1 Tonne	24000	18000	24.00
02373			81	Bulk Water Meters	1 Metre	24000	17000	12.00
02386	01		63	Method of Test for Aggregate for Concrete (Particle size and Shape)	1 Piece	14500	10000	2.40
02396			88	Rubber Hose for Fuel Dispensing	100 Metre	18000	12000	18.00
02397			88	Wafers	1 Tonne	18000	12000	60 00
02403			91	Bicycle Chains	100 Chains	18000	12000	1.20
02404			93	Malt Extract	1 Tonne	18000	12000	14.40
02414			91	Cycle & Rickshaw Pneumatic Tyres	100 Pieces	26500	20500	2 40
02415			92	Cycle Rubber Tube	100 Pieces	18000	12500	1.20
02418	01		77	Tubular Fluorescent Lamps	1 Lamp	48000	30000	0.04
02422			85	Dyed Cotton Fabric, Water Repellent, for Caps and Raincoats	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
02429	01		87	Non-Caliberated Load Chain for Lifting Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
02429	02		70	Caliberated Load Chain for Pulley Blocks and other Lifting Appliances	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
02448	01		63	Adhesive Insulating Tapes for Electrical Purposes (Part 1) Tapes with Cotton Textile Substrates	100 Metres	18000	12000	0.12
02465			84	Cables for Motor Vehicles	100 Metre	19000	13000	0.30
02480	01		83	Solid Stem Glass Thermometers	1 Thermometer	14500	10000	0.12
02486	01		93	Insulator Fittings for Overhead Power Lines of 1000V & above	1 Tonne	18000	12000	120.00
02494	01		94	V-Belts for Industrial Purposes	100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
02507			75	Cold Rolled Steel Strip for Springs	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02508			84	Low Density Polyethylene Films	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
02512			78	Miner's Cap Lamp Batteries (Lead-Acid Type)	1 Piece	26000	19000	0.12
02547	01		76	Gypsum Building Plaster (Pt-I) Excluding Premixed Lightweight Plasters	1 Tonne	25000	18000	3.00
02548	01		96	Plastic Seat & Cover for Water-Closets (Part I & II)	1 Piece (Seat Plus Cover)	18000	12000	0.60
02548	02		96	Thermoplastic Seats & Covers	1 Piece	18000	12000	0 60
02552			89	Steel Drums (Galvanised & Ungalvanised)	One Piece	18000	12000	0.12
02553	01		90	Safety Glass	1 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.36
02553	02		92	Safety Glass-specification : Part 2 for Road Transport	One Square	42000	35000	0 60
02556			94	Vitreous Sanitary Appliances (Part I To XV)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
02557			94	Anatto Colours for Food Products	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
02558			94	Ponceau 4R, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0 90
02566			93	B-Twill Jute Bags	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
02567			78	Malathion, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02568			78	Malathion, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
02569			78	Malathion, WDP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
02573			86	Leather Gauntlets and Mittens	One Pair	18000	12000	0.06
02580			95	Jute Bags for Packing Cement	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
02581			89	Round Strand Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes for Shipping Purposes	1 Tonne	24000	18000	24.00
02593			84	Flexible Cables for Miner's Cap Lamps	100 Metre	19000	13000	3.00
02594			77	Hacksaw Blades	1000 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
02596			80	Bulbs for Miner's Cap Lamps	100 Bulbs	24000	17000	1.20
02635			75	DC-Electric Welding Generators	1 Piece	18000	12000	120.00
02639			84	Papad	100 Kg.	18000	12000	6.00
02641			89	Electrode Holders (Welding Accessory)	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02645			75	Water-Proofing Compound	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
02653			53	Safety Matches in Boxes	10000 Boxes	18000	12000	2.40
02664			80	Quenching Oil	1 KL	18000	12000	36.00
02675			83	Enclosed Distribution Fuse Boards & Cutouts for Voltages not Exceeding 100 Volts	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02681			93	Non-Ferrous Metal Sliding Door Bolts (Aldrops) for use with Padlocks	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.18
02682			84	Chlordane, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
02692			89	Ferrules for Water Services	1 Ferrule	18000	12000	0.36
02705	02		92	Measuring Current Transformers	1 CT	24000	18000	4.80
02705	03		92	Protective Current Transformers	1 CT	18000	12000	1.20
02705	04		92	Protective Current Transformers for Special Purpose Applications	1 CT	18000	12000	2.40
02711			79	Direct Reading PH Meters	1 Piece	18000	12000	6.00
02713			80	Tubular Steel Poles for Overhead Power Lines, General Requirements (Same for Pat 1 to 3)	1 Pole	18000	12500	2.40
02721			79	Galvanised Steel chain Link Fence Fabric	10 Sq. Metre	19000	13000	1.20
02723			85	Ammonium Bromide	1 Tonne	14500	10000	30.00
02730			77	Magnesium sulphate, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
02745			83	Firemens Helmets	1 Helmet	18000	12000	0.36
02771	01		90	Corrugated Fibre-Board Boxes	One Box	26500	20500	0.06
02780			84	Sodium Bromide Pure	1 Tonne	14500	10000	30.00
02784			71	Shuttle for Automatic Cop-Changing Jute Looms	1 Shuttle	18000	12000	0.30
02785			79	Natural Cheese, Hard Variety Porcessed Cheese, Processed Cheese Sprad and Soft Cheese	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
02789			72	Special proofed Paulins (Tarpaulins)	100 Sq. M.	24000	17000	12.00
02791			92	Soluble Coffee Powder	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.18
02797			94	Potassium Bromide	1 Tonne	14500	10000	30.00
02802			64	Ice-Cream	100 Litres	18000	12000	6.00
02818	02		90	Indian Hessian (Pt.-2 to Pt.-6)	1 Tonne	9000	6000	8.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02830			92	Carbon Steel billets (Standard Quality)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02831			75	Carbon Steel Billets (Ordinary Quality)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02834			86	Shunt Capacitors for Power Systems	1 Kvar	25000	18000	0.60
02861			80	Diazinon, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
02864			84	Chlordane, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
02865			78	Methyl Parathion, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
02874			93	Heavy Cee Jute Bags	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
02876			78	3 Jaw and 4 Jaw Scroll Operated Self Centering Lathe Chucks	One Piece	18000	12000	3.60
02878			86	Portable Fire Extinguishers, Carbon- Dioxide Type	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
02879			75	Mild Steel for Metal ARC Welding Electrode Core Wire	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
02888			83	Toilet Soaps	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
02906			84	Sluice valves for Water-Works Purposes (350 to 1200 MM Size)	1 Valve (Size 350 MM to 600 MM)	24000	17000	12.00
02910			71	Shuttles for Jute Broad Looms	1 Shuttle	18000	12000	0.30
02923			95	Carmoisine, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
02924			74	Fast Red E, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
02925			84	Industrial Safety Helmets	1 Helmet	18000	12000	0.24
02932			92	Enamel, Synthetic, Exterior (A) Undercoating, (B) Finishing	1 Litre	21500	15500	0.18
02933			75	Enamel, Exterior (A) Undercoating (B) Finishing	1 Litre	21500	15500	0.18
02972	01		79	Textile Motors	One Kw	26500	20500	7.20
02980			86	Non Pressure Stoves	1 Stove	18000	12000	0.18
02992			87	Insulation Resistance Tester	1 Piece	18000	12000	6.00
02993			75	Motor Capacitors	One Piece	26000	19000	0.60
03017			85	Thermostats for Electric Water Heaters	1 Piece	20500	14500	0.36
03039			88	Structural steel for Hulls of Ships	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03055	01		94	Clinical Thermometers	1 Thermometer	18000	12000	0.24
03062			95	Rocker Sprayer	1 Sprayer	18000	12000	2.40
03063			94	Single Coil Rectangular Spring Washer for Bolts Screws	1000 Washer	18000	12000	0.48
03065			85	Cutting oil, Neat	1 KL	18000	12000	36.00
03074			74	Steel Tubes for Automotive Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
03087			85	Wood Particle Boards (Medium Density) for General Purposes	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
03097			80	Vaneered Particle Board	One Sq. Metre	30000	21500	0.12
03098			83	Hydraulic Oils	1 KL	18000	12000	36.00
03099	01		92	Microscope Slips	500 Slips	17000	12000	1.20
03099	02		92	Microscope Slides	500 slides	17000	12000	1.20
03004	01		82	Density Hydrometers	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
03117			65	Bitumen Emulsion for Roads (Anionic type)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03118			78	Electric Bacteriological Incubator	One Piece	18000	12000	18.00
03119			78	Hot Air Sterilizer	One Piece	18000	12000	18.00
03120			78	Baby Incubators	One Incubator	27500	19000	120.00
03134			92	Menthol	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
03148			91	Slide Fasteners	100 Kg.	31000	25000	12.00
03195			92	Steel for the Manufacture of Volute and Helical Springs (For Railway Rolling Stock)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03205			84	Precipitated Barium Carbonate, Technical	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
03224			79	Gas Cylinder Valves (Excluding LPG Cylinder Valves)	1 Valve	18000	12000	0.30
03231			65	Electrical Relays for Power System Protection	1 piece	24000	17000	4.80
03236			92	Hypodermic Syringes for General Purpose	100 Syringes	18000	12000	3.60
03237	01		85	Hypodermic Syringes, Small Capacity	100 Syringes	18000	12000	3.60
03284			84	Organo Mercurial dry Seed-Dressing Formulations	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
03309			92	Soluble Coffee-Chicory Powder	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.18
03315			94	Evaporative Air Cooler (Desert Cooler)	One Cooler	18000	12000	6.00
03317			83	Needles, Hypodermic	1000 Needles	18000	12000	7.20
03319			95	Blades Surgical, Detachable (Bard Parker Type) and Handles	1000 Blades	18000	12000	7.20
03323			80	Bi-Pin Lamp Holders for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps	100 Pieces	31000	25000	2.40
03327			82	Pedal Operated Paddy Thresher	One Pedal Paddy Thresher	31000	25000	4.80
03344			65	D.W. Tarpaulin Jute Bags for Packing (Mint) Coins	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
03383			82	Wettable Sulphur Powder	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
03384			86	Bitumen Primer	One Kilo Litre/Kg.	18000	12000	36.00
03389			94	Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Materials	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
03390			88	Sphygmomanometers, Mercurial	1 Meter	18000	12000	2.40
03399			73	Zinc Oxide for Rubber Industry	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.05
03413			77	Base Paper for Carbon Paper	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
03419			89	Fittings for Rigid Non-Metallic Conduits	100 Pieces	19000	13000	0.36
03431			82	Steel for Volute, Helical, and Laminated Springs for Automotive Suspension	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03438			94	Silvered Glass Mirror for General Purposes	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.02
03450			94	Carbon Papers for Hand Writing	1 Box of 100 Sheets	18000	12000	0.24
03452	02		70	Toggle Switches Type I and II	One Switch	29000	20000	0.01
03461			80	P.V.C. (Vinyl) Asbestos Floor Tiles	One Sq. Metres	20500	14500	0.18
03462			86	Unbacked Flexible PVC Flooring	One Sq. Metre	20500	14500	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03465		66		Jointing Compounds for use in Liquefied Petroleum Gas Appliances and Installations	One Kg.	16000	11500	1.20
03466		88		Masonry Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
03476		87		Trolley and Contact Wire for Electric Traction	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
03502		94		Steel Chequered Plates	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03521		89		Industrial Safety Belts and Harnesses	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.60
03528		66		Water-proof Electric Lighting Fittings	1 Piece	21500	14500	0.60
03536		66		Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Wood Primer, Pink	1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0 18
03537		66		Ready Mixed Paint, Finishing, Interior, Interior, for General Purposes	1 Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
03549		83		Water suction and discharge Hose of Rubber, Heavy Duty	100 Metre	14000	12000	18.00
03564		95		Door closures (Hydraulically Regulated)	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.80
03575		93		Bitumen Drums	One Piece	18000	12000	0.12
03584		84		Camphor, Technical Grade	1 Tonne	21500	15500	240.00
03589		91		Electrically Welded Steel Pipes for Water Gas and Sewage	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
03601		84		Tubes for General Engineering purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6 00
03623		78		Guide and Rubbing Ropes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
03625	01	83		Warp Tubes for use on Aluminium Plug Type Spindles	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
03626		78		Locked Oil Winding Ropes	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
03634		77		Hand Operated Dust Applicators for Burrows	One Applicator	18000	12000	12.00
03637		66		Gas Operated Relays	1 Piece	18000	12000	12.00
03652		95		Foot Sprayer	1 Sprayer	18000	12000	2.40
03667		93		B-Twill Jute Cloth	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12 00
03669		94		Melamine Formaldehyde Moulding Materials	1 Tonne	18000	12000	60.00
03677		85		Unbonded Rock and Slag Wool for Thermal Insulation	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
03686		66		Student-Type Microscope	1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40
03687		67		Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Cloth Tape	100 Metre	18000	12000	0.12
03702		89		Vacuum Flasks (Refills)	100 Refills	18000	12000	2.40
03725		66		Resistance Wires, Tapes and Strips for Heating Elements	1 Kg	18000	12000	1.20
03735		96		Canvas Shoe Rubber Sole	1 Pair	27500	19000	0.24
03736		95		Canvas Boots, Rubber Sole	1 Pair	27500	19000	0.24
03738		75		Rubber Knee Boots	1 Pair	18000	12000	0.24
03741		90		Sedimentation Tubes	100 Pieces	11000	7000	3.00
03745		78		Yoke Type Valve Connections for Small Medical Gas Cylinders	1 Valve	18000	12000	0.30
03748		90		Tool and Die Steels for Hot Work	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03751		93		Heavy Cee Cloth	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00

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03757		85	High Strength Structural Bolts and Nuts		1 Tonne	48000	39500	60.00
03790		91	Hessian Bags		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
03793		66	Live Centres		One Piece	20500	14500	2.40
03811		88	Rum		100 Litre	18000	12000	6.00
03818		92	Continuous (Piano) Hinges		One Piece	18000	12000	0.06
03829	01	78	Horizontal Cylindrical and Horizontal Rectangular Steam Sterilizer, Pressure Type (for Hospital & Pharmaceutical use)		1 Sterilizer	18000	12000	72.00
03829	02	85	Steam Sterilizers, Pressure and Vertical Cylindrical Type		One Sterilizer	18000	12000	72.00
03830		79	Water Stills for Pyrogen-free Distilled Water		1 Water Still	18000	12000	72.00
03831		79	Sterilizer Shallow (Dressing Drum)		One Sterilizer	18000	12000	1.20
03832		86	Hand Operated Chain Pulley Blocks		1 Chain Pulley Block	18000	12000	12.00
03843		95	Steel Back Flap Hinges		100 Pieces	19000	13000	0.48
03854		88	Switches for Domestic & similar purposes		100 Pieces	11500	7000	2.40
03865		93	Beer		100 Litres	18000	12000	6.00
03885	01	92	Steel for Laminated Springs:- Flat Sections		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03885	02	92	Steel for Laminated Springs:- Rib and Groove Sections		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03899		81	Zineb WDP		One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
03901		75	Ziram, WDP		1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
03902		75	Dimethoate, Technical		One Tonne	21500	15500	120.00
03903		84	Dimethoate, EC		100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
03905		66	Thiometon, EC		100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
03906	01	95	Hand-Operated Continuous Knap-Sack Sprayer (Piston Type)		One Sprayer	18000	12000	2.40
03930		94	Flame and Induction Hardening Steels		1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
03944		82	Flow Cups		1 Piece	14500	10000	2.40
03948		86	Calibrated High Tensile Steel Chain		1 Tonne	14500	10000	84.00
03950		79	Surface Boxes for Sluice Valves		1 Box	18000	12000	1.20
03975		88	Mild Steel Wires, Strips and Tapes for Armouring of Cables		1 Tonne	18000	12000	7.20
03976		95	Safety Rubber-Canvas Boots for Mines		1 Pair	24000	17000	0.30
03984		67	DW-Floor Bags		1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
03987		83	Sorbitol Solution (70 Per cent)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
03989		84	Centrifugally Cast (Spun) Iron Spigot and Soil Pipes		1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
03992		80	Trays, Kidney		One Tray	21500	15500	0.60
03993		93	Trays Instruments		One Tray	18000	12000	0.30
04003	02	86	Pipe Wrenches (Heavy Duty)		1 Pipe Wrench	18000	12000	3.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
04038			86	Foot Valves for Water Works purposes	One Valve	18000	12000	1.20
04046	01		91	Gents Cotton Knitted Briefs	100 Briefs	17000	8500	3.60
04072			75	Steel for spring Washers	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04087			80	Pipette for Hoemoglobin Metre and Blood Pipette for Biochemical-work	100 Pieces	18000	12000	3.60
04100			88	Gin	100 Litre	18000	12000	6.00
04109			67	Kadahies	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.06
04123			82	Chain Pipe Wrenches	One Pipe Wrench	18000	12000	3.60
04142			67	Discus	One Discus	18000	12000	0.36
04148			89	Surgical Rubber Gloves	100 Pairs	18000	12000	1.20
04151			93	Protective Helmets (Motorcycle Riders)	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.30
04158			85	Solid Embedded Type Electric Heating Elements	One Element	36000	29000	1.20
04159			83	Mineral filled Sheathed Heating Elements	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
04174			77	Typewriter Ribbons, Cotton	One Sq. Metre	19000	13000	0.30
04199			90	Liquid Soap	One Kilo Litre	18000	12000	30.00
04224			72	Steel Wire Office Staples, Pins and Clips	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04246			92	Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Liquefied petroleum Gases	1 Stove	19000	13000	2.40
04250			80	Electric Food Mixers (Liquidizers and Grinders)	1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40
04269			81	Dextrin for use in foundries	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
04270			92	Steel Tubes used for Water Wells	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
04283			81	Hot Air Fans	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
04288			88	PVC-Insulated, (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables with Solid Aluminum Conductors	100 Metre	19000	13000	3.00
04289	01		84	Flexible Cables for Lifts and other Flexible Connections	100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00
04296			67	Round Piercing Punches	One Piece	18000	12000	0.06
04308			82	Dry Powder for Fire Fighting	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
04320			82	Thiram Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	168.00
04322			67	Endosulfan, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
04323			80	Endosulfan, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
04328			67	Monocular Dissecting Microscope	1 Microscope	18000	12000	2.40
04344			78	Endosulfan, Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	120.00
04351			76	Steel Door Frames	1 Tonne	24000	17000	48.00
04355			77	Fire-Resistant Brattice Cloth	1 Sq Metre	14500	10000	0.05
04366	01		85	Agricultural tillage-Discs, Part-1 Concave Type	1 Disc	18000	12000	1.20
04368			67	Alloy Steel Billets, Blooms and Slabs for Forging	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04375			75	Cotton Knitted Sports Shirts	100 Shirts	18000	12000	3.60
04381			67	Pathological Microscope	1 Microscope	18000	12000	6.00
04382			67	Non-Tinted Ophthalmic Glass Blanks	1000 Blanks	18000	12000	7.20
04386			88	Putting Shots	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24

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04396			81	Barium Nitrate for Explosive and Pyrotechnic Compositions	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
04398			94	Carbon Chromium Steel for Balls, Rollers and Bearing Races	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04431			78	Free Cutting Steels	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04432			88	Case Hardening Steels	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04447			95	Sodium Benzoate, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
04448			94	Benzoic Acid Food Grade	1 Tonne	26500	20500	72.00
04449			88	Whiskies	100 Litres	18000	12000	6.00
04450			88	Brandies	100 Litres	18000	12000	6.00
04454	01		81	Patented and Cold Drawn Steel Wires-Unalloyed	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
04467			96	Caramel, Plain	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
04497			77	16 MM Portable Sound and Picture Cinematograph Projectors	1 Piece	18000	12000	12.00
04512			78	Footwear Lasts, Wooden	1 Pair	14500	10000	0.30
04517			86	Brushes Welders	1 Brush	14500	10000	0.05
04521			77	Wire Rope for Oil Wells and Oil Well Drilling	1 Tonne	31000	21500	72.00
04533			95	Suction Apparatus	1 Apparatus	18000	12000	7.20
04536	01		87	Composite Bottom stainless Steel Cooking Utensils, Copper Electrodeposited	1 Vessel	18000	12000	0.36
04547			92	Receivers for Monochrome Broadcasting, Transmission	One Piece	36000	29000	2.40
04552			93	Portable Jacks for Automobiles, Mechanical and Hydraulic	1 Jack	18000	12000	1.20
04559			93	Single Operator Rectifier Type DC ARC Welding Power Source	1 Piece	18000	12000	24.00
04580			86	Shaving Brush	100 Brushes	18000	12000	3.60
04588			86	Raw Natural Rubber	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
04605			81	Crepe Bandage	100 Sq. Metre	8000	6000	2.40
04615			68	Switch Socket Outlets (Non-Interlocking Type)	100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
04654			93	Paraffin Wax	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
04663			68	Permanent Rubber-Based Adhesive for Footwear Industry	100 Litre	18000	12000	6.00
04665	02		84	Portable Electric Motor Operated Tools	One Tool	43000	30000	3.60
04687			95	Gland Packing Asbestos	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
04704			85	Silver Tin Dental Amalgam Alloy	1 Kg.	18000	12000	12.00
04717			80	Zinc Oxide Self-Adhesive Plaster	100 Sq. Metres	18000	12000	4.80
04723			78	Egg Powder	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.48
04751			94	Potassium Metabisulphite, Food Grade	1 Kg.	12000	8500	0.06
04752			94	Sodium Metabisulphite, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
04760			92	Domestic Cooking Ranges Including Grillers, for use with Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1 Cooking Range	24000	17000	18.00
04766			82	Thiram WDP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
04783			82	Thiram Seed Dressing Formulations	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
04800	05		68	Enamelled Round Winding Wires for Elevated Temperatures	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
04800	09		71	Enamelled Round Winding Wire with Temperature Index 180	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
04810			68	Fumigation Sheets and Covers, Rubberized	100 Sq. Metre	24000	17000	12.00
04816			87	Permanent Magnetic Chucks	1 Chuck	18000	12000	12.00
04832	01		69	Chemical Resistant Mortars (Silicate Type)	1 Tonne	21500	15500	24.00
04832	02		69	Chemical Resistant Mortars Pt.-II, Resin type	1 Tonne	21500	15500	24.00
04832	03		68	Chemical Resistant Mortars Pt.-III, Sulphur Type	1 Tonne	21500	15500	24.00
04894			87	Centrifugal Fans	1 Fan	8000	5500	3.60
04900	01		84	Jute Carpet Backing Fabric	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
04923			85	Hollow Steel Section for Structural Use	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
04927			92	Unlined Flax Canvas Hose for Fire Fighting	100 Metre	18000	12000	9.60
04929			78	Dichlorvos, Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	120.00
04947			85	Gas Cartridge for use in Fire Extinguishers	1 Cartridge	18000	12000	1.20
04948			74	Welded Steel Wire Fabric For General Use	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
04949			68	2-AMP Switches for Domestic & Similar Purposes	100 Pieces	11500	7000	2.40
04955			93	Household Laundry Detergent Powders	1 Tonne	42000	35000	6.00
04956			77	Synthetic Detergents for Industrial Purposes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	72.00
04964			91	Plain-Knitted Cotton Vests	100 Vests	18000	12000	3.60
04984			95	H.P. Polyethylene Pipes for Potable Water Supplies, Sewage And Industrial Effluents	1 Kg.	24000	18000	0.06
04985			88	Unplasticised PVC Pipes for Potable Water Supplies	1 Kg.	24000	18000	0.06
04989	01		85	Foam Compound for Fire Fighting (Protien Foam)	1 Litre	18000	12000	0.12
04989	02		84	Foam Concentrate for Producing Mechanical Foam for Fire Fighting (Part 2) Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)	1 Litre	18000	12000	0.12
04989	03		87	Foam Concentrate (Compound) for Producing Mechanical Foam for Fire Fighting Part 3 Flouro Protein Foam	1 Litre	18000	12000	0.12
04990			93	Plywood for Concrete Shuttering Work	One Sq. Metre	18000	12000	0.12
05022			89	Sterilizer Instrument (Table Model)	One Sterilizer	18000	12000	1.20
05029			79	Bed Steads, Hospital, General Purposes	1 Bed Stead	42000	35000	12.00

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05058			96	Sodium Citrate Food Grade	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
05077			69	Decorative Lighting Outfits	One Piece	18000	12000	0.18
05086			93	Stencil Paper	1000 Sheets	18000	12000	7.20
05100			69	Twist Drills, Parallel Shanks Stub Series for Right Hand Cutting	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
05101			91	Twist Drills, Parallel Shanks, Jobber Series	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
05102			69	Twist Drills, Parallel Shanks, Long Series	100 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
05103			69	Twist Drills, Morse Taper Shanks	100 Pieces	18000	12000	6.00
05117			93	Commercial Boiling Burner for use with LPG	1 Burner	19000	13000	2.40
05133	02		69	Boxes for Enclosure of Electrical Accessories	One Piece	21500	15500	0.01
05135	01		94	Hand Rotary Duster (Belly Mounted)	1 Duster	18000	12000	2.40
05135	02		94	Hand rotary Duster Shoulder Mounted Type	1 Duster	18000	12000	2.40
05143			88	Adjustable Axillary Crutches	One Piece	21500	15500	0.30
05145			69	Walking Stick	One Stick	20500	14500	0.12
05161			69	Flexible Electric Heating Pads for Domestic Use	One Heating Pad	18000	12000	1.20
05175			92	Poly Propylene Ropes (3-Strand and Hawserlaid and 8-Strand Plaited)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	30.00
05191			93	Sodium Alginate, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
05206			83	Coverd Electrodes for Manual ARC Welding for Stainless Steel Andother High Alloy Steel	100 Pieces	27500	19000	1.20
05225			92	Rain Gauge, Non-Recording	1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40
05244			91	Safe Deposit Locker Cabinet	One safe Deposit Locker Cabinet	36000	29000	12.00
05245	02		71	Methods for Splicing of Wire Ropes	One Tonne	72000	60000	120.00
05277			78	Dischlorovos, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
05279			69	Dicofol, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
05281			79	Fenitrothion, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
05287			89	Country Spirit (Distilled)	100 Litre	18000	12000	1.20
05290			93	Landing valves for Internal Hydrant	1 Valve	18000	12000	2.40
05291			69	Table Operation, Hydraulic, Major	One Table	18000	12000	72.00
05306			96	Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Food Grade	1Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
05312	01		84	Swing Check Type Reflux (Non-Return) Valve	1 Valve	20500	14500	2.40
05312	02		86	Swing Check Type Reflux Valves for Domestic Purposes	1 Valve	42000	35000	120.00
05321			69	Soda Lime (as Carbon Dioxide Absorbent)	1 Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
05342			96	Ascorbic Acid, Food Grade	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
05346			94	Synthetic Food Colour Preparations and Mixtures (Powder)	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.18
05346			94	Synthetic Food Colour Preparations and Mixtures (Liquid)	1 Litre	1800	12000	0.30
05348			81	Staples	1 Packet Containing 1000 Staples	26500	20500	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
05349			69	Staplers	100 Pieces	31000	21500	2.40
05380			76	Sodium Bromide Photographic Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
05382			85	Rubber Sealing Rings for Gas Mains and Sewers	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.18
05410			92	Cement Paint Colour as Required	1 Kg.	21500	15500	0.06
05411	01		74	Plastic Emulsion Paint for Interior Use	1 Litre	21500	15500	0.18
05414			95	Gland Packing Jute and Hemp	One Kg	18000	12000	0.30
05423			89	Telescopic Type Hydraulic Shock Absorbers for Automotive Suspension	1 Piece	31000	21500	0.12
05424			69	Rubber Mats for Electrical Purposes	1 Mat	18000	12000	3.60
05430			81	Ammonia Preserved Concentrated Natural Rubber Latex	1 Tonne (DRC Basis)	18000	12000	36.00
05444			78	Hss Parallel Hand Reamers with Parallel Shanks	1 Reamer	18000	12000	0.24
05445			78	Long Fluted Machine Reamers with Morse Taper Shanks	1 Reamer	18000	12000	0.24
05455			69	C I Steps for Manholes	1 Tonne	11500	7000	6.00
05456			85	AIR-Compressors	1 Compressor	24000	17000	18.00
05470			69	DI-Calcium Phosphate Animal Feed Grade	1 Tonne	21500	15500	12.00
05484			78	EC Grade Aluminum Rod	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
05485			80	Cotton Yarn Waste	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
05487			92	Metal Polish, Liquid	One Kilo Litre	18000	12000	36.00
05490	01		77	Refills for Soda-Acid Portable Fire Extinguishers	1 Refill	18000	12000	0.60
05490	02		77	Refills for Foam Type Portable Fire Extinguishers	1 Refill	18000	12000	0.12
05490	03		79	Refills for Soda-Acid Chemical Fire Engines, 50 Litres Capacity	1 Refill	18000	12000	0.60
05490	04		79	Refills for Foam Chemical Fire Engines, 50 Litres Capacity	1 Refill	18000	12000	0.60
05507			79	50 Litres Capacity Chemical Fire Engin, Foam Type	One Fire Engine	31000	25000	18.00
05509			80	Fire Retardant Plywood	One SQ. Metre	29500	20500	0.12
05513			96	Vicat Apparatus	1 Piece	14500	10000	2.40
05514			96	Apparatus for LE Chettelier	1 Piece	14500	10000	0.60
05515			83	Compaction Factor Apparatus	1 Piece	14500	10000	6.00
05516			96	Variable Flow Type Air Permeability Apparatus (Blaine Type)	1 Piece	14500	10000	2.40
05517			93	Steels for Hardening and Tempering	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
05520			69	Lasts, Wooden, for Heavy-Duty Boots	1 Pair	14500	10000	0.30
05531			88	Cast Iron Specials for Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
05557			95	Industrial and Safety Rubber Knee Boots	1 Pair	18000	12000	0.24
05560			70	Compounded Feeds for Young Stock	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
05592			81	Monochloro Acetic Acid	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.05
05593			80	Belt Fastners Alligator Type	100 Set	18000	12000	2.40
05604			84	Universal Gearless Hand Operated Pulling and Lifting Machines	1 Machine	18000	12000	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
05653		88	Pins, Paper, Straight		1Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
05660		70	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Aluminium-Red Oxide Primer		1Litre/Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
05672		92	Mineral Mixtures for Supplementing Poultry Feeds		1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
05676		95	Moulded Solid Rubber Soles and Heels		One Pair	18000	12000	0.06
05679		86	Miners Cap Lamps		1 Piece	14500	10000	0.36
05695		70	Spectacle Lenses		One Spectacle Lense	24500	17000	0.06
05707		96	Agar, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
05719		70	Gelatin, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
05759		94	Antifreeze Coolant		One Litre	21500	15500	0.18
05780		80	Intrinsically Safe Electrical Apparatus and Circuits		1 Apparatus	18000	12000	12.00
05834	03	81	Electrical Timer Relays for Industrial purpose		One Piece	44500	31000	1.20
05852		96	Protective Steel Toe Cap for Footwear		100 Pairs.	18000	12500	3.00
05872		90	Cold Rolled Steel Strips (Box Strappings)		OneTonne	21500	14500	2.40
05884		93	Tufted Wool Carpets		1 SQ. Metre	18000	12000	0.60
05894		80	Rubber Hose for Sand Blasting		100 Metre	28000	20000	24.00
05912		70	Anemometre Cup Counter Type		One Anemometre	36000	29000	4.80
05915		70	Single Texture Rubberized W P Fabric		100 SQ. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
05919		78	Machine Bridge Reamers		1 Reamer	18000	12000	0.36
05950		84	Shot Firing Cables		100 Metre	19000	13000	0.30
05986		92	Hot Rolled Steel Plates and Flats for Cold Forming and Flanging Operations		1Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
05996		84	Cotton Belting Ducks		1 Tonne	18000	12000	72.00
06003		83	Indented Wire for Prestressed Concrete		1 Tonne	18000	12000	7.20
06006		83	Uncoated Stress Relieved Strand for Prestressed Concrete		One Tonne	31000	25000	14.40
06022		94	Fast Green FCF, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
06030		71	Sodium Propionate, Food Grade		One Unit	21500	15500	0.36
06031		71	Calcium Propionate, Food Grade		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
06036		87	Alginate Dental Impression Material		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.60
06037		70	Zinc Oxide-Eugenol Dental Impression Paste		1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.60
06047		70	Scouring Powder		One Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
06071		86	Synthetic Battery Separator for Lead-Acid Batteries		1000 Pieces	50500	36000	2.40
06073		71	Autoclaved Reinforced Cellular Concrete Floor and Roof Slabs		10 SQ. Metre	18000	12000	2.40
06079		89	Low Alloy Cast Steel Grinding Media		1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
06106		71	Table Operation, Hydraulic, Minor		1 Table	18000	12000	72.00
06116		92	Dental Chair		One Chair	18000	12000	24.00
06135		81	Soda Ash, Fused, Technical		1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60
06155		87	Sodium Carbonate (Monohydrate)		1 Tonne	18000	12000	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
06175	02		92	Hand Taps and Short Machine Taps for ISO Metric threads (M1 to M2. 5)	1 Tap	18000	12000	1.20
06175	04		91	Screwing Taps : Long Shank Machine Taps for ISO Metric Screw threads Sizes M3 to M2.4	1 Hand Tap	21500	15500	1.20
06177			81	Phosphamidon, WSC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
06216			82	Short Link Chain, Grade T (8), Calibrated for fully blocks and other, Lifting Appliances	One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
06218			71	Mod Guards	100 Pairs	18000	12000	3.00
06221			71	Pelvic Band for Stee orsthopaedic Calipers and Braces	100 Pieces	15500	11000	3.60
06222			71	Thigh Band for Orthopedic Calipers Braces	100 Pieces	15500	11000	3.60
06223			71	Calf Band for Orthopaedic Calipers and Braces	100 Pieces	15500	11000	3.60
06240			89	Hot Rolled Plates for LPG Cylinders	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
06248			79	Metal Rolling Shutters & Rolling Grills	1 SQ. Metre	18000	12000	2.40
06307			85	Rigid PVC Sheets	100 KG. of PVC Sheets	31000	25000	24.00
06312			94	Polyethylene Containers for Transport of Materails	One Kilo Litre	20500	14500	18.00
06315			92	Floor Springs (Hydraulically Regulated) For Heavy Doors	1 Piece	18000	12000	3.60
06352			91	Parallel Shank Slot Milling Cutter	1 Cutter	18000	12000	1.20
06353			91	End Mills with Parallel Shanks	1 Cutter (Mill)	18000	12000	1.20
06354			91	End Mills with Morse Taper Shanks	1 Cutter (Mill)	18000	12000	1.20
06356			93	Tooth Paste	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.18
06365			71	Laboratory Electric Ovens	1 Lab Oven	26500	20500	12.00
06385			78	Saccharin, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
06388			91	Slot Milling Cutters with Morse Taper Shanks	1 Cutter	18000	12000	1.20
06390			83	Domestic Electric Clothes Washing Machine (Non-Automatic)	1 Piece	18000	12000	6.00
06392			71	Steel Pipe Flanges	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
06406			94	Brilliant Blue, FCF, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
06419			96	Welding Rods and Bare Electrodes for Gas shielded Arc Welding of structual Steel	One Tonne	42000	35000	60.00
06421			72	paper Perforator Double Hole	100 Pieces	21500	15000	2.40
06429			81	Heptachlor DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
06438			80	Aluminium Phosphide Formulation	1 Tonne	21500	15500	48.00
06439			78	Heptachlor, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	1.20
06444			79	Sulphur Dusting Powders	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
06446			86	Mica Insulated Heating Elements	100 Pieces	18000	12000	2.40
06455			72	Single Row Radial Ball Bearings	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
06538			71	Three-Pin Plugs Made of Resilient Material	100 Pieces	18000	12000	3.60
06571			91	Non Folding Wheel Chairs (Institutional Model)	One Chair	19000	13000	3.60
06593			72	Electric Serological Water Bath	One Piece	20500	14500	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
06595	01	93	Horizontal Centrifugal Pumps for Clear, Cold, Fresh Water for Agricultural Purposes	1 Pump	18000	12000	3.60	
06616		82	Ballasts for High Pressure Mercury Vapour Lamps	1 Ballast	20500	14500	0.60	
06639		72	Hexagonal Bolts for Steel Structures	1 Tonne	20500	14500	18.00	
06701		85	Tungsten Filament Miscellaneous Electric Lamps	100 Lamps	31000	21500	0.72	
06747		81	Chewing Gum and Bubble Gum	One Tonne	18000	12000	36.00	
06750		85	Cylinder Liners for Internal Combustion Engine	One Piece	21500	14500	0.18	
06793		96	Fumaric Acid, Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12	
06875	01	73	Control Switches	One Piece	24000	17000	1.20	
06875	02	73	Push Buttons and Related Control Switches	One Piece	36000	25000	0.30	
06887		86	Denture Base Polymer Resins	1 Kg.	11000	7000	0.60	
06901		88	Pressure Regulators for Gas Cylinders used in Welding, Cutting and Related Processes	1 Piece	18000	12000	2.40	
06911		92	Stainless steel plate, sheet and strip	1 Tonne	18000	12000	48.00	
06915		78	Steel ingots for structural steel (ordinary quality)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40	
06937		97	Overhead Projectors	1 Pices	42000	35000	6.00	
06946		73	Pliable conduits and flexible conduits (Non-Metallic) Forelectrical Installations	One Meter	42000	35000	0.30	
06994	01	73	Industrial Safety Gloves	One Pair	14500	10000	0.06	
07079		95	Automotive Hydraulic brake Hoses	One Piece	32500	23000	0.06	
07080	01	92	Manual and Electric MTP suction Abortion Apparatus	1 Apparatus	42000	35000	1.80	
07084		73	Bitumin based filling compounds for electrical purposes	1 Tonne	26500	20500	36.00	
07085		86	Polyster blend shirting Market Varieties	100 SQ. Metre	18000	12000	4.80	
07092	01	92	Aluminium alloy tube for Irrigation Purposes (Welded Tubes)	1 Tonne	21500	15500	60.00	
07072	02	87	Aluminium Alloy tube for Irrigation Purposes (Extruded Tubes)	1 Tonne	21500	15500	60.00	
07098	01	88	Cross Linked plyethylene Insulated PVC Sheathed cables for working voltages upto and Including 1100 v	100 Metre	19000	13000	3.00	
07098	02	85	XLPE cables (3.3-33KV)	100 Metre	19000	13000	12.00	
07121		73	Carbaryl, WDP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	24.00	
07122		84	Carbaryl, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00	
07123		93	Hair Oils	100 Litre	15000	10000	2.40	
07173		89	Slotted Pan Head tapping screws	One Kg.	31000	25000	0.30	
07181		86	Horizontally cast iron Double Flanged pipes for water Gas sewage	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00	
07185		81	Milk Boiler, Aluminium	1 Milk Boiler	14500	10000	0 36	
07193		94	Glass Fibre base coal tar pitch and Bitumen felts	100 Metre	20500	14500	4.80	
07224		85	Iodized salt	1 Tonne	18000	12000	1.20	
07231		84	Plastic flushing cisterns (valveless syphonic type)	1 Cistern	20500	14500	0.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
07233			91	2, 4-D ETHL ester, technical	One Tonne	18000	12500	240.00
07257			73	Trunk steel Domestic	One Trunk	18000	12000	0.36
07283			92	Hot Rolled bars for production of Bright bars	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
07285			88	Seamless manganese steel Cylinder for permanent and high pressure liquefiable Gases	1 cylinder	120000	84000	7.20
07299			74	Mineral Oils for cosmetic Industry	100 Litre	18000	12000	6.00
07302			74	Valve fittings for Gas Cylinder valves for use with breathing apparatus	One Valve	24000	17000	0.24
07312			93	welded low carbon steel Dissolved acetylene gas Cylinders	1 Cylinder	120000	84000	7.20
07324			83	Brix Hydrometers	1 piece	18000	12000	0.24
07328			92	High density Polyethylene Materials for Moulding & extrusion	1 Tonne	24000	18000	12.00
07329			74	Lasts, Metal, for safety rubber-canvas ankle boots	1 Pair	14500	10000	0.30
07347			74	Single Cylinder, Vertical four stroke, AIR-Cooler spark Ignition engines	1 Engine	33500	24000	1.50
07371			82	Safety Razor Blades	1000 Blades	19000	13000	1.20
07372			95	Lead-acid Storage batteries for motor Vehicles	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.60
07401			87	Paraffin wax for explosive and Pyrotechnic Industry	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
07402			86	Filters for drinking water	One Filter	18000	12000	0.24
07406	01		84	Laminated jute Bags for packing Fertilizers	100 Bags	18000	12000	1.20
07407	02		80	Jute tarpauling Fabric	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
07408	01		84	Blow Moulded Polyalifin Containers (Upto 5 Litres Capacity)	100 pieces	26500	20500	1.80
07452			90	Hot rolled steel sections for doors Windows & Ventilators	1 Tonne	18000	12000	9.60
07454			91	Wheel Chars, Folding, with Removable armrests and Swinging Footrests	1 Chair	19000	13000	3.60
07466			94	Rubber Gaskets for Pressure Cookers	100 Gaskets	18000	12000	1.20
07532			74	Soft Soap	1 Tonne	14500	10000	24.00
07538			96	Three-Phase squirrel cage Induction Motors for Centrifugal Pumps for Agricultural applications	1 KW	18000	12000	1.20
07577			86	Gas testing flame safety lamps	1 Piece	9500	8500	2.00
07586			75	Friction props for mines	1 Piece	18000	12000	6.00
07593	01		86	Power Operated Pneumatic Sprayer-cum-Duster, Part 1, Knapsack Type	One Sprayer	26500	18000	4.80
07620	01		86	Medical Electrical Equipemnt Diagonistic X-Ray Equipment part Imechanical & Electrical Safety Requirements	One machine	36000	29000	180.00
07652			88	Sphygmonanometer, Aneriod Type	1 Meter	18000	12000	2.40
07653			75	Manual Blowpiper for welding and Cutting	1 piece	18000	12000	1.20
07680			85	Welded low carbon steel Gas Cylinders for ammonia (Anhydrous) Gas	1 Cylinder	120000	84000	7.20
07681			85	Welded low carbon steel Gas Cylinders for chlorine Gas	1 Cylinder	120000	84000	7.20
07682			85	Welded low carbon steel Gas Cylinders for Methyl Bromide Gas	1 Cylinder	120000	84000	7.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
07708			75	Vacuum Flasks	One Flask	18000	12000	0.36
07834	01		87	Injection Moulded PVC socket fittings with solvent cement joints for water Supplies	100 pieces	18000	12000	6.00
07866			93	Blended yarn	One Tonne	18000	12000	72.00
07884			92	Shampoo, synthetic Detergent based	One Litre	9500	6500	0.12
07887			92	Mild steel wire rod for general engineering purposes	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
07903			95	Tarpaulins made from High density Polyethylene woven fabric	100 Sq. Metre	18000	12000	4.80
07904			95	Carbon steel wire rods	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
07906	02		75	Helical compression springs	100 Spring	18000	12000	3.60
07913			75	Integral stems for percussive Drilling	1 Integral stem	18000	12000	1.20
07933			75	Flexible polyurethane foam for domestic puprposes	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.36
07946			76	Toxaphen, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
07948			87	Fenthion emulsifiable concentrates	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
07976			76	Phorate, Technical	one Tonne	21500	15500	120.00
07983			94	Toilet Cleaner, Liquid	1 Litre	36000	29000	0.04
08025			90	Monocrotophos Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	24.000
08028			87	Quinalphos, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08029			85	Quinlphos dusting powders	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
08034			89	Submersible pumpsets for clear cold fresh water	One Pumpset	18000	12000	12.00
08035			76	Shallow well hand pumps	1 Pump	18000	12000	1.20
08041			90	Rapid Hardening Portland Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
08042			89	White Portland Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
08051			76	Steel Ingots for Springs for Automotive Suspension	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08052			90	Steel ingots for Volute and helical Springs (for Railway Rolling stock)	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08053			76	Steel Ingots for steel wire for wood screws	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08055			76	Steel Ingots for Spring Washers	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08056			76	Steel Ingots for upholstery spring wire	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08057			76	Steel Ingots for Manufacture of Machine screws.	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08072			84	Quinalphos, Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	12.00
08074			90	Monocrotophos, WSC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.40
08086			91	Wheelchair, Folding Junior Size	One Chair	21500	15500	3.60
08112			89	High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
08144			76	Multipurpose Dry Batteries	1000 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
08166			88	Rotary Drill Bits for Drilling principally in coal	1 Drill Bit	18000	12000	0.18
08180			92	Household Laundry Detergent Bars	1 Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
08183			93	Bonded Mineral Wool	1 Tonne	18000	12000	30.00
08187			76	D-Type Fuses (Fuse Links only)	100 Fuses	24000	17000	3.00
08187			76	D-Tupe Fuses (Fuse Bases and Carrier Assembly)	100 Nos of Single Pole Fuse Bases	24000	17000	3.00
08189			96	Rubber Hose for oil suction and Discharge	One Metre	18000	12000	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
08229			86	Oil well cement	1 Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
08249			94	Zinc Sulphate, Agriculturral Grade	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
08255			76	Flexible Load Bearing Polyurethane Foam Components for Vehicles	One Kg.	26500	20500	0.60
08259			76	Oxydemeton-Methyl, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08268			86	Rhizobium Inoculants	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
08275			76	Binocular Eyepieces for Microscopes	1 Piece	18000	12000	3.60
08309			93	Compression Tyre Tubular Terminal Ends for Aluminium Conductor of Insulated Cables	One Tonne	18000	12000	240.00
08311			76	Instrument Jewels	100 Pieces	18000	12000	0.24
08329			94	Specification for Centrifugally Cast (Spun) Ductile Iron Pressure pipes for Water, Gas & Sewage	One Tonne	60000	50500	12.00
08356			93	Titanium dioxide Food Grade	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
08360			77	Fabricated HDPE Fittings for Potable Water Supplies	1 Mt.	48000	39500	120.00
08391			97	Rubberized Coir Sheets for Cushioning	1 Tonne	18000	12000	30.00
08421			77	Hydraulic Props	1 Prop	20500	14500	18.00
08423			94	Controlled Percolating Hose for Fire Fighting	100 Metre	18000	12000	9.60
08427			89	Rubber Roll for Paddy Dehusker	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
08442			77	Stand Post Type Water Monitor for Fire Fighting	1 Monitor	31000	25000	18.00
08445			91	Carbendazim (MBC) Technical	1 Tonne	21500	15500	240.00
08446			91	Carbendazim (MBC) WDP	One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
08448			89	Automatic Line Voltage Correctors (Step Type for Domestic Use)	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
08462			77	Strilizer, Portable, Vertical Pressure Type	One Sterilizer	36000	29000	18.00
08471	01		77	Requirements of Acetylene Generators Part 1 Low Pressure Stationery of Water to Carbide and Carbide to Water Type	1 Generator	42000	35000	2400.00
08471	02		77	Portable, Low Pressure, Water to Carbide Type Acetylene Generator	1 Generator	42000	35000	1200.00
08471	04		77	Acetylene Generators, Medium Pressure, Stationary, of Water-to-Carbide and Carbide-to-Water Type	1 Generator	42000	35000	2400.00
08487			77	Phosalone, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08488			77	Phosalone, Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
08497			82	Paraquat Dichloride Water Soluble Concentrates	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08498			77	Temephos, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08500			91	Structural Steel (High Tensile)	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08503			86	Aluminum Alloy Pistons for I.C Engines	One Piston	25000	18000	0.18
08523			77	Respirators Canister Type (Gas Masks)	One Complete Set	18000	12000	3.60
08531			86	Pulleys for Belt Conveyors	One Pulley	18000	12000	18.00
08540			86	Glass Cleaner Liquid	One Litre	42000	35000	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
08541			93	Floor Polish, Paste	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.12
08598			87	Idlers and Idler Sets for Belt Conveyors	One Idler	18000	12000	6.00
08637			86	H Acid	One Kg.	18000	12500	0.30
08703			78	Diuron WP	100 Kg.	21500	15500	120.00
08708			78	Mancozeb Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
08737			95	Valve Fittings for newly Manufactured LPG Cylinders	1 Valve	18000	12000	0.30
08748			78	Forged/Rolled CTC Segments	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08749			88	Gobar Gas Stove	1 Gobar Gas Stove	19000	13000	1.20
08776			88	Valve Fittings for LPG Cylinders up to 5 Litre Water Capacity	One Valve	18000	12000	0.30
08783	04 001		95	PVC Insulated Winding Wires for Submersible Motors	100 Metre	14500	10000	0.30
08794			88	Cast Iron Detachable Joints for use with Asbestos Cement Pressurepipes	1 Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
08808			86	Burners for Oil Pressure Stoves and Oil Pressure Heaters	100 Burners	18000	12000	6.00
08828			96	Miniature Air-Break Circuit Breakers for Voltages not exceeding 1000V	1 Piece	36000	24000	0.18
08887			95	Bitumen Emulsion for Roads (Cationic Type)	One Tonne	60000	42000	6.00
08931			93	Cast Copper Alloy Fancy Bib Taps and Stop Taps	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
08934			78	Cast Copper Alloy Fancy Pillar Taps for Water Services	1 Piece	18000	12000	0.24
08944			78	Chlorpyrifos, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08951			78	Steel Ingots for Wire Rods	1 Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
08959			78	Fluchloralin, EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
08960			78	Methyl Parathion, DP	1 Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
08962			78	Chlormequat Chloride Aqueous Solutions	100 Litre	21500	15500	48.00
08963			78	Chlorpyrifos Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	144.00
08978			92	Electric Instantaneous Water Heaters	1 Piece	18000	12000	1.20
09020			79	Power Threshers, Safety Requirement	1 Thresher	18000	12000	18.00
09056			79	Typewriter Ribbons, Silk	100 Metre	19000	13000	0.30
09066			79	Lubricated Cotton Gland Packing	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.30
09079			89	Monoset Pumps for Clear, Cold, Fresh Water for Agriculture Purposes	1 Monoset Pump	18000	12000	6.00
09103			79	Admixture for Concrete	1 Kilo-Litre/One Tonne	42000	30000	36.00
09121			79	Inspection Gauges for Checking Type (Size 2) Taper Threads of Gas cylinder Valves, Taper 1 in 16	1 Gauge	18000	12000	12.00
09128			79	Heavy-Duty Dry Batteries	1000 Pieces	18000	12000	1.20
09138			79	Azotobacter Chroococcum Inoculants	1 Kg.	18000	12000	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
09168			96	All Rubber Flaps for Pneumatic Tyres for Automobiles	1 Flap	14500	10000	1.20
09182	03		93	Lubricants for Rope Dressing in Service	One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
09206			79	Baynot Caps for GLS Lamps	100 Pcs.	18000	12500	0.01
09282			79	Wire Ropes and Strands for Suspension	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
09294			79	Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Strip for Razor Blades	One Tonne	21500	14500	30.00
09295			83	Steel Tubes for Idlers for Troughed Belt Conveyors	One Tonne	18000	12000	6.00
09301			90	Deep Well Hand Pump	1 Pump	26000	18000	3.60
09338			84	Cast Iron Screw Stop Valve and Check Valve	One Valve	18000	12000	1.20
09354			80	Alachlor EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
09355			80	Butachlor Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	48.00
09356			80	Butachlor, EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
09358			80	Triallate EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
09359			95	Phorate Granules, Encapsulated	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
09360			80	carbofuran Granules Encapsulated	1 Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
09362			80	Butachlor Granules	1 Tonne	21500	15500	24.00
09368			80	Carbarl Granules	One Tonne	27000	18500	36.00
09370			80	Lindane Granules	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
09396	01		87	Round Open Top Sanitary for Foods and Drinkstin Plate	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
09430			80	Tube, Haemometre	100 Pieces	11000	7000	3.00
09458			94	Synthetic Detergent for Washing Woollen & Silk Fabric	One Tonne	72000	60000	48.00
09459			80	Apparatus for use in Measurement of Length Change of Hardened Cement Paste, Mortar and Concrete	One Apparatus	36000	29000	12.00
09471	02		80	Modular Lower Limb Orthotic Components . Part-2 Stirrups, Split	100 Pieces	26500	20500	1.80
09473			80	Filter Type Particulate Matter Respirators	100 Pieces	31000	25000	12.00
09517			86	Polyester Blend Suiting Market Varieties	One Metre Sq.	18000	12000	0.07
09532			80	Chakka and Shrikhand	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
09537	02		81	Rigid Steel Conduits for Electrical Installations	100 Metre	18000	12000	1.20
09537	03		83	Rigid Plain Conduits of Insulating Material	100 Metre	18000	12000	1.20
09537	04		83	Pliable Self Recovering Conduits of Insulating Materials for Electrical Installations	100 Meters	42000	35000	3.60
09550			80	Bright Bars	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
09562			80	Non Metal Helmets for Police Force	One Helmet	18000	12000	0.30
09563			80	Carbon Monoxide Filter Self-Rescuers	One Piece	18000	13000	1.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
09585			80	Lactometers	One Piece	14500	10000	0.12
09656			80	Tridemorph Emulsifiable Concentrates	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
09665			81	Propoxur EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
09669			80	CBR Moulds and Its Accessories	One Piece	18000	12000	6.00
09685			81	Sand Bags Unproofed and Cuprommonium Proofed	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
09738			90	Poethylene bags for General Purposes	100 Kg.	17000	12000	15.60
09740			81	Shaving Cream	One Kg.	31000	25000	0.36
09755			89	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Woven Sacks for Packing Fertilizers	100 Bags	18000	12000	2.40
09758			81	Flush Valves for WC and Urinals	One Piece	26000	18000	2.40
09762			94	Polyethylene Floats (Spherical) for Float Valves	100 Pieces	21500	15500	2.40
09763			88	Plastic BIB Taps & Stop Valves (Rising Spindle) for Cold Water-Services	One Piece	26000	18000	0.02
09798			95	Non Pressure Regulators for use with LPG Mixtures	One Regulator	18000	12000	0.30
09815	01		94	Servo Motor Operated Line Voltage Correctors	One Piece	18000	12000	18.00
09825			93	Chlorine Tablets	1000 Tablets	18000	12000	0.48
09836			81	Exploders	One Piece	60000	50500	5.40
09857			90	Single Core Flexible Cables used in Welding Circuits	100 Metre	19000	13000	3.00
09862			81	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Bituminous, Black, Lead Free, ACID, Alkaliwater and Chlorine Resisting	One Litre/ One Kg.	18000	7000	0.18
09886			90	Mosquito Nets	One Net	16000	11500	0.60
09900	01		81	High Pressure Mercury Vapour Lamp	One Lamp	72000	60000	1.20
09937			81	Portable Methanometer (Electrical Type)	One Piece	18000	12000	12.00
09968	01		88	Elastomer Insulated Cable-for Working Voltages up to and Including 1100 Volts	100 Metre	14500	10000	0.30
09968	02		81	Elastomer Insulated Cables-for Working Voltages from 3.3 KV upto and Including 11 KV	100 Meter	19000	13000	12.00
09971			81	Lactic Acid, Good Grade	One Metre	26500	20500	240.00
09974	01		81	HPSV Lamps	One Lamp	42000	30000	1.20
10013	02		81	Water Soluble Type (Copper Chrome Arsenic) Wood Preservative	One Tonne	18000	12500	84.00
10026	03 0		83	Insulating Varnishes Containing Solvent-Air Drying Varnishes Withtemp Index 105, 120 and 130	One Kg.	33500	24000	0.05
10027			81	Composite Units of Air Break Switches and Rewirable Type Fuses Forvoltages upto and including 650 V AC	One Switch	27500	19000	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10080			82	Vibration Machine for Casting Standard Cement Mortar Cubes (Forcube Moulds Only)	One Piece	21500	15500	0 90
10086			82	Moulds for use in Tests of Cement and Concrete	One Piece	21500	15500	1.20
10119			82	Ready to use Insecticides for Spot Application	100 Litre	18000	12000	6.00
10124	01		88	Fabricated PVC Fittings for Porable Water Supplies	One Tonne	18000	12000	48.00
10198			82	Carbon Steel Safety Razor Blades	1000 Blades	19000	13000	1.50
10204			82	Portable Fire Extinguisher Mechanical Foam Type	One Extinguisher	18000	12000	1.20
10212	01		86	Fibre Corrugated Boxes for Commercial High Explosives	100 Boxes	18000	12000	2.40
10228			82	School Bag	One Bag	18000	12500	0.30
10238			82	Step Bolts for Steel Structures	One Tonne	36000	29000	144.00
10243			93	2, 4- d Ethyl Ester EC	100 Litres	21500	15500	24.00
10319			82	Ethion EC	100 Litres	21500	12000	24.00
10322	05	01	85	Fixed General purpose Luminaires	One Fitting	18000	12000	1.20
10322	05	02	85	Recessed Luminaires	One Piece	31000	25000	2.40
10322	05	03	87	Luminaire for Road and Street Lighting	One Piece	17000	12000	2.40
10322	05	05	87	Flood Lights	One Piece	17000	12000	2.40
10325			89	15-Kg Square Tins for Vanaspati and Edible Oils	One Tin	18000	12000	0.06
10325			89	Newman Capsule Or K.O. Type Closure	1000 Capsules	18000	12000	1.20
10339			88	Ghee and Edible Oil Tins	100 Tin	18000	12000	2.40
10350			93	Hair Dye	One Kg.	18000	12000	0.90
10369			82	Ethion technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	240.00
10406			83	Intrinsically Safe transformers for Bell Signalling Circuits	One Transformer	18000	12000	3.60
10532	03		83	Fire Resistant Hydraulic Fluids, Water Glycol Type	One Tonne	60000	50500	240 00
10577			82	Lancing Pipes	One Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
10592			82	Industrial Emergency Showers, eye and face fountains and Combination Units	1 Piece	18000	12000	12.00
10617	01		83	Hermetic compressors-High Temperature Application Group	1 Compressor	24000	17000	2.40
10617	02		83	Hermetic compressors-Medium Temperature Application Group	1 Compressor	24000	17000	2.40
10617	03		83	Low Temperature Application Compressor	One Compressor	24000	17000	2.40
10633			86	Vanaspati	1 Tonne	36000	24000	14.40
10634			86	Bakery Shortening	One Tonne	26500	18000	24.00
10647			83	Wheel Bearing Grease	One Tonne	18000	12000	36.00
10655			83	Rubber Steam Hose	100 Metre	18000	12000	24.00
10658			83	Higher Capacity Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher (Trolley Mounted)	One Extinguisher	24000	17000	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10662		92	Receivers for Coloured Television Broadcast Transmission	One Piece	42000	30000		1.33
10665		82	Safety Rubber Ankle Boots for Mines	1 Pair	27500	19000		0.24
10733		83	Electrically Bonded Road and Rail Tanker Hose of Rubber	100 Metre	18000	12000		18.00
10748		95	Hot-Rolled Steel Skelp/Strip for Welded Tubes and Pipes	1 Tonne	21500	14500		2.45
10758		83	Deodorizing Cum Disinfectant Fluids	One Litre	26500	20500		0.45
10775		84	Body Levels Hearing Aids	One Piece	24000	17000		1.20
10787		84	Hot Rolled Micro-Alloyed Steel Plates (Upto 6 MM) Sheet and Strip for manufacture of low Pressure Liquifiable Gas Cylinders	1 Tonne	21500	14500		2.45
10805		86	Foot Valves for Centrifugal Pumps for Agricultural Purposes	1 Foot Valve	18000	12000		0.60
10840		94	Blow Moulded Hdpe Containers for Vanaspati	100 Containers	21500	14500		2.40
10891	01	84	Steel Wire Ropes for Aerial Rope Ways-Haulage Ropes	One Tonne	38500	27500		48.00
10908		91	Flexible Rubber Tubing for Liquefied Petroleum Gas	100 Metres	19000	13000		3.00
10918		84	Nickel Cadmium Battery	One AMP Hour	14500	10000		0.12
10950		84	Phenthoate Dusting Powder	One Tonne	18000	12000		6.00
11010		84	Ziram CS	100 Liters	21500	15500		24.00
11037		84	Electric Type Fan Regulators	One Regulator	18000	12000		1.20
11060		84	Moulded Rubberized Coir Cushioning	One Tonne	18000	12000		30.00
11087		86	Paper for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Cheque Printing	1 Tonne	18000	12000		30.00
11156		85	Infant Formulae	One Tonne	18000	12000		24.00
11225		85	Leather Safety Shoes for Women Workers in Mines And Steel Plants	One Pair of Shoes	31000	25000		0.60
11226		93	Leather Safety Footwear Direct Moulded Sole	One Pair	20500	14500		0.36
11246		69	Glass Fibre Reinforced Polyester Resin (GRP) Squatting Pins	1 Squatting Pan	24000	17000		0.48
11248		95	Polyester Blend Suiting for Uniforms	One Meter SQ	18000	12000		0.07
11273		92	Woven Roving Fabrics of 'E' Glass Fibre	One KG	19000	13000		0.12
11320		85	Glass Fibre Roving for Reinforcement of Polystyrene and of Epoxideresin Systems	One KG	19000	13000		0.12
11338		85	Thermostats for use in Air Conditioners, Refrigerators, Water Coolers and Beverage Coolers	One Thermostat	27500	19000		0.36
11340		85	Ratchet Lever Hoist	One Piece	31000	25000		30.00
11352		94	Flexible Packs for the Packing of Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1000 Pouches	18000	12000		2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11360			85	Smoke Detector for use in Automatic Electrical Fire Alarm System	One Detector	84000	60000	1.80
11480			85	Domestic Grillers for use with LPS	One Griller	24000	17000	6.00
11511			85	Robbin Carrier for Jute Spinning Frame	100 Pieces	15500	11000	12.00
11513			85	Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Strip for Cold Rolling	One Tonne	21500	14500	2.40
11536			97	Processed Cereal Based Weaning Foods	One Tonne	60000	50500	120.00
11551			86	Glass Fibre Chopped Strand Mat for the Reinforcement of Polyester-resin Systems	One Kg	36000	25000	0.30
11584			86	High Density Polyethylene Crates for Milk Satchets	100 Crates	20000	14000	9.00
11652			92	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Woven Sacks for Packing Cement	100 Bags	18000	12000	2.40
11673			92	Sodium Hypochlorite Solution	100 Litres	42000	35000	3.00
11688			86	News Print Paper	One M.T.	26500	20500	30.00
11722			86	Thin Walled Flexible Quick Coupling Pipes	One Tonne	18000	12000	18.00
11752			86	Sodium Metabisulphite Photographic Grade	One Tonne	12000	8500	12.00
11784			86	Carbaryl BHC (Gamma) Granules	One Tonne	31000	25000	72.00
11785			86	Captan WP	One Tonne	18000	12000	24.00
11742			86	Steel Ball Valves for Petroleum Petrochemical and Allied Industries	One Valve	14000	9500	2.40
11879			86	Electrical Steam Cookers	One Piece	42000	35000	1.80
11883			86	Ready Mixed Paints, Brushing, Redoxide, Priming for Metals	One Litre	18000	7000	0.18
11884			86	Fire Resistent Brattice Sheeting Made from Unsupported Plastics	One Sq. Meter	31000	25000	0.06
11951			87	Pumpsets for Desert Cooler	One Pumpset	18000	12000	0.60
11995			87	Isoproturan WP	One Tonne	18000	12000	240.00
11996			87	Deltamethrin EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
11997			87	Fenvalerate EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	24.00
12003			87	Fenvalerate Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	240.00
12004			87	Isoproturon Technical	One Tonne	21500	15500	60.00
12012			92	Gas Taps with or without FFD for Domestic and Commercial Liquified Petroleum Gas Burning Appliances	100 Pieces	21000	15000	6.00
12015			87	Cypermethrin Technical	100 Kg	21500	15000	120.00
12016			87	Cypermethrin EC	100 Litre	21500	15500	48.00
12020	01		87	Polypropylene Filter Cloth	10 Meter Sq.	18000	12000	2.40
12088			87	Bone Plate Dynamic Compression	One Bone Plate	21500	15500	1.20
12109			87	General Requirements for Light Duty Sewing Machine Heads for Industrial Use	One Piece	27500	19000	1.80

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12154			87	Light Weight Jute Bags for Packing Cement	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
12174			87	Jute Synthetic Union Bag for Packing Cement	One Tonne	18000	12000	12.00
12187			87	Coffers	One Coffey	42000	35000	4.80
12225			87	JET Centrifugal, Pump Combination	One Pump	18000	12000	6.00
12231			87	Unplasticised PVC Pipes for use in Suction and Delivery Lines of Agricultural Pumps	One KG	32500	23000	0.06
12232	01		96	Rotating Sprinklers	One Sprinkler	21500	15500	1.20
12234			88	Plastic Equilibrium Float Valves for Cold Water Services	One Valve	18000	12000	0.36
12269			87	53 Grade Ordinary Portland Cement	One Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
12299			88	Steetened Partly Skimmed Milk Powder	One Tonne	26500	20500	48.00
12330			88	Sulphate Resistant Portland Cement	One Tonne	48000	33500	1.50
12337			88	Manually Operated Fertilizer Broadcaster	One Broadcaster	18000	12000	0.96
12417			88	Suction Apparatus Pedal Operated	One Apparatus	26500	20500	1.80
12427			88	Transmission Tower Bolts	One Tonne	39500	27500	60.00
12451			88	Margarine	One Tonne	36000	24000	14.40
12469			88	Fire Fighting Pump	One Pump (Per KW)	24000	17000	9.60
12492			88	Thermoplastics Hoses (Textile Reinforced) for Compressed Air	One Metre	21500	15500	5.40
12586			88	Brazed Low Carbon Steel Gas Cylinders not Exceeding 13 Liters Capacity	One Cylinder	120000	84000	1.20
12592	01		88	Precast Concrete Manhole Covers and Frames Part-1, Covers, PT-2, Frames	One Tonne	26500	20500	7.20
12615			89	Induction Motor Energy Efficient, 3 Phase Squirrel Cage	One KW	18000	12000	1.20
12640			88	Residual Current Circuit Breakers	One Piece	72000	48000	3.60
12650			89	Jute Bags for Packing Food Grains, 50 KG	1 MT	21500	15500	12.00
12664	01		89	Artifical Limbs Sach Foot for Lower Extremity Prostheses	One Sach foot	17000	12000	0.60
12701			96	Rotational Moulded Polyethylene Water Storage Tanks	100 Litre Capacity	56500	39500	0.72
12709			94	Glass Fibre Reinforced Plastic Pipes for use for Water Supply and sewerage	One KG.	24000	18000	0.06
12751			89	Pendimethalin EC	100 Liters	21500	15500	24.0
12766			89	Paper Computer	1000 Sheets	19000	13000	0.30
12769			89	Thiobencarb EC	100 Liters	21500	15500	42.00
12776			89	Galvanized Strand for Earthing	1 Tonne	21500	15500	30.00
12785			94	Strainer Type Filters	One Filter	21500	15000	3.60
12786			89	Polyethyelene Pipes for Irrigation Laterals	One KG.	23500	16000	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12817			89	Stainless Steel Butt Hinges	100 Pieces	21500	15500	1.44
12818			92	UPVC Screen and Casing Pipes for Bore/Tubewell	One kg	31000	21500	0.66
12823			90	Prelaminated Particle Board	1 Sq. Metre	48000	39500	0.18
12912			90	Bromadiolone RB 0.005%	One Tonne	21500	15500	312.00
12913			90	Bromadiolone CB	One Tonne	21500	15500	312.00
12916			90	Acephate, SP	One Tonne	21500	15500	900.00
12931			90	Atrazine WP	100 kg	21500	15500	30.00
12933	01		92	Solar Flat Plate Collector	One M Sq. of Cover Plate Aperture	26500	18000	7.20
12933	02		92	Sheet for Absorber for Solar Flat Plate Collector	One Sq. Metre	42000	35000	1.20
13021	01		91	AC Supplied Electronic Ballasts for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps : Part 1 Performance Requirements	One Piece	36000	29000	1.80
13021	02		91	AC Supplied Electronic Ballasts for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps : Part 2 General & Safety Requirements	One Piece	48000	39500	1.80
13049			91	Diaphragm Type (Plastic Body) Float Operated valves for cold water services	1 Value	26500	20500	0.90
13056			94	Deepwell Hand Pumps (VLOM)	One Handpump	26000	18000	3.60
13057			91	Potassium Iodate, Food Grade	One Kg.	18000	12500	0.90
13095			91	Butterfly valves for General purposes	One Valve	23000	17000	24.00
13098			91	Automotive Vehicles Tubes for Pneumatic Tyres	One Tube	48000	33500	1.20
13098			91	Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid, 4.5 SL	One Tonne	21500	15500	36.00
13152	01		91	Solid Bio-Mass Chulha Portable (Metallic)	One Chulha	17000	12000	0.36
13204			91	Indelible Ink	One Litre	21500	15500	4.80
13207			87	Extra Deep well Hand Pumps	One Pump	26500	20500	3.60
13334	02		92	Skim Milk Powder PT-2, Extra Grade	One Tonne	31000	25000	24.00
13334			92	Disposable Surgical Rubber Gloves	100 Pair of Gloves	31000	25000	1.20
13334	01		92	Solar Cooker	One Cooker	21500	14500	2.40
13334			92	Allethrin Mosquito Mats	One Box of 30 Mats	18000	12000	0.12
13334			92	Deltamethrin WP	One M.T	31000	25000	780.00
13334			92	Irrigation Equipment-Emitters	1000 Emitters.	36000	29000	6.00
13334			92	Irrigation Equipment Emitting Pipe System	100 Meters	42000	35000	2.70
13545			92	Garam Masala	1 kg.	42000	35000	0.24
13592			92	UPVC Pipes for Soil and waste discharge system inside Building including Ventilation and rain water system	1 kg.	42000	35000	0.14
13653			92	Anaerobic jointing compound for use in LPG Appliances & Installation	One Kg.	31000	25000	12.00
13793	02	01	93	Low Voltage Fuses for Voltages not exceeding 1000V AC or 1500V DC Fuses for use by authorised Persons	100 Pieces	31000	21500	3.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13779		93		AC Static watthour Meters, Class 1 & 2	One Meter	150000	132000	0.90
13785		93		Dodine WP	One kg.	21500	15500	1.20
13790		93		Kitazin EC 48%	100 Litres	21500	15500	144.00
13801		93		Chequered Cement Concrete Tiles	10 M ²	26500	20500	2.40
13849		93		Portable fire Extinguishers, Dry Power Type. Stored pressure	1 Extinguisher	36000	29000	0.60
13947	02	93		Low Voltage Switchgear & Control Gear : Part 2 Circuit Breakers	1 No.	24000	18000	4.80
13947	03	93		Low Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear	1 Piece	27500	19000	0.60
13947	04	001	93	Low Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear, Electromechanical Contractors and Motor Starters	One Piece	14500	12500	0.42
13947	05	001	91	Low Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear Pt. 5 Control Circuit devices and Switchin Elements Sec. 1 Electromechanical Control Circuit	One Piece	36000	25000	0.30
13954		94		Double Cold reduced Electrolytic Tinsplate Sheets	One Tonne	31000	25000	7.20
13983		94		Stainless Steel Kitchens Sinks for Domestic purposes	1 Sink	26500	20500	0.60
13997		94		Drums, Large open top	1 Drum	36000	29000	0.60
14101	01	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (4 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for all 4 sections]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	7.20
14101	02	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (4 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for all 4 sections]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	9.60
14101	03	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (4 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for all 4 sections]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	12.00
14101	04	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (4 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for all 4 sections]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	30.00
14102	01	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	6.00
14102	02	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	2.40
14102	03	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	2.40
14102	04	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	4.80
14102	05	94		Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	4.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14102	06	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	14.40	
14102	07	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	4.80	
14102	08	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	3.60	
14102	09	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	7.20	
14102	10	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	11.80	
14102	11	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	9.60	
14102	12	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	1.80	
14102	13	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Leaded Tin Bronze (13 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee for All 13 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	12.00	
14103		94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (18 Sections), [For Unitrates see Individual Section's Record]	See Individual Section's Record	42000	35000	0.00	
14103	01	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 1, 5, 17 & 18 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	7.20	
14103	02	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 2, 4, 6 & 15 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	78.00	
14103	03	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	78.00	
14103	04	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 2, 4, 6 & 15 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	7.20	
14103	05	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 1, 5, 17 & 18 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	9.60	
14103	06	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 2, 4, 6 & 15 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	24.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14103	07	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	28.80	
14103	08	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	8.40	
14103	09	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	18.00	
14103	10	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	9.60	
14103	11	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 11,12,13,14 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	3.00	
14103	12	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 11,12,13,14 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	4.50	
14103	13	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 11,12,13,14 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	48.00	
14103	14	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 11,12,13,14 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	48.00	
14103	15	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 2, 4, 6 & 15 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	84.00	
14103	16	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 3,7, 8, 9, 16 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	100 Pieces	0	0	84.00	
14103	17	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 1, 5, 17 & 18 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	1000 Pieces	0	0	1.20	
14103	18	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Mild Steel (For 1, 5, 17 & 18 Sections) [For Unit Rates see Individual Section's record]	1000 Pieces	0	0	4.80	
14104	01	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	100 Pieces	18000	12500	1.20	
14104	02	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	2.40	
14104	03	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	2.40	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14104	04	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	4.80	
14104	05	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	7.20	
14104	06	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	4.80	
14104	07	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Nitril Rubber (7 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 7 Sections]	1000 Pieces	18000	12500	3.60	
14105	01	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (5 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 5 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	72.00	
14105	02	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (5 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 5 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	10.80	
14105	03	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (5 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 5 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	13.20	
14105	04	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (5 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 5 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	14.40	
14105	05	94	Deepwell Handpumps Components Cast Iron (5 Sections) [Minimum Marking Fee For All 5 Sections]	100 Pieces	21500	15500	1.20	
14106		96	Direct Action Handpumps	1 Pump	42000	35000	6.00	
14151	01	94	Polyethylene Pipes for Sprinkler Irrigation System	One Kg.	36000	29000	0.12	
14151	02	94	Polyethylene Pipe for Sprinkler Irrigation System Couplers	One Set	26500	20500	0.18	
14158		94	Cyfluthrin, WP	100 Kg.	42000	35000	288.00	
14182		94	Solvent Cement for use with UPVC pipe and Fittings	One Litre	42000	35000	0.16	
14220		94	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	1 Pumpset	31000	25000	24.00	
14268		95	Uncoated Stress Relieved Low Relaxation Seven-Ply Strand for prestressed concrete	1 MT	72000	60000	24.00	
14276		95	Cement Bonded Particle Boards	One Square Metre	36000	29000	0.12	
14299		95	Neem Extract Concentrate Containing Azadirachtin	One Kg.	60000	50500	7.20	

PART-2
REVISED RATES OF MARKING FEE WITH EFFECT FROM 1 SEPTEMBER, 98

IS No.	PT	SEC.	YEAR	PRODUCT	UNIT	MIN. MARKING LARGE SCALE	FEE FOR SMALL SCALE	UNIT RATE SLAB-1	UNITS IN SLAB-1	UNIT RATE SLAB-2	UNITS IN SLAB-2	UNIT RATE REST	DATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
00617			94	ALUMINIUM ALLOY INGOTS CASTINGS	ONE TONNE	20000	14000	24.00	1000	12.00	0	0.00	
00814			91	COVERED ELECTRODES FOR MANUAL ARC WELDING OF CARBON AND CARBONMANGANESE STEEL	1000 PIECES	60000	39500	1.20	60000	0.60	0	0.00	
01163			92	CHOCKLATES	ONE TONNE	26500	20500	120.00	500	90.00	501	0.00	
01164			86	COCOA POWDER	ONE TONNE	31000	25000	90.00	500	72.00	501	0.00	
01314			84	CALCIUM CHLORIDE	ONE TONNE	8000	6000	3.60	1500	1.80	0	0.00	
01320			88	BAKERS YEAST	ONE TONNE	10000	7000	24.00	5000	12.00	0	0.00	
02026	01		77	POWER TRANSFORMERS	1 KVA	25000	18000	0.90	30000	0.48	0	0.00	
02185	03		84	CONCRETE MASONARY UNITS AUTOCLAVED CELLULAR (AERATED) CONCRETEBLOCKS	10 CU.M.	17000	8500	12.00	1000	6.00	0	0.00	
02285			91	CAST IRON SURFACE PLATES	ONE SQ. METRE	21500	15500	36.00	500	18.00	0	0.00	
03076			85	LOW DENSITY POLYTHYLENE PIPES FOR POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES	ONE KG.	32000	23000	0.08	400000	0.04	0	0.00	
03169			91	FUEL FILTERS	ONE INSERT	10000	9000	0.36	20000	0.24	10000	0.12	
03196			92	LPG CYLINDER (REPAIRED)	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	2.40	50000	1.80	0	0.00	
03196	01		92	WELDED LOW CARBON STEEL GAS CYLINDERS EXCEEDING 5-LITRE WATER CAPACITY FOR LOW PRESSURE LIQUEFIABLE GASES	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	2.40	50000	1.80	0	0.00	
03196	02		92	WELDED LOW CARBON CYLINDERS EXCEEDING 5 LITRE CAPACITY CYLINDERS FOR LIQUIFIABLE GASES OTHER THAN LPG	ONE CYLINDER	120000	84000	2.40	50000	1.80	0	0.00	
03802			92	ROASTED COFFEE-CHICORY POWDER	1 KG	6500	5000	0.06	100000	0.04	0	0.00	
05142			69	CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE VOLTAGE AUTO-TRANSFORMERS	1 TRANSFORMER	9500	6500	2.40	2000	1.20	0	0.00	
05405			80	SANITARY NAPKINS	100 PIECES	5500	3500	0.06	100000	0.04	0	0.00	
06708			77	CENTRE DRILLS TYPES 'A'	1000 PIECES	6500	5000	8.40	2000	5.40	3000	1.80	
06709			77	CENTRE DRILLS TYPE 'B'	1000 PIECES	6500	5000	8.40	2000	5.40	3000	1.80	
06803			72	SPECIAL PROOFED CANVAS AND DUCK	100 SQ. METRE	11000	9000	6.00	2000	2.40	0	0.00	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
07138			73	FURNITURE TUBES	1 TONNE	14500	9500	4.80	3000	2.40	0	0.00
07142			95	WELDED LOW CARBON STEEL GAS CYLINDER FOR LOW PRESSURE LIQUEFIABLE GASES. NOT EXCEEDING 5 LITRE WATER CAPACITY	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	1.80	50000	1.20	0	0.00
07809	03	01	86	PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE TAPES FOR ELECTRICAL PURPOSES	100 ROLLS	9000	7000	0.60	5000	0.36	0	0.00
08654			86	AUTOMOTIVE HYDRAULIC BREAK FLUID, HEAVY DUTY	1 KILO LITRE	29500	20500	60.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00
09283			95	SUBMERSIBLE MOTORS	1 KW	7000	5500	1.20	5000	0.90	10000	0.60
09366			87	QUINALPHOS GRANULES	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	84.00	2.500	48.00	500	12.00
09681			80	STEARIC ACID FOR COSMETIC INDUSTRY	ONE TONNE	11000	7000	36.00	500	24.00	0	0.00
10001			81	CONSTANT SPEED COMPRESSION IGNITION (DIESEL) ENGINES FOR GENERAL PURPOSE. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR	1 ENGINE	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00
10109			81	OIL PRESSURE STOVES OFF SET BURNER TYPE	ONE PIECE	12000	10000	0.18	50000	0.12	0	0.00
11170			85	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTANT SPEED COMPRESSION IGNITION (DIESEL) ENGINES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (UP TO 20 KW)	1 ENGINE	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00
11217			84	ULTRAMARINE BLUE FOR USE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	ONE TONNE	19000	13000	48.00	400	24.00	0	0.00
11501			86	ENGINE MONOSET PUMPS FOR CLEAR, COLD, FRESH WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES	ONE PIECE	18000	12000	12.00	1500	7.20	0	0.00
12406			88	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBRE BOARDS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	ONE TONNE	30000	20500	12.00	2500	6.00	0	0.00
12600			89	LOW HEAT PORTLAND CEMENT	ONE TONNE	42000	17000	1.20	100000	0.96	300000	0.72
13010			90	AC WATTHOUR METERS CLASS 0.5, 1 AND 2	ONE PIECE	25000	18000	0.30	100000	0.18	200000	0.12
13019			90	NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BASES (CONCENTRATES) FOR DOMESTICS USE	ONE KG./ONE LITRE	25000	18000	0.30	100000	0.12	0	0.00
13133			91	CHLOROTHIONIL WP	ONE KG	26500	18500	1.20	100000	0.60	0	0.00
13334	01		92	SKIM MILK POWDER	ONE TONNE	17500	12000	18.00	1000	12.00	1000	6.00
13403			92	ANILOPHOS EC	100 LITRES	23000	15500	42.00	1000	30.00	0	0.00
14300			95	NEEM. BASED EC CONTAINING AZADIRACTIN	100 LITRES	60000	50500	60.00	1000	30.00	0	0.00

PART-3

IS No.	PT	SEC.	YEAR	PRODUCT	UNIT	MIN. MARKING LARGE SCALE	FEE FOR SMALL SCALE	UNIT RATE SLAB-1	UNITS IN SLAB-1	UNIT RATE SLAB-2	UNITS IN SLAB-2	UNIT RATE REST	ENFOR- CEMENT DATE
01391	02		1992	ROOM AIRCONDITIONER : PART 2 SPLIT AIRCONDITIONERS	1 AIR CONDITIONER	40000	33000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980509
03459			1977	SMALL WIRE ROPES	1 MT	42000	35000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	981103
06471			1971	SPECTROMETER (STUDENT TYPE)	1 PIECE	30000	24000	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980206
08472			1998	PUMP- REGENERATIVE FOR CLEAR COLD WATER	1 PUMP	36000	29000	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	981106
09031			1992	TELEPRINTER PAPER PAGE ROLLS	100 ROLLS	40000	33000	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980615
11913			1986	TERT-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE T.B.H.Q.	1 KG.	40000	33000	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980305
12236			1987	PAPER PAGE ROLLS FOR ADDING MACHINES/CALCULATORS	100 ROLLS	40000	33000	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980624
12446			1988	BENTONITE FOR USE IN FOUNDRIES	ONE MT	31000	25000	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980821
13114			1991	FORGED BRASS GATE, GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES FOR WATER WORKS PURPOSES	1 VALVE	35000	29000	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	980120
13438			1992	ALLETHRIN MOSQUITO COILS	1 BOX OF 5 DOUBLE COLLS	35000	29000	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	980312
13753			1993	DUST-PRESSED CERAMIC TILES WITH WATER ABSORPTION OF E>10% (GROUP III)	10 Sq. M	50000	42000	2.50	20000	1.50	20000	1.00	980312
13755			1993	DUST-PRESSED CERAMIC TILES	10 Sq. M	50000	42000	2.50	20000	1.50	20000	1.00	980312
14124			1994	MALIC ACID FOOD GRADE	1 KG.	30000	24000	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	980505
14402			1996	GRP PIPES, JOINTA AND FITTINGS	ONE KG.	42000	35000	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	980903
14409			1996	ETHEPHON SOLUTION	1 LITRE	30000	24000	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	980312
14433	01		1997	INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES : PART 1 MILK PROTEIN BASED	1 TONNE	12000	108000	36.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	980113

[NO. CMD/13 : 10]

SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

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पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 366.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, 304, अटलान्टा टॉवर, तीसरी मंजिल, इन्कलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : शहेश

जिला : पंचमहाल

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर	आरे	स्कोर मी.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. उमरपुर	River	(सर्वे नं. 236 और 237 के बीच में)	0	23	50
	237		0	87	20
	238/1		0	3	50
	238/2		0	11	90
	283/3		0	6	80
	239/1		0	13	00
	239/2		0	12	90
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 239/2 और 240 के बीच में)	0	3	10
	240/5		0	4	90
	240/6		0	12	00
	240/7		0	11	30
	240/8		0	2	20
	241/2		0	2	20
	241/3		0	8	00
	242/1		0	14	30
	245		0	24	20
	2. चलाली	River	(सर्वे नं. 2 और उमरपुर गावकी हद के बीच में)	0	35
23/6			0	14	60
23/3			0	5	00
23/4			0	12	70
23/1			0	6	60
23/5			0	6	30
25			0	26	70
27		(सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	10
30			0	56	30
29			0	37	30
41			0	6	20
42/1			0	26	70
28			0	1	30
42/2			0	20	20
42/3			0	21	60
Road		(सर्वे नं. 28 और 42/3 के बीच में)	0	1	20
43			0	0	50
44/2			0	9	70
44/3			0	16	60
44/4			0	11	70
44/5			0	3	40
45			0	75	00
46/P		}	0	31	80
46/P					
49/27	0		11	10	

1	2	3	4	5
३. षीठली	85/1	0	4	30
	85/2	0	5	10
	85/3	0	15	10
	13	0	74	40
	12/ 1	0	0	80
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 65 और 9 के बीच में)	0	0	50
	65A/2	0	5	60
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 65 और 13 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	9	0	41	10
	7+65/B	0	27	70
	5/ 1	0	50	40
	17/6	0	12	00
	17/7	0	8	10
	17/8	0	10	70
	17/9	0	0	10
	17/5	0	0	10
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 17 में)	0	0	50
	20/1+3A	0	5	20
	20/2A+3B	0	6	80
	20/2C+3C	0	7	10
	20/4	0	5	80
	21	0	58	20
	River	0	12	10
४. पसनाल	River (सर्वे नं. 56 की हद के बीच में)	0	9	80
	56	0	26	20
	57	0	39	90
	61/1/A (सरकारी जमीन)	0	25	50
	61/1/7	0	46	60
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 61/1/A और 61/1/7/P1 के बीच में)	0	2	00
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 61/1/7/P1 और 61/1/7/P4 के बीच में)	0	0	90
	62P	}	8	50
	62P			
	66/4			
	63/1	0	15	20
	66/5	0	11	00
	66/2	0	29	70
	65+61/1/1	0	0	50
	67/1+3	}	42	50
	67/2			
	67/4A			
	67/4B			
	67/4C			
	67/4D			
	67/5			
	67/6			
	67/7			
	67/8			
	67/1+3+1B			
	67/1+3+1A			
	67/1+3+1D+3C			
	67/7A+3C+3B			

1	2	3	4	5
पसनाल (निरतर)	74	0	18	20
	3/ 1	0	40	20
	3/ 2	0	21	60
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 3/2 और 2 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	2	0	17	20
	12/ 4	0	7	00
	14	0	19	70
	16/1	0	11	80
	16/2	0	30	50
	17 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	51	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 17 और 19 के बीच में)	0	8	50
	21	0	58	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 21 और 22 के बीच में)	0	1	60
	22	0	27	10
5. वाघजीपुर	Road (सर्वे नं. 210 और गावकी हद के बीच में)	0	6	40
	210	0	18	50
	208	0	11	40
	209	0	32	10
	205	0	32	70
	204	0	40	10
	203	0	23	30
	201	0	26	20
	200 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	24	30
	165 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	6	80
	199	0	7	90
	166	0	23	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 166 और 167 के बीच में)	0	11	30
	167	0	34	20
	168	0	30	20
	169/1	1	10	90
	169/2			
	169/3/1			
	169/3/2			
	169/3/3			
	169/3/4	0	7	80
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 169 और 149 के बीच में)			
	149			
	171/1			
	171/2/1			
	171/2/2	0	24	80
	171/3/1			
	171/3/2			
	171/4			
	171/5/1			
	171/5/2			
	171/5/3			
	171/6			
	171/7			
	171/8			
	171/9			
	171/10			
	171/11			

1	2	3	4	5
वाघजीपुर (निरंतर)	172	0	17	20
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 148 और 140 के बीच में)	0	1	70
	148/1	0	4	90
	148/2			
	148/3			
	147/1/1	0	36	50
	147/1/2			
	147/1/3			
	147/1/4			
	147/2	0	23	20
	146			
	145/1			
	145/2			
	145/3			
	145/4			
	145/5			
	145/6	0	34	90
	145/7			
	144/1/1			
	144/1/2			
	144/1/3			
	144/2			
	144/3			
	144/4	0	49	50
	144/5			
	144/6			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 145 और 145/2 के बीच में)	0	4	50
6. खांडीया	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/1 के नजदीक)	0	8	10
	4/1	0	28	70
	5/1/2+1/2	0	24	10
	5/1/1+2/2	0	19	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 6 और 29 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	6	0	68	40
	27/P	0	5	20
	28	0	8	90
	29	0	21	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 30 और 29 के बीच में)	0	14	40
	30	0	5	40
	Railway (सर्वे नं. 25/1 और 30 के बीच में)	0	33	10
	25/1	0	41	20
	23/2	0	30	90
	24	0	15	00
	22/1	0	15	30
	22/2	0	13	70
	22/3	0	16	90
	16/P	0	34	10
	15	0	14	40
	13	0	24	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 13 और 60 के बीच में)	0	9	80
	60/1	0	8	50
	60/2			
	63B (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	90

1	2	3	4	5
खांडीया (निरंतर)	63A (सरकारी जमीन)	1	14	80
	103	0	22	10
	65	0	33	20
7. धमाइ	193	0	69	60
	195/1 Part } 195/1 Part }	0	57	60
	195/2	0	1	70
	197/1	0	6	10
	197/2	0	6	60
	197/3	0	29	20
	197/4	0	6	50
	194	0	0	80
	49	0	25	60
	198/1	0	20	20
	199/1	0	20	20
	199/2	0	3	60
	199/3	0	2	80
	199/4	0	9	10
	199/5	0	9	10
	209	0	18	10
	210	0	21	70
	211	0	32	20
	212	0	0	60
	308/2	0	0	30
	305	0	15	80
	307/2	0	0	10
	304	0	13	60
	303/2	0	15	40
	303/3	0	0	40
	302	0	11	30
	301	0	47	80
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 300 और 301 के बीच में)	0	2	90
	300	0	38	90
	297	0	16	30
	298 Part	0	16	30
	295	0	28	00
	292	0	5	50
	293/1	0	10	70
	293/2	0	10	20
	248 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	4	50
	249/1 } 249/2 } 249/3 } 249/4 } 249/5 } 249/6 }	0	41	20
	294/1	0	2	70
	244/1	0	3	80
	244/2	0	12	80
	250/8	0	0	30
	Govt. Land (सर्वे नं. 244/1 और 244/2 के बीच में)	0	0	60
	299/1 } 299/2 }	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
8. बाही	4/ 12	0	55	10
	4/ 11	0	23	60
	4/ 10	0	0	40
	4/ 20	0	24	50
	4/ 22	0	28	60
	4/21P	0	8	50
	4/24+25A	0	35	80
	4/25B+4/26C	0	16	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/28 और 4/26 के बीच में)	0	3	40
	4/ 28	0	34	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/47 और 4/21 के बीच में)	0	4	00
	4/47+48	0	6	80
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/47 और 4/21 के बीच में)	0	2	20
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/175 में)	0	1	80
	4/175	0	42	60
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/181 में)	0	2	50
	4/182/1/A	}	4	40
	4/182/1/B			
	4/182/2			
	4/183	0	18	70
	4/184	0	6	90
	4/185	0	10	00
	4/186	0	16	80
	4/187	0	13	80
	4/189	0	1	00
	4/188	0	4	90
	4/168	0	4	80
	4/167/A	}	20	60
	4/167/B			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/159 में)			
	4/159/1	0	2	20
	4/164	0	20	80
	4/163	0	2	70
	4/154	0	2	50
	4/154	0	1	70
	4/152	0	9	00
	4/153	0	8	30
	4/151	0	0	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4/345 में)	0	2	20
	4/345	0	11	90
	4/ 99	0	9	80
	4/180	0	45	10
	4/101	0	21	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 31 में)	0	2	40
	31/1	}	13	60
	31/2			
	30 Part	}	43	20
	30 Part			
	30 Part			
	33/1	0	1	10
	29	0	21	60
	28	0	21	00
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 28 और 45 के बीच में)	0	4	30
	45 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	19	60

1	2	3	4	5
बाही (निरंतर)	74/1/1			
	74/1/2			
	74/2	0	0	40
	75/1	0	12	90
	75/2	0	11	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 75/2 और 72/2 के बीच में)	0	6	60
	77/2	0	29	10
	77/3	0	0	30
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 77/2 और 83 के बीच में)	0	7	00
	82/1	0	28	90
	83/1			
	83/1 Part	0	41	10
	83/2			
	83/3			
	82/2	0	14	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 82/2 में)	0	0	90
	93A	0	17	30
	93/A/5	0	17	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 93/A/5 और 93/A के बीच में)	0	1	40
	115/1	0	12	60
	115/2	0	1	10
	116/1	0	9	50
	114	0	55	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 14 में)	0	0	90
	113/2	0	26	30
	113/4	0	1	60
	113/1	0	6	70
	112	0	31	20
	121/2	0	11	00
	121/1	0	8	70
	109	0	31	90
	108/1			
	108/2	0	15	10
	108/3			
	107	0	47	70
	106/1			
	106/2	0	39	50
	106/3			
	140/1			
	140/2P			
	140/2 Part	0	11	60
	140/2 Part			
	140/3			
	140/4			
	Mud Road (सर्वे नं. 140 में)	0	1	10
	River	0	11	40
9. डुमैलाव	38	0	16	70
	41	0	34	40
	40	0	46	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 40 और 41 के बीच में)	0	1	80
	39	0	9	40
	20			
	21	0	32	30

1	2	3	4	5
डुमेलाल (निरंतर)	21			
	21	0	26	40
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 20 और 21 के बीच में)	0	0	80
	22/1	0	42	00
	Cart Track	0	0	80
	26/1			
	26/2			
	26/3			
	26/4A	0	17	90
	26/4B			
	26/4C			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 40 और 41 के बीच में)	0	3	70
	25 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	80
	28			
	28	0	50	60
	28			
	27P			
	27P	0	81	20
	27P			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 25 और 26 के बीच में)	0	4	10
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 21 और 22/1 के बीच में)	0	1	30
	13 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	10	30
	12 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	83	50
	54 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	90
	55/1	0	35	90
	58	0	40	70
	Road	0	1	20

तालुका : थोरवा (हडफ)

जिला : पंचमहाल

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्वैर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. मातरीयावाडी	76/1			
	76/2	0	76	80
	78	0	24	00
	79	0	36	10
	70/1			
	70/2	0	25	20
	70/3			
	69	0	25	60
	68	0	23	70
	62	0	20	90
	63/1			
	63/2	0	36	30
	63/3			
	64/1			
	64/2			
	64/3	0	4	20
	64/4			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 64 और 1 के बीच में)	0	18	60

1	2	3	4	5		
मातरीयावाडी(निरंतर)	1/ 1/ 2	}	0	37	20	
	1/ 2					
	1/ 3					
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 1/3 और 107/P के बीच में)	0	18	60	
	107/P	}	0	2	30	
	107/P					
	3/ 1					
	3/ 2	}	0	11	90	
	106/1					
	106/2					
	106/3	}	0	66	50	
	105/1					
	105/2					
	103/1P	}	0	49	70	
	103/1P					
	103/1P					
	103/2	}	0	0	60	
	103/3					
	103/4					
	103/5	}	0	21	50	
	Stream					(सर्वे नं. 103 और 113 के बीच में)
	13/1					
	13/2	}	0	52	60	
	13/3					
	13/4					
	13/5	}	0	8	70	
	13/6					
	13/7					
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 13/7 और 14 के बीच में)	0	8	70	
	14/1	}	0	31	00	
	14/2					
	14/3					
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 14 और 15 के बीच में)	0	4	50	
15/1/A	}	0	33	70		
15/1/B						
15/2/1P						
15/2/1P	}	0	33	70		
15/2/2						
Stream					(सर्वे नं. 210 और 220 के बीच में)	1
209/1		0	8	10		
209/3		0	3	70		
209/2		0	0	60		
210/1		0	8	50		
210/2		0	14	00		
220		0	17	70		
221		0	28	40		
222		0	19	00		
196/3		0	31	90		
196/2		0	27	80		
197+288		0	3	10		
191/1		0	52	30		
191/2		0	2	00		
190		0	15	10		
189+285		0	32	40		
184	}	0	47	50		
184 Kotar						
185					(सरकारी जमीन)	0

1	2	3	4	5
खाबडा (निरंतर)	170+283 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	17	80
	152 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	48	30
	154	0	11	20
	155	0	44	10
	150	0	3	60
	129	0	83	30
	123	0	18	60
	120	0	55	80
	113/1 } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	70	10
	113/2 }			
	113/3 }			
	112	0	23	20
	114/1	0	29	10
	111	0	41	50
	109/1 }	0	61	50
	109/2 }			
	99	0	36	60
	97	0	41	00
3. रसुलपुर	River	0	33	30
	403	0	24	20
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 403 और 414 के बीच में)	0	6	60
	413	0	0	70
	414	0	24	20
	415 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	70
	416	0	31	90
	419	0	0	50
	418/2	0	4	40
	417	0	41	70
	445	0	12	20
	455	0	3	00
	446	0	35	50
	449	0	14	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 448/A और 587 के बीच में)	0	11	60
	448/A	0	11	30
	448/B (सरकारी जमीन)	0	8	30
	587	0	48	70
	588	0	55	90
	595	0	27	90
	594	0	15	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 594 और 284 के बीच में)	0	5	50
	295	0	0	70
	294	0	37	30
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 293+294 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 293+294 के बीच में)	0	1	10
	293	0	34	80
	291	0	44	80
	290	0	14	70

1	2	3	4	5
रसुलपुर (निरंतर)	289	0	38	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 290 और 289 के बीच में)	0	1	20

तालुका : गोधरा

जिला : पंचमहाल

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्वेर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. काकनपुर	River	0	46	70
	461	0	13	90
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 461 और नदी के बीच में)	0	2	20
	460/1	0	2	80
	460/2	0	12	80
	460/3	0	0	20
	459/1	0	25	40
	459/2	0	16	30
	457/1	0	13	20
	457/2	0	22	80
	443/2	0	21	70
	443/3	0	22	50
	444/1	0	5	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 444/1 और 446/2 के बीच में)	0	7	70
	445/1	0	17	40
	445/2	0	6	40
	446/2	0	2	70
	446/3	0	11	10
	447/1	0	15	10
	447/2	0	9	70
	447/3	0	1	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 447/3 और 432/1 के बीच में)	0	14	60
	433/8	0	1	10
	433/5	0	13	90
	433/9	0	4	00
	433/10	0	6	10
	433/6/2	0	9	90
	433/11	0	2	00
	433/12	0	1	70
	229	0	20	10
	1196	0	4	00
	1197	0	4	00
	425/1/A	0	36	40
	1299	0	4	70
	1208	0	32	70
	1207	0	9	80
	1206	0	27	50
	1205	0	4	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 1205 और 377 के बीच में)	0	34	00
	377 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	28	00
	378 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	10
	379 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	30
	416 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	20	50
	415 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	42	50
	413 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	70
	414 (सरकारी जमीन)	0		

1	2	3	4	5
काकनपुर (निरंतर)	410 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	45	60
	409 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	42	50
2. मोताल	189	0	7	30
	190	0	22	30
	191	0	41	80
	192	0	1	30
	196B	0	24	40
	184	0	34	30
	182	0	32	20
	181	0	0	70
	183P			
	183P } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	80
	183P } (सरकारी जमीन)			
	137	0	20	90
	136	0	13	80
	138	0	3	00
	135/2	0	18	40
	130	0	0	40
	129/1	0	5	70
	129/2	0	17	90
	129/3	0	4	90
	128	0	53	00
	126	0	2	50
	124 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	40
	125	0	20	30
	120	0	41	20
	115	0	49	80
	113	0	9	20
	112	0	10	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 112 और 175 के बीच में)	0	5	00
	75	0	40	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 175 की हद में)	0	6	50
3. पीपलीया	Road (सर्वे नं. 79 और गावकी हद के बीच में)	0	0	70
	79/1/1			
	79/1/2 } (सर्वे नं. 79 के बीच में)	0	73	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 79 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	80/1/A	0	1	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 80/1A और 79 के बीच में)	0	0	80
	78	0	40	60
	80/2	0	63	70
	81/1	0	3	00
	81/2	0	31	00
	81/3	0	23	70
	87/1	0	0	10
	86/1	0	31	80
	86/2	0	10	30
	87/5	0	5	60
	84/1P			
	84/1P } (सर्वे नं. 80/1A और 79 के बीच में)	0	21	80
	84/2			
	88/1/A	0	23	80
	88/B	0	1	40
	88/2	0	23	90
	89/1	0	42	50
	91 Part			
	91 P } (सर्वे नं. 106 और 91 के बीच में)	0	29	70
	Road	0	18	30

1	2	3	4	5
पीपलीया (निरंतर)	106	0	15	60
	141 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	20
	142 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	90
	River (सर्वे नं. 142 और गावकी हद के बीच में)	0	36	90
4 धानीत्रा	103/1 }	0	30	30
	103/2 }	0	17	60
	104/1/1	0	0	30
	104/1/2			
	104/3A }	0	12	50
	104/3B }			
	104/3C }			
	104/3D }			
	106/2	0	17	40
	105/1	0	25	10
	137	0	64	70
	139/2	0	10	80
	139/3	0	10	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 139/3 और 196 के बीच में)	0	11	00
	196 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	27	20
	197/1 }	0	0	10
	197/2 }			
	195	0	23	30
	194	0	28	80
	193 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 193 और 205 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	201	0	1	90
	205/1	0	2	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 240/6 और 321/6 के बीच में)	0	4	90
	205/2	0	18	50
	205/3	0	5	50
	206/2	0	7	70
	206/3	0	24	00
	206/4	0	28	50
	207/1 }	0	19	00
	207/2 }			
	207/3 }			
	208	0	3	90
	230	0	66	00
	227/1 }	0	4	50
	227/2 }			
	231/4/B	0	2	30
	226/1 }	0	60	10
	226/2 }			
	240/6	0	4	00
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 240/6 और 321/6 के बीच में)	0	2	30
	321/5	0	4	00
	321/6	0	17	40
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 226 और 321/6 के बीच में)	0	3	20
	321/8	0	1	30
	321/9	0	37	40
	321/15	0	27	80
	321/10	0	7	10
	321/16	0	0	40
	321/14	0	32	10
	321/13	0	12	70
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 313/3 और 321/14 के बीच में)	0	2	90
	313/3	0	14	60

1	2	3	4	5
धानीना (निरंतर)	314	0	29	20
	313/4	0	5	50
	316	0	32	40
	315/1A+2/B	0	15	50
	315/2/1	0	10	10
	315/2/2	0	1	30
	319	0	29	90
	339/9	0	1	10
	339/11	0	2	10
	329	0	48	90
	330/1	0	23	70
	338	0	13	40
	337	0	40	20
	336/1	}	0	25
	336/2			
	335/1			
	335/2			
	334/1	}	0	16
	334/2			
5. जालीया	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 49 में)	0	28
	49		2	17
	39		0	33
	Nala	(सर्वे नं. 49 में)	0	4
	33		0	2
	40		0	38
	41		0	8
	48		0	9
	50		0	25
	51	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	59
	55		0	0
	57		0	2
	58		0	16
	59		0	13
	16		0	25
	12		0	27
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 12 और 9 के बीच में)	0	0
	8		0	23
	9		0	8
	7A		0	2
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 7A और 6 के बीच में)	0	0
	7B		0	15
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 7B और 6 के बीच में)	0	1
	6		0	15
	1A		0	14
	2		0	2
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 1A और 189 के बीच में)	0	23
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 2 और 189 के बीच में)	0	1
	179		0	59
	178		0	0
	177		0	37
	176		0	24
	138		0	27
	139		0	18
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 139 और 135 के बीच में)	0	1
	135		0	35
	127		0	3
	129		0	37

1	2	3	4	5
जालीया (निरतर)	130	0	0	60
	128	0	2	30
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 128 और 107 के बीच में)	0	1	50
	107	0	43	80
	106	0	55	40
	105	0	3	10
	108	0	0	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 177 और 176 में)	0	7	40
	177	0	17	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 177 और 178 के बीच में)	0	3	40
6 तरबडी	178	0	82	30
	179	0	12	80
	162	0	32	50
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 179 और 180 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	180	0	1	10
	183	0	46	70
	184	0	5	90
	187	0	19	80
	188	0	14	00
	186			
	186/1/1/3			
	186/1/1/4			
	186/1/1/4	0	12	50
	186/2P			
	186/2P			
	192/1			
	192/2	0	59	40
	192/3			
	193/6	0	14	20
	191P			
	191P	0	22	00
	242 Part			
	242 Part	0	33	00
	247/3	0	0	80
	243	0	35	20
	241	0	26	80
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 251 और 252 के बीच में)	0	2	60
	251	0	27	40
	252 Part			
	252 Part			
	252 Part	0	30	40
	252 Part			
	250 P			
	250 P	0	21	20
	253	0	20	10
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 254/4 और 260 के बीच में)	0	11	90
	254/1	0	9	40
	254/2	0	10	00
	254/3	0	5	30
	260 Part			
	260 Part	0	25	60
	260 Part			
	259	0	42	60

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
सोपा (निरंतर)	112/28	0	70	80
	112/31	0	58	20
	112/32	0	11	60
	Road (सर्वे नं. 32 और 31 के बीच में)	0	3	50
	112/33	0	46	20
	62	0	32	70
	55	0	16	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 61 और 59 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	61	0	93	20
	63	0	1	10
8. सीछरोटा	38/1/8	0	36	00
	38/1/9	0	45	60
	38/1/11	0	1	00
	38/2/70	0	64	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 38/2/70 और 38/2/69 के बीच में)	0	10	90
	38/2/69	0	28	90
	38/2/77	0	36	00
	38/2/73	0	31	10
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 38/2/73 और 38/2/85 के बीच में)	0	2	30
	38/2/85	0	10	50
	38/2/95	0	40	40
	38/2/94	0	25	60
	38/2/93	0	22	50
9 कबीरपुर	Road (सर्वे नं. 45 और धारी गावकी हद के नजदीक)	0	5	60
	45	0	19	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 45 और 23/C के बीच में)	0	6	80
	23P	}	44	10
	23/1			
	23/2			
	44	0	43	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 44 और 23/B के बीच में)	0	1	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 44 और 23/B के बीच में)	0	8	10
	22	0	35	20
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 23/17 और 22 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	13	0	6	70
	12	0	12	40
	11	0	8	10
	10	0	37	40
	7	0	44	00
	8	0	29	30
	67/44	0	23	20
	67/45	0	17	30
	67/13 P	0	12	30
	68 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	17	80
	67/14	0	24	50
	67/16	0	25	90
	67/15	0	4	10
10. छावड	70	0	38	60
	Road (सर्वे नं. 70 और 72 के बीच में)	0	5	80
	72	0	43	80
	73P	}	33	40
	73P			
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 195 और गावकी हद के बीच में)	0	9	20
	195/1	}	33	60
	195/2			
	195/3			

1	2	3	4	5
छावड (निरंतर)	194/1			
	194/2	0	27	00
	194/3			
	196	0	12	90
	Stream	0	9	30
	(सर्वे नं. 197 और 196 के बीच में)			
	197/1			
	197/2	0	52	70
	197/3			
	198	0	4	60
	188/1			
	188/2	0	37	80
	188/3			
	187	0	38	30
	186P			
	186P			
	186/1P			
	186/2P	0	47	70
	186/2P			
	186/3			
	186/4			
	218/1			
	218/2	0	69	40
	219/1A	0	3	40
	219/1B	0	11	00
	219/1C	0	1	40
	Road	0	3	00
	(सर्वे नं. 219/C और 219/A के बीच में)			
	220/1			
	220/2	0	28	30
	220/3			
	Road	0	0	60
	(सर्वे नं. 220 और गावकी हद के बीच में)			
11. धरी	River	1	5	20
	(सर्वे नं. 950, 951 के नजदीक)			
	950	0	5	10
	951	0	6	70
	Road	0	2	40
	(सर्वे नं. 951 और 962 के बीच में)			
	963	0	0	40
	962	0	35	40
	974	0	14	90
	973	0	28	30
	976	0	1	50
	972	0	31	00
	977	0	5	20
	978	0	11	80
	979	0	12	20
	676	0	24	00
	(सरकारी जमीन)			
	Road	0	1	60
	(सर्वे नं. 67 के बीच में)			
	687	0	5	20
	688	0	2	10
	689	0	6	20
	Canal	0	2	70
	(सर्वे नं. 689 के बीच में)			
	685	0	0	30
	690/1	0	15	40
	686/7	0	1	80
	686/6	0	1	00
	690/2	0	7	30
	691/4	0	0	10
	Canal	0	0	30
	(सर्वे नं. 690/1 और 690/2 के बीच में)			
	690/3	0	6	00

1	2	3	4	5
धरी (निरंतर)	692/1	0	2	00
	693/P	0	33	30
	694 P }	0	11	50
	694 P }	0	11	50
	695/1	0	28	30
	695/2	0	4	40
	696/3	0	5	00
	733/2	0	2	50
	733/1	0	4	30
	732/1	0	9	00
	732/2	0	5	20
	732/6	0	4	70
	731/2	0	4	70
	731/1	0	11	50
	730/2	0	5	40
	743	0	4	90
	729/1	0	9	90
	729/2	0	9	50
	727/1	0	4	40
	727/2	0	7	80
	727/3	0	3	00
	726/1	0	3	80
	726/2	0	1	30
	707/1	0	8	70
	707/3	0	9	70
	710	0	0	90
	709	0	5	50
	708	0	5	60
	601/4	0	3	80
	601/3	0	3	20
	601/2	0	0	50
	600	0	13	60
	599	0	21	20
	598	0	12	00
	597/3	0	3	40
	597/2	0	3	70
	597/5P }	0	12	30
	597/5P }	0	12	30
	597/1	0	4	30
	596	0	0	10
	597/4	0	4	00
	561/4	0	0	50
	561/6	0	4	40
	561/5	0	2	50
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 561/5 के बीच में)	0	2	40
	562	0	10	90
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 561/3 के बीच में)	0	0	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 561/3 के बीच में)	0	1	60
	561/7	0	0	10
	561/8	0	4	00
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 561/2 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	561/3	0	19	00
	Road (सर्वे नं. 562 और 564/6 के बीच में)	0	1	60
	564/3	0	0	40
	564/5	0	6	70
	564/6	0	9	90
	563	0	2	90

1	2	3	4	5
घरी (निरंतर)	541/2	0	10	80
	541/1	0	1	60
	Road (सर्वे नं. 541/2 और 538 के बीच में)	0	1	90
	541/2	0	3	60
	538	0	13	50
	Road (सर्वे नं. 541/2 और 538 के बीच में)	0	1	70
	534	0	11	70
	535	0	6	00
	536/4	0	13	10
	536/1	0	8	30
	536/2	0	1	60
	536/3	0	6	10
	536/5	0	4	90
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 536/1 और 536/2 के बीच में)	0	1	50
	496	0	7	50
	463	0	0	30
	495	0	28	90
	499	0	48	60
	493	0	1	90
	500 P }	0	3	30
	500 P }	0	22	80
	492	0	42	30
	491	0	1	40
	507 P	0	3	90
	490	0	75	80
	508 P }	0	0	70
	508 P }	0	53	10
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 508 के बीच में)	0	52	80
	509 P	0	2	10
	510 P (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 510 के बीच में)	0	5	80
12. रतनपुर	185	0	32	00
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 185 और 432 के बीच में)	0	10	30
	432	0	0	20
	431	0	40	50
	450	0	45	50
	451	0	43	10
	456	0	44	90
	457	0	2	10
	472/1 }	0	49	70
	472/2 }	0	2	90
	473	0	0	50
	470	0	3	80
	471	0	34	70
	469	0	32	80
	481	0	30	90
	483/1 }	1	76	90
	483/2 }	0	7	00
	483/3 }	0	74	50
	487	0	60	50
	488	0	53	70
	235	0	28	20
	513			
	513/C/4			
	513/C/5			
	513/6/3			
	707			

1	2	3	4	5
रतनपुर (निरंतर)	706	0	9	30
	587/1/7	0	7	90
	584	0	30	20
	585	0	35	60
	Stream (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	90
	586	0	17	90
	734	0	39	70
	588/P } 588/P }	2	40	60
	735	0	29	70
	736	0	3	40
	731	0	30	40
	Road (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	20
	730	0	0	10
	726	0	16	40

[फा. सं. एल-14014/10/02—जीपी].

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

S. O. 366.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of the re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by the M/s Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline, is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person, interested in the land described in the Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of Notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : SHEHERA

District : PANCHMAHALS

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA			
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. UMARPUR	River	(In between Sur.No. 236 & 237)	0	23	50
	237		0	87	20
	238/1		0	3	50
	238/2		0	11	90
	283/3		0	6	80
	239/1		0	13	00
	239/2		0	12	90
	Road	(In between Sur.No. 239/2 & 240)	0	3	10
	240/5		0	4	90
	240/6		0	12	00
	240/7		0	11	30
	240/8		0	2	20
	241/2		0	2	20
	241/3		0	8	00
	242/1		0	14	30
	245		0	24	20
	2. CHALALI	River	(Between village boundary Umapur Sur No. 2)	0	35
23/6			0	14	60
23/3			0	5	00
23/4			0	12	70
23/1			0	6	60
23/5			0	6	30
25			0	26	70
27		(Govt. Land)	0	0	10
30			0	56	30
29			0	37	30
41			0	6	20
42/1			0	26	70
28			0	1	30
42/2			0	20	20
42/3			0	21	60
Road		(In between Sur.No. 28 & 42/3)	0	1	20
43			0	0	50
44/2			0	9	70
44/3			0	16	60
44/4			0	11	70
44/5			0	3	40
45			0	75	00
46/P		}	0	31	80
46/P					
49/27	0		11	10	

1	2	3	4	5
3. MITHALI	85/1	0	4	30
	85/2	0	5	10
	85/3	0	15	10
	13	0	74	40
	12/1	0	0	80
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 65 & 9)	0	0	50
	65A/2	0	5	60
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 65 & 13)	0	1	00
	9	0	41	10
	7+65/B	0	27	70
	5/1	0	50	40
	17/6	0	12	00
	17/7	0	8	10
	17/8	0	10	70
	17/9	0	0	10
	17/5	0	0	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 17)	0	0	50
	20/1+3A	0	5	20
	20/2A+3B	0	6	80
	20/2C+3C	0	7	10
	20/4	0	5	80
	21	0	58	20
	River	0	12	10
4. PASNAL	River (In between Sur.No. 56 Boundary)	0	9	80
	56	0	26	20
	57	0	39	90
	61/1/A (Govt. Land)	0	25	50
	61/1/7	0	46	60
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 61/1/A & 61/1/7/P1)	0	2	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 61/1/7P1 & 61/1/7P4)	0	0	90
	62P	}	8	50
	62P			
	66/4	0	5	20
	63/1	0	15	20
	66/5	0	11	00
	66/2	0	29	70
	65+61/1/1	0	0	50
	67/1+3	}	42	50
	67/2			
	67/4A			
	67/4B			
	67/4C			
	67/4D			
	67/5			
	67/6			
	67/7			
	67/8			
	67/1+3+1B			
	67/1+3+1A			
	67/1+3+1D+3C			
	67/7A+3C+3B			

1	2	3	4	5
PASNAL (Cont'd)	74	0	18	20
	3/ 1	0	40	20
	3/ 2	0	21	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 3/2 & 2)	0	1	00
	1 2	0	17	20
	12/ 4	0	7	00
	14	0	19	70
	16/1	0	11	80
	16/2	0	30	50
	17 (Govt. Land)	0	51	30
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 17 & 19)	0	8	50
	21	0	58	40
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 21 & 22)	0	1	60
	22	0	27	10
5. VAGHJIPUR	Road (Village boundary between Sur.No. 210)	0	6	40
	210	0	18	50
	208	0	11	40
	209	0	32	10
	205	0	32	70
	204	0	40	10
	203	0	33	30
	201	0	26	20
	200 (Govt. Land)	0	24	30
	165 (Govt. Land)	0	6	80
	199	0	7	90
	166	0	23	30
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 166 & 167)	0	11	30
	167	0	34	20
	168	0	30	20
	169/1	1	10	90
	169/2			
	169/3/1			
	169/3/2			
	169/3/3	0	7	80
	169/3/4			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 169 & 149)			
	149			
	171/1	0	24	80
	171/2/1			
	171/2/2			
	171/3/1			
	171/3/2			
	171/4			
	171/5/1			
	171/5/2			
	171/5/3			
	171/6			
	171/7			
	171/8			
	171/9			
	171/10			
	171/11			

1	2	3	4	5
VAGHJIPUR (Cont'd)	172	0	17	20
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 148 & 140)	0	1	70
	148/1	0	4	90
	148/2			
	148/3			
	147/1/1	0	36	50
	147/1/2			
	147/1/3			
	147/1/4			
	147/2	0	23	20
	146			
	145/1			
	145/2			
	145/3			
	145/4			
	145/5			
	145/6	0	34	90
	145/7			
	144/1/1			
	144/1/2			
	144/1/3			
	144/2			
	144/3			
	144/4			
	144/5			
	144/6	0	49	50
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 145 & 145/2)			
6. KHANDIYA	Stream (Near Sur.No.4/1)	0	4	50
	4/ 1	0	8	10
	5/1/2+1/2	0	28	70
	5/1/1+2/2	0	24	10
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 6 & 29)	0	19	30
	6	0	1	40
	27/P	0	68	40
	28	0	5	20
	29	0	8	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 30 & 29)	0	21	30
	30	0	14	40
	Railway (In between Sur.No. 25/1 & 30)	0	5	40
	25/1	0	33	10
	23/2	0	41	20
	24	0	30	90
	22/1	0	15	00
	22/2	0	15	30
	22/3	0	13	70
	16/P	0	16	90
	15	0	34	10
	13	0	14	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 13 & 60)	0	24	30
	60/1	0	9	80
	60/2	0	8	50
	63B (Govt. Land)	0	1	90

1	2	3	4	5
KHANDIYA (Cont'd)	63A (Govt. Land)	1	14	80
	103	0	22	10
	65	0	33	20
7. DHAMAI	193	0	69	60
	195/1 Part } 195/1 Part }	0	57	60
	195/2	0	1	70
	197/1	0	6	10
	197/2	0	6	60
	197/3	0	29	20
	197/4	0	6	50
	194	0	0	80
	49	0	25	60
	198/1	0	20	20
	199/1	0	20	20
	199/2	0	3	60
	199/3	0	2	80
	199/4	0	9	10
	199/5	0	9	10
	209	0	18	10
	210	0	21	70
	211	0	32	20
	212	0	0	60
	308/2	0	0	30
	305	0	15	80
	307/2	0	0	10
	304	0	13	60
	303/2	0	15	40
	303/3	0	0	40
	302	0	11	30
	301	0	47	80
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 300 & 301)	0	2	90
	300	0	38	90
	297	0	16	30
	298 Part	0	16	30
	295	0	28	00
	292	0	5	50
	293/1	0	10	70
	293/2	0	10	20
	248 (Govt. Land)	0	4	50
	249/1 } 249/2 } 249/3 } 249/4 } 249/5 } 249/6 }	0	41	20
	294/1	0	2	70
	244/1	0	3	80
	244/2	0	12	80
	250/8	0	0	30
	Govt. Land (In between Sur.No. 244/1 & 244/2)	0	0	60
	299/1 } 299/2 }	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
8. BAH	4/ 12	0	55	10
	4/ 11	0	23	60
	4/ 10	0	0	40
	4/ 20	0	24	50
	4/ 22	0	28	60
	4/21P	0	8	50
	4/24+25A	0	35	80
	4/25B+4/26C	0	16	30
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 4/28 & 4/26)	0	3	40
	4/ 28	0	34	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 4/47 & 4/21)	0	4	00
	4/47+48	0	6	80
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 4/47 & 4/21)	0	2	20
	Stream (In Sur.No. 4/175)	0	1	80
	4/175	0	42	60
	Stream (In Sur.No. 4/161)	0	2	50
	4/182/1/A	}	4	40
	4/182/1/B			
	4/182/2			
	4/183	0	18	70
	4/184	0	6	90
	4/185	0	10	00
	4/186	0	16	80
	4/187	0	13	80
	4/189	0	1	00
	4/188	0	4	90
	4/168	0	4	80
	4/167/A	}	20	60
	4/167/B			
	Stream (In Sur.No. 4/159)	0	2	20
	4/159/1	0	20	80
	4/164	0	2	70
	4/163	0	2	50
	4/154	0	1	70
	4/152	0	9	00
	4/153	0	8	30
	4/151	0	0	30
	Stream (In Sur.No. 4/345)	0	2	20
	4/345	0	11	90
	4/ 99	0	9	80
	4/180	0	45	10
	4/101	0	21	30
	Stream (In Sur.No. 31)	0	2	40
	31/1	}	13	60
	31/2			
	30 Part	}	43	20
	30 Part			
	30 Part			
	33/1	0	1	10
	29	0	21	60
	28	0	21	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 28 & 45)	0	4	30
	45 (Govt. Land)	0	19	60

1	2	3	4	5
BAHI (Cont'd)	74/1/1			
	74/1/2	0	0	40
	74/2			
	75/1	0	12	90
	75/2	0	11	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 75/2 & 72/2)	0	6	60
	77/2	0	29	10
	77/3	0	0	30
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 77/2 & 83)	0	7	00
	82/1	0	28	90
	83/1			
	83/1 Part	0	41	10
	83/2			
	83/3			
	82/2	0	14	20
	Cart Track (In Sur.No. 82/2)	0	0	90
	93A	0	17	30
	93/A/5	0	17	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 93/A/5 & 93/A)	0	1	40
	115/1	0	12	60
	115/2	0	1	10
	116/1	0	9	50
	114	0	55	20
	Cart Track (In Sur.No. 14)	0	0	90
	113/2	0	26	30
	113/4	0	1	60
	113/1	0	6	70
	112	0	31	20
	121/2	0	11	00
	121/1	0	8	70
	109	0	31	90
	108/1			
	108/2	0	15	10
	108/3			
	107	0	47	70
	106/1			
	106/2	0	39	50
	106/3			
	140/1			
	140/2P			
	140/2 Part	0	11	60
	140/2 Part			
	140/3			
	140/4			
	Mud Road (In Sur.No. 140)	0	1	10
	River	0	11	40
9. DUMELAV	38	0	16	70
	41	0	34	40
	40	0	46	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 40 & 41)	0	1	80
	39	0	9	40
	20			
	21	0	32	30

1	2	3	4	5
DUMELAV (Cont'd)	21	0	26	40
	21			
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 20 & 21)	0	0	80
	22/1	0	42	00
	Cart Track	0	0	80
	26/1			
	26/2			
	26/3	0	17	90
	26/4A			
	26/4B			
	26/4C			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 40 & 41)	0	3	70
	25 (Govt. Land)	0	2	80
	28	0	50	60
	28			
	28			
	27P			
	27P	0	81	20
	27P			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 25 & 26)	0	4	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 21 & 22/1)	0	1	30
	13 (Govt. Land)	0	10	30
	12 (Govt. Land)	1	83	50
	54 (Govt. Land)	0	1	90
	55/1	0	35	90
	58	0	40	70
	Road	0	1	20

Taluka : MORVA(HADAF)

District : PANCHMAHALS

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. MATRIYAWADI	76/1	0	76	80
	76/2			
	78	0	24	00
	79	0	36	10
	70/1			
	70/2	0	25	20
	70/3			
	69	0	25	60
	68	0	23	70
	62	0	20	90
	63/1			
	63/2	0	36	30
	63/3			
	64/1			
	64/2	0	4	20
	64/3			
	64/4			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 64 & 1)	0	18	60

1	2	3	4	5
MATRIYAWADI (Cont'd)	1/ 1/ 2			
	1/ 2	0	37	20
	1/ 3			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 1/3 & 107/P)	0	18	60
	107/P	0	2	30
	107/P			
	3/ 1	0	11	90
	3/ 2			
	106/1			
	106/2	0	66	50
	106/3			
	105/1			
	105/2	0	49	70
	103/1P			
	103/1P			
	103/1P			
	103/2	0	0	60
	103/3			
	103/4			
	103/5			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 103 & 113)	0	21	50
	13/1			
	13/2			
	13/3			
	13/4	0	52	60
	13/5			
	13/6			
	13/7			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 13/7 & 14)	0	8	70
	14/1			
	14/2	0	31	00
	14/3			
	Road (In between Sur.No. 14 & 15)	0	4	50
	15/1/A			
	15/1/B			
	15/2/1P	0	33	70
	15/2/1P			
	15/2/2			
2. KHABDA	Stream (In between Sur.No. 210 & 220)	1	30	90
	209/1	0	8	10
	209/3	0	3	70
	209/2	0	0	60
	210/1	0	8	50
	210/2	0	14	00
	220	0	17	70
	221	0	28	40
	222	0	19	00
	196/3	0	31	90
	196/2	0	27	80
	197+288	0	3	10
	191/1	0	52	30
	191/2	0	2	00
	190	0	15	10
	189+285	0	32	40
	184			
	184 Kotar	0	47	50
	185 (Govt. Land)	0	35	70

1	2	3	4	5
KHABDA (Cont'd)	170+283 (Govt. Land)	0	17	80
	152 (Govt. Land)	0	48	30
	154	0	11	20
	155	0	44	10
	150	0	3	60
	129	0	83	30
	123	0	18	60
	120	0	55	80
	113/1 } 113/2 } 113/3 }	0	70	10
	112	0	23	20
	114/1	0	29	10
	111	0	41	50
	109/1 } 109/2 }	0	61	50
	99	0	36	60
	97	0	41	00
3. RASULPUR	River	0	33	30
	403	0	24	20
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 403 & 414)	0	6	60
	413	0	0	70
	414	0	24	20
	415 (Govt. Land)	0	9	70
	416	0	31	90
	419	0	0	50
	418/2	0	4	40
	417	0	41	70
	445	0	12	20
	455	0	3	00
	446	0	35	50
	449	0	14	20
	Road (In between Sur.No. 448/A & 587)	0	11	60
	448/A	0	11	30
	448/B (Govt. Land)	0	8	30
	587	0	48	70
	586	0	55	90
	595	0	27	90
	594	0	15	20
	Road (In between Sur.No. 594 & 284)	0	5	50
	295	0	0	70
	294	0	37	30
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 293+294)	0	1	40
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 293+294)	0	1	10
	293	0	34	80
	291	0	44	80
	290	0	14	70

1	2	3	4	5
RASULPUR (Cont'd)	289	0	38	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 290 & 289)	0	1	20

Taluka : GODHRA

District : PANCHMAHALS

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. KAKANPUR	River	0	46	70
	461	0	13	90
	Cart track (In between River & Sur.No. 461)	0	2	20
	460/1	0	2	80
	460/2	0	12	80
	460/3	0	0	20
	459/1	0	25	40
	459/2			
	457/1			
	457/2	0	16	30
	456/1	0	13	20
	443/2	0	22	80
	443/3	0	21	70
	444/1	0	22	50
	Road (In between Sur.No. 444/1 & 446/2)	0	5	30
	445/1	0	7	70
	445/2	0	17	40
	446/2	0	6	40
	446/3	0	2	70
	447/1	0	11	10
	447/2	0	15	10
	447/3	0	9	70
	Road (In between Sur.No. 447/3 & 432/1)	0	1	30
	433/8	0	14	60
	433/5	0	1	10
	433/9	0	13	90
	433/10	0	4	00
	433/6/2	0	6	10
	433/11	0	9	90
	433/12	0	2	00
	229	0	1	70
	1196	0	20	10
	1197	0	4	00
	425/1/A	0	4	00
	1299	0	36	40
	1208	0	4	70
	1207	0	32	70
	1206	0	9	80
	1205	0	27	50
	Road (In between Sur.No. 1205 & 377)	0	4	30
	377 (Govt. Land)	0	34	00
	378 (Govt. Land)	0	28	00
	379	0	2	10
	416 (Govt. Land)	0	3	30
	415	0	20	50
	413 (Govt. Land)	0	42	50
	414 (Govt. Land)	0	14	70

1	2	3	4	5
KAKANPUR (Cont'd)	410 (Govt. Land)	0	45	60
	409 (Govt. Land)	0	42	50
2. MOTAL	189	0	7	30
	190	0	22	30
	191	0	41	80
	192	0	1	30
	196B	0	24	40
	184	0	34	30
	182	0	32	20
	181	0	0	70
	183P	0	1	80
	183P (Govt. Land)			
	183P (Govt. Land)			
	137	0	20	90
	136	0	13	80
	138	0	3	00
	135/2	0	18	40
	130	0	0	40
	129/1	0	5	70
	129/2	0	17	90
	129/3	0	4	90
	128	0	53	00
	126	0	2	50
	124 (Govt. Land)	0	3	40
	125	0	20	30
	120	0	41	20
	115	0	49	80
	113	0	9	20
	112	0	10	80
	Road (In between Sur.No. 112 & 175)	0	5	00
	75	0	40	90
	Stream (In boundry Sur.No. 175)	0	6	50
3. PIPALIYA	Road (In between Sur.No. 79 & Village Boundry)	0	0	70
	79/1/1	0	73	40
	79/1/2			
	Cart track (Between Sur.No.79)	0	1	00
	80/1/A	0	1	40
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 80/1A & 79)	0	0	80
	78	0	40	60
	80/2	0	63	70
	81/1	0	3	00
	81/2	0	31	00
	81/3	0	23	70
	87/1	0	0	10
	86/1	0	31	80
	86/2	0	10	30
	87/5	0	5	60
	84/1P	0	21	80
	84/1P			
	84/2			
	88/1/A	0	23	80
	88/B	0	1	40
	88/2	0	23	90
	89/1	0	42	50
	91 Part	0	29	70
	91 P			
	Road (In between Sur.No. 106 & 91)	0	18	30

1	2	3	4	5
PIPALIYA (Cont'd)	106	0	15	60
	141 (Govt. Land)	0	13	20
	142 (Govt. Land)	0	2	90
	River (In between Sur.No. 142 & village boundry)	0	36	90
4. DHANITRA	103/1 }	0	30	30
	103/2 }			
	104/1/1	0	17	60
	104/1/2	0	0	30
	104/3A }			
	104/3B }	0	12	50
	104/3C }			
	104/3D }			
	106/2	0	17	40
	105/1	0	25	10
	137	0	64	70
	139/2	0	10	80
	139/3	0	10	40
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 139/3 & 196)	0	11	00
	196 (Govt. Land)	0	27	20
	197/1 }	0	0	10
	197/2 }			
	195	0	23	30
	194	0	28	80
	193 (Govt. Land)	0	21	30
	Road (In between Sur.No. 193 & 205)	0	6	30
	201	0	1	90
	205/1	0	2	80
	Road (In between Sur.No. 240/6 & 321/6)	0	4	90
	205/2	0	18	50
	205/3	0	5	50
	206/2	0	7	70
	206/3	0	24	00
	206/4	0	28	50
	207/1 }			
	207/2 }	0	19	00
	207/3 }			
	208	0	3	90
	230	0	66	00
	227/1 }	0	4	50
	227/2 }			
	231/4/B	0	2	30
	226/1 }	0	60	10
	226/2 }			
	240/6	0	4	00
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 240/6 & 321/6)	0	2	30
	321/5	0	4	00
	321/6	0	17	40
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 226 & 321/6)	0	3	20
	321/8	0	1	30
	321/9	0	37	40
	321/15	0	27	80
	321/10	0	7	10
	321/16	0	0	40
	321/14	0	32	10
	321/13	0	12	70
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 313/3 & 321/14)	0	2	90
	313/3	0	14	60

1	2	3	4	5
DHANITRA (Cont'd)	314	0	29	20
	313/4	0	5	50
	316	0	32	40
	315/1A+2/B	0	15	50
	315/2/1	0	10	10
	315/2/2	0	1	30
	319	0	29	90
	339/9	0	1	10
	339/11	0	2	10
	329	0	48	90
	330/1	0	23	70
	338	0	13	40
	337	0	40	20
	336/1	0	25	40
	336/2			
	335/1	0	30	40
	335/2			
	334/1	0	16	20
	334/2			
5. JALIYA	Stream (Falls in Sur.No. 49)	0	28	10
	49	2	17	20
	39	0	33	40
	Nala (Falls in Sur.No. 49)	0	4	40
	33	0	2	90
	40	0	38	60
	41	0	8	20
	48	0	9	50
	50	0	25	70
	51 (Govt. Land)	0	59	40
	55	0	0	50
	57	0	2	30
	58	0	16	00
	59	0	13	30
	16	0	25	90
	12	0	27	60
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 12 & 9)	0	0	40
	8	0	23	40
	9	0	8	00
	7A	0	2	50
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 7A & 6)	0	0	90
	7B	0	15	00
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 7B & 6)	0	1	00
	6	0	15	00
	1A	0	14	60
	2	0	2	50
	Road (In between Sur.No. 1A & 189)	0	23	30
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 2 & 189)	0	1	00
	179	0	59	00
	178	0	0	40
	177	0	37	70
	176	0	24	00
	138	0	27	50
	139	0	18	30
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 139 & 135)	0	1	10
	135	0	35	40
	127	0	3	40
	129	0	37	00

1	2	3	4	5
JALIYA (Cont'd)	130	0	0	60
	128	0	2	30
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 128 & 107)	0	1	50
	107	0	43	80
	106	0	55	40
	105	0	3	10
	108	0	0	90
6. TARVADI	Stream (Falls in Sur.No. 177 & 176)	0	7	40
	177	0	17	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 177 & 178)	0	3	40
	178	0	82	30
	179	0	12	80
	162	0	32	50
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 179 & 180)	0	1	40
	180	0	1	10
	183	0	46	70
	184	0	5	90
	187	0	19	80
	188	0	14	00
	186	0	12	50
	186/1/1/3			
	186/1/1/4			
	186/1/1/4			
	186/2P	0	59	40
	186/2P			
	192/1			
	192/2			
	192/3	0	14	20
	193/6			
	191P			
	191P			
	242 Part	0	33	00
	242 Part			
	247/3			
	243			
	241	0	26	80
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 251 & 252)	0	2	60
	251	0	27	40
	252 Part	0	30	40
	252 Part			
	252 Part			
	252 Part			
	250 P	0	21	20
	250 P			
	253			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 254/4 & 260)			
	254/1	0	9	40
	254/2	0	10	00
	254/3	0	5	30
	260 Part	0	25	60
	260 Part			
	260 Part			
	259	0	42	60

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1	2	3	4	5
SAMPA (Cont'd)	112/28	0	70	80
	112/31	0	58	20
	112/32	0	11	60
	Road (In between Sur.No. 32 & 31)	0	3	50
	112/33	0	46	20
	62	0	32	70
	55	0	16	40
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 61 & 59)	0	1	40
	61	0	93	20
	63	0	1	10
8. RICHROTA	38/1/8	0	36	00
	38/1/9	0	45	60
	38/1/11	0	1	00
	38/2/70	0	64	70
	Road (In between Sur.No. 38/2/70 & 38/2/69)	0	10	90
	38/2/69	0	28	90
	38/2/77	0	36	00
	38/2/73	0	31	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 38/2/73 & 38/2/85)	0	2	30
	38/2/85	0	10	50
	38/2/95	0	40	40
	38/2/94	0	25	60
	38/2/93	0	22	50
9. KABIRPUR	Road (Near Sur.No. 45 & Dhari village boundry)	0	5	60
	45	0	19	20
	Road (In between Sur.No. 45 & 23/C)	0	6	80
	23P	}	44	10
	23/1			
	23/2			
	44	0	43	70
	Road (In between Sur.No. 44 & 23/B)	0	1	20
	Road (In between Sur.No. 44 & 23/B)	0	8	10
	22	0	35	20
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 23/17 & 22)	0	1	00
	13	0	6	70
	12	0	12	40
	11	0	8	10
	10	0	37	40
	7	0	44	00
	8	0	29	30
	67/44	0	23	20
	67/45	0	17	30
	67/13 P	0	12	30
	68 (Govt. Land)	0	17	80
	67/14	0	24	50
	67/16	0	25	90
	67/15	0	4	10
	70	0	38	60
10. CHHAWAD	Road (In between Sur.No. 70 & 72)	0	5	80
	72	0	43	80
	73P	}	33	40
	73P			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 195 & village boundry)	0	9	20
	195/1	}	33	60
	195/2			
	195/3			

1	2	3	4	5
CHHAWAD (Cont'd)	194/1			
	194/2	0	27	00
	194/3			
	196	0	12	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 197 & 196)	0	9	30
	197/1			
	197/2	0	52	70
	197/3			
	198	0	4	60
	188/1			
	188/2	0	37	80
	188/3			
	187	0	38	30
	186P			
	186P			
	186/1P			
	186/2P	0	47	70
	186/2P			
	186/3			
	186/4			
	218/1			
	218/2	0	69	40
	219/1A	0	3	40
	219/1B	0	11	00
	219/1C	0	1	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 219/C & 219/A)	0	3	00
	220/1			
	220/2	0	28	30
	220/3			
	Road (In between Sur.No. 220 & village boundry)	0	0	60
11. DHARI	River (Near Sur No. 950,951)	1	5	20
	950	0	5	10
	951	0	6	70
	Road (In between Sur.No. 951 & 962)	0	2	40
	963	0	0	40
	962	0	35	40
	974	0	14	90
	973	0	28	30
	976	0	1	50
	972	0	31	00
	977	0	5	20
	978	0	11	80
	979	0	12	20
	676 (Govt. Land)	0	24	00
	Road (Between Sur.No. 67)	0	1	60
	687	0	5	20
	688	0	2	10
	689	0	6	20
	Canal (Between Sur.No. 689)	0	2	70
	685	0	0	30
	690/1	0	15	40
	686/7	0	1	80
	686/6	0	1	00
	690/2	0	7	30
	691/4	0	0	10
	Canal (In between Sur No. 690/1 & 690/2)	0	0	30
	690/3	0	6	00

1	2	3	4	5
DHARI (Cont'd)	692/1	0	2	00
	693/P	0	33	30
	694 P } 694 P }	0	11	50
	695/1	0	28	30
	695/2	0	4	40
	696/3	0	5	00
	733/2	0	2	50
	733/1	0	4	30
	732/1	0	9	00
	732/2	0	5	20
	732/6	0	4	70
	731/2	0	4	70
	731/1	0	11	50
	730/2	0	5	40
	743	0	4	90
	729/1	0	9	90
	729/2	0	9	50
	727/1	0	4	40
	727/2	0	7	80
	727/3	0	3	00
	726/1	0	3	80
	726/2	0	1	30
	707/1	0	8	70
	707/3	0	9	70
	710	0	0	90
	709	0	5	50
	708	0	5	60
	601/4	0	3	80
	601/3	0	3	20
	601/2	0	0	50
	600	0	13	60
	599	0	21	20
	598	0	12	00
	597/3	0	3	40
	597/2	0	3	70
	597/5P } 597/5P }	0	12	30
	597/1	0	4	30
	596	0	0	10
	597/4	0	4	00
	561/4	0	0	50
	561/6	0	4	40
	561/5	0	2	50
	Canal (Between Sur.No. 561/5)	0	2	40
	562	0	10	90
	Canal (Between Sur.No. 561/3)	0	0	70
	Road (Between Sur.No. 561/3)	0	1	60
	561/7	0	0	10
	561/8	0	4	00
	Cart Track (Between Sur.No. 561/2)	0	1	40
	561/3	0	19	00
	Road (In between Sur.No. 562 & 564/6)	0	1	60
	564/3	0	0	40
	564/5	0	6	70
	564/6	0	9	90
	563	0	2	90

1	2	3	4	5
DHARI (Cont'd)	541/2	0	10	80
	541/1	0	1	60
	Road (In between Sur.No. 541/2 & 538)	0	1	90
	541/2	0	3	60
	538	0	13	50
	Road (In between Sur.No 541/2 & 538)	0	1	70
	534	0	11	70
	535	0	6	00
	536/4	0	13	10
	536/1	0	8	30
	536/2	0	1	60
	536/3	0	6	10
	536/5	0	4	90
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 536/1 & 536/2)	0	1	50
	496	0	7	50
	463	0	0	30
	495	0	28	90
	499	0	48	60
	493	0	1	90
	500 P }	0	3	30
	500 P }	0	22	80
	492	0	42	30
	491	0	1	40
	507 P	0	3	90
	490	0	75	80
	508 P }	0	0	70
	508 P }	0	53	10
	Canal (Between Sur No 508)	0	52	80
	509 P	0	2	10
	510 P (Govt. Land)	0	3	20
	Road (Between Sur No. 510)	0	5	80
12 RATANPUR	185	0	32	00
	Canal (In between Sur.No 185 & 432)	0	10	30
	432	0	0	20
	431	0	40	50
	450	0	45	50
	451	0	43	10
	456	0	44	90
	457	0	2	10
	472/1 }	0	49	70
	472/2 }	0	2	90
	473	0	0	50
	470	0	3	80
	471	0	34	70
	469	0	32	80
	481	0	30	90
	483/1 }	1	76	90
	483/2 }	0	7	00
	483/3 }	0	74	50
	487	0	60	50
	488	0	53	70
	235	0	28	20
	513	0		
	513/C/4	0		
	513/C/5	0		
	513/6/3	0		
	707	0		

1	2	3	4	5
RATANPUR (Cont'd)	706	0	9	30
	587/1/7	0	7	90
	584	0	30	20
	585	0	35	60
	Stream (Govt. Land)	0	0	90
	586	0	17	90
	734	0	39	70
	588/P } 588/P }	2	40	60
	735	0	29	70
	736	0	3	40
	731	0	30	40
	Road (Govt. Land)	0	1	20
	730	0	0	10
	726	0	16	40

[No. L-14014/10/02—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 367.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, 304, अटलान्टा टॉवर, तीसरी मंजिल, इन्कलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : ठासरा

जिला : खेडा

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्केर मी.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. खालीया	266	0	17	20	
	267	0	14	20	
	268	0	33	30	
	284	0	40	90	
	283	0	29	00	
	290	0	41	00	
	291	0	15	90	
	292	0	0	40	
	293	0	46	60	
	315	0	41	60	
	316	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	31	90
	317		0	18	80
	320	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	80
	321		0	12	40
	319	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	34	40
	323	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	4	90
2. सामलपुरा	102	0	52	40	
	103	0	2	00	
	98	0	26	40	
	97/A	0	12	50	
	97/B	0	2	40	
	104	0	60	30	
	106	0	16	00	
	107	0	19	30	
	108	0	42	00	
	109	0	2	00	
3. चेतारसुंबा	776	0	10	10	
	778	0	44	80	
	796	0	7	40	
	779	0	42	80	
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 779 और 780 के बीच में)	0	17	90
	780	0	50	80	
	788	0	9	30	
	787	0	42	90	
	828	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	35	00
	829	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	90
	830		0	51	90
	833		0	0	80
	832		0	16	10
	831		0	26	60
	844		0	16	60
	843		0	20	10

1	2	3	4	5
चेतगमुबा (निरतर)	841	0	25	20
	838	0	18	00
	Road (सर्वे नं. 838 और 707 के बीच में)	0	12	20
	707 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	40
	691	0	3	90
	690	0	15	80
	692	0	6	60
	693	0	7	40
	694	0	26	40
	695	0	0	10
	681	0	2	80
	680	0	32	00
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 680 और 616 के बीच में)	0	5	80
	616	0	31	60
	615	0	14	30
	619 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	23	10
	620	0	54	70
	630	0	13	20
	632	0	24	30
	631	0	41	00
	646	0	7	90
	647	0	35	80
	650	0	32	10
	651	0	11	30
	649	0	37	00
	550	0	13	50
	549	0	6	50
	545	0	21	50
	548	0	0	40
	547	0	7	60
	546	0	5	00
	541/P	}	52	90
	541/P/2			
	Road (सर्वे नं. 541 में)	0	10	90
	527/P	}	77	40
	527/1P			
	527/2P			
	527/3P			
	527/4P			
	527/5P			
	527/7P			
	527/8P			
	527/9P			
	528 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	26	30
	529 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	38	50
	534 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	32	50

1	2	3	4	5
चेतरसुबा (निरंतर)	535			
	535/P			
	535/1/P			
	535/2/P			
	535/3/P	0	70	80
	535/4/P			
	535/5/P			
	535/6/P			
	535/7/P			
	538	0	12	50
	539/P			
	539/2/P			
	539/3/P			
	539/4/P	0	42	00
	539/5/P			
	539/7/P			
	539/8/P			
	539/9/P			
4. ओजराला	245	0	43	30
	246	0	37	40
	247	0	18	30
	248	0	6	60
	249	0	11	80
	251	0	5	50
	252	0	11	50
	253	0	13	70
	254	0	19	20
	259	0	0	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 259 और 322 के बीच में)	0	5	00
	322	0	39	00
	321	0	22	30
	320	0	11	80
	319/A	0	7	10
	319/B	0	15	50
	318	0	0	10
	317	0	2	40
	Open Land (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	10
	316	0	25	80
	307	0	34	90
	306	0	33	40
	305	0	0	10
	Open Land (सरकारी जमीन)	0	12	70
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 305 और 306 के बीच में)	0	9	60
	354 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	80
	459 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	35	10
	458	0	13	50
	457	0	6	40
	456	0	3	60

1	2	3	4	5
ओजराला (निरंतर)	455	0	15	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 455 और 477 के बीच में)	0	15	40
	477	0	0	10
	480	0	7	90
	454	0	2	60
	481	0	25	60
	483	0	0	10
	482	0	19	30
	487	0	19	30
	488	0	0	10
	489	0	3	00
	502	0	1	40
	503	0	9	80
	506	0	37	60
	504	0	0	10
	508	0	1	10
	518	0	37	40
	521	0	3	40
	522	0	4	80
	524	0	0	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 524 और 526 के बीच में)	0	5	60
	526	0	91	50
	532	0	28	40
5. सौनैया	185	0	97	90
	186	0	11	40
	190	0	46	80
	213	1	3	60
	273 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	20
	274 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	15	30
	275 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	80
	277	0	32	70
	279	0	27	80
	280	0	27	60
6. रसुलपुर	301 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	40
	302 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	19	00
	303	0	42	60
	304 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	30
	305 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	18	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 335 और 305 के बीच में)	0	7	70
	335	0	33	40
	332	0	12	70
	331	0	11	50
	336	0	21	80
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 336 और 338 के बीच में)	0	19	90
	Cart track	0	4	70
	338	0	30	00
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 338 और 348 के बीच में)	0	22	10
	Cart track	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
रसुलपुर (निरंतर)	348	0	18	30
	349	0	7	60
	350	0	23	70
	351	0	7	50
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 351 और 352 के बीच में)	0	14	20
	352	0	12	40
	353	0	1	60
	354	0	48	50
	370	0	1	20
	356	0	6	60
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 356 और 357 के बीच में)	0	44	70
	Cart track	0	1	00
	357	0	15	20
	358	0	23	80
	359	0	21	50
	360	0	29	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 360 और 101 के बीच में)	0	4	90
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 101 और 102 के बीच में)	0	0	50
	100	0	0	30
	101	0	14	20
	102	0	22	10
	103	0	0	10
	93	0	29	20
	94/A	0	20	40
	90	0	9	70
	89	0	15	20
	88 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	29	30
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 88 और 29 के बीच में)	0	10	50
	29 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	23	30
	31 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	50
	32	0	26	70
	35	0	19	50
	36	0	13	50
	37	0	0	50
7. जरगाल	Stream (सर्वे नं. 81 और डभाली की हक के बिचमें)	0	9	20
	81	0	27	40
	83	0	13	90
	84	0	31	20
	85	0	12	10
	101	0	59	30
	Road	0	2	90
	102	0	16	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 102 और 134 के बीच में)	0	3	50
	134	0	44	00

1	2	3	4	5
जरगाल (निरंतर)	136	0	43	70
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 136 और 152 के बीच में)	0	3	80
	152/B	0	4	30
	157	0	87	90
	158	0	3	80
	163	0	62	50
	Road (सर्वे नं. 163 और 164 के बीच में)	0	15	70
	164 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	00
	Road	0	10	80
8. वाडद	454	0	1	30
	455	0	1	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 455 और 591 के बीच में)	0	0	20
	591	0	0	10
	593	0	23	70
	594	0	18	50
	595	0	25	90
	596	0	3	70
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 596 और 608 के बीच में)	0	3	50
9. पडाल	454A	0	2	30
	455	0	53	40
	456	0	16	20
	459	0	0	70
	458	0	21	80
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 458 और 432 के बीच में)	0	4	70
	432	0	7	70
	431	0	30	00
	430	0	21	30
	428	0	16	00
	533 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	40
	426	0	56	30
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 426 और 425 के बीच में)	0	11	50
	425	0	5	40
	477	0	34	80
	494	0	16	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 494 और 531 के बीच में)	0	5	10
	531	0	3	80
	530	0	15	20
	526 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	40	20
	525	0	36	70
	508	0	31	20
	523 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	32	30

1	2	3	4	5
10. सोनीपुर	345			
	345/2			
	345/4			
	345/6	1	77	60
	345/9			
	345/10			
	345/17			
	DRAIN (सर्वे नं. 345 में)	0	3	60
	DRAIN	0	0	60
	STREAM	0	0	80
	312	0	54	70
	311	0	27	56
	313/1	0	27	40
	313/2	0	51	50
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 313 में)	0	0	70
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 313 में)	0	2	90
	314	0	84	90
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 314 और 299 के बीच में)	0	4	30
	299/1	0	30	30
	299/2	0	14	80
	300/2	0	51	30
	301	0	25	80
	302	0	29	70
	303/1	0	0	10
	303/2	0	12	60
	288/3	0	14	70
	288/4	0	13	70
	288/5	0	12	80
	287	0	15	00
	230/2	0	14	60
	229	0	10	30
	231	0	11	40
	228	0	17	40
	227	0	16	90
	225/1	0	49	10
	225/2	0	0	80
	184	0	25	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 184 में)	0	23	00
	183/3	0		
	187/1	0		

1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपुर (निरंतर)	616/1			
	616/P			
	616/2			
	616/3			
	616/4			
	616/6			
	616/7			
	616/8			
	616/9	0	29	80
	616/10			
	616/11P			
	616/11P			
	616/12			
	616/13			
	616/14			
	616/15			
	616/16			
	144/1	0	3	80
	143/1	0	21	60
	143/2	0	8	70
	143/3	0	16	70
	140	0	38	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 140 और 139 के बीच में)	0	8	50
	139	0	31	90
	135	0	40	40
	136	0	42	80
	133/1	0	0	90
	133/2	0	0	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 133 और 126 के बीच में)	0	4	30
	126	0	8	60
	127	0	82	80
	174/1	0	50	90
	174/2	0	50	90
	174/3	0	50	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 174 और 122 के बीच में)	0	5	00
	122	0	2	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 122 में)	0	85	70
11. सांढेली	68	0	55	00
	68P (सरकारी जमीन)	0	31	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 68P और 68 के बीच में)	0	3	00
	77	0	6	00
	69	0	12	30
	76	0	10	40
	70	0	21	80
	71	0	0	10
	72	0	15	90
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 72 और 150 के बीच में)	0	2	80
	150 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	20

1	2	3	4	5
साँढेली (निरंतर)	149	0	16	70
	151	0	4	50
	152	0	8	20
	153	0	10	70
	170	0	2	90
12. पीपलवाडा	103	0	26	70
	104	0	17	80
	105	0	12	80
	106	0	5	00
	109	0	4	30
	110	0	19	80
	111	0	12	10
	113	0	15	10
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 113 और 115 के बीच में)	0	10	10
	114	0	2	80
	115	0	12	40
13. रानीपोरडा	152/A/1/1	0	33	70
	152A/4/1	1	59	70
	152A/4/2			
	152A/4/3			
	152A/3/1	0	61	40
	186	0	41	20
	186P			
14. आजरोली	Stream (सर्वे नं. 244 और रानीपोरडा की हक के बिचमें)	0	22	80
	244	0	37	30
	243	0	43	00
	253/19	0	41	30
	253/20	1	37	20
	253/34	0	49	50
	253/29	0	67	10
	256	0	16	40
	257	0	7	50
	258 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	10
	165/1/37	0	3	60
	165/1/42 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	51	50
	259	0	26	70
	165/1/44	0	36	90
	165/1/45	0	21	40
	165/1/46	0	16	80
	165/1/47	0	21	20
	165/1/48	1	8	40
	165/1/53	0	19	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 165/1/53 और 126 के बीच में)	0	4	00
	126	0	16	60
	128 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	25	90
	129 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	8	60

1	2	3	4	5
आजयेली (निरंतर)	130	0	6	70
	133	0	34	20
	136	0	4	50
	135	0	7	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 135, 136, 54 और 55 के बीच में)	0	2	90
	54	0	24	20
	55	0	5	50
	53	0	20	10
	56	0	0	10
	47	0	18	00
	46	0	22	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 46 और 45 के बीच में)	0	3	00
	58	0	2	50
	45	0	24	30
	44	0	33	10
	40	0	2	00
	42	0	56	80
	41	0	0	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 41 और 42 के बीच में)	0	7	40
15 डमाली	Stream (सर्वे नं. 661 में)	0	10	80
	661	0	46	50
	662	0	0	40
	663	0	47	00
	664	0	20	00
	665	0	32	30
	666	0	26	60
	657	0	47	80
	698	0	20	10
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 697 और 698 के बीच में)	0	2	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 654 और 698 के बीच में)	0	4	60
	654	0	42	60
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 692 और 654 के बीच में)	0	20	70
	492	0	30	20
	493	0	21	30
	490	0	10	20
	496	0	19	70
	497	0	13	30
	489	0	26	20
	488	0	23	20
	485	0	16	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 485 और 477 के बीच में)	0	3	20
	477	0	23	30
	482	0	14	20
	479	0	27	70
	468	0	1	60
	467	0	12	80
	456	0	15	80
	537	0	11	80

1	2	3	4	5
डभाली (निरंतर)	548	0	7	30
	549	0	2	30
	550	0	18	20
	551	0	0	80
	547	0	14	30
	552	0	6	80
	556	0	8	60
	555	0	7	70
	554	0	16	40
	553	0	7	10
Open Land	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	10	80
	412	0	1	70
	413	0	39	70
Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 413 और 330 के बीच में)	0	2	60
	330	0	8	60
Road	(सर्वे नं. 330 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	329	0	16	60
	328	0	2	10
Road	(सर्वे नं. 328 और 327 के बीच में)	0	3	70
	327	0	19	30
	308	1	0	90
Stream	(सर्वे नं. 308 में)	0	11	60
Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 308 और 197 के बीच में)	0	2	90
	197	0	23	60
	297	0	38	50
	285	0	28	10
Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 285 में)	0	6	90
	284	0	22	20
	283	0	36	20
	282	0	6	40
	274	0	1	10
Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 274 और 215 के बीच में)	0	15	00
	215	0	10	90
	214	0	19	70
	218	0	49	40
	220	0	11	50
	219	0	7	60
	221	0	6	60
	224	0	9	10
	223	0	11	60
	225	0	6	10
	240	0	16	40
	242	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	40
Stream	(सर्वे नं. 242 और 243 के बीच में)	0	2	60
	243	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	22
				00

1	2	3	4	5
डभाली (निरंतर)	Stream (सर्वे नं. 243 में)	0	11	20
	244 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	70

तालुका : महुवा

जिला : खेडा

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्केर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. फलोली	47	0	3	80
	46	0	0	20
	30	0	74	60
	31 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	12	00
	32	0	15	00
	23	0	10	50
	20 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	90
	17	0	30	20
	4	0	25	80
	3 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	19	50
	1 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	90
	River	0	98	40
2. निजामपुर	333	0	36	10
	331	0	35	20
	335	0	12	80
	336	0	24	50
	370	0	0	10
	369	0	3	70
	337	0	20	30
	338	0	38	70
	339	0	9	90
	340	0	7	80
	346	0	4	00
	345	0	29	10
	348	0	0	10
	344	0	20	10
	343	0	25	40
	351	0	2	00
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 351 और 315 के बीच में)	0	13	10
	316 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	90
	315	0	4	50
	313	0	24	10
	310/1	0	5	30
	312	0	0	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 310 और 312 के बीच में)	0	14	30
	310/2	0	2	50
	311	0	5	20
	309	0	4	10
	298	0	18	50
	297	0	15	90

1	2	3	4	5
निजामपुर (निरंतर)	278	0	2	10
	283/1	0	31	80
	283/2	0	70	10
	272	0	15	90
	265	0	43	30
	266	0	3	30
	250	0	75	30
3. वासना	180	0	41	80
	175	0	1	80
	167/P	0	32	20
	176	0	8	30
	Nala (सर्वे नं. 176 और 165 के बीच में)	0	42	70
	165	0	53	90
	166	0	8	50
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 166 और 142 के बीच में)	0	6	60
	142	0	7	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 142 और 317 के बीच में)	0	17	80
	317	0	24	20
	318	0	15	90
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 318, 319 और 320 के बीच में)	0	11	30
	313	0	5	70
	Cart-Track (सर्वे नं. 313 और 321 के बीच में)	0	30	30
	321	0	31	70
	587	0	4	90
	329	0	48	40
	586	0	47	50
	585	0	43	50
	584	0	12	90
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 584 और 492 के बीच में)	0	16	10
	492	0	14	00
	582	0	14	80
	583	0	30	30
	495/P	0	25	10
	495/P	0	8	70
	530	0	10	20
	529	0	12	30
	528	0	30	80
	527	0	2	60
	520	0	7	90
	Nala (सर्वे नं. 520 और 524 के बीच में)	0	56	10
	524	0	8	70
	521	0	9	80
	522 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	60
	Nala (सर्वे नं. 520 में)	0	54	30
4. महीसा	River	0	18	80
	136 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	80
	137 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	7	60
	135 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	33	20
	Nala (सर्वे नं. 137 और 169 के बीच में)	0		
	169/1	0		
	169/2	0		

1	2	3	4	5
महीसा (निरतर)	170 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	35	50
	173 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	36	80
	174/1 }	0	2	70
	174/2 }			
	324/1 }	0	9	30
	324/2 }			
	323/1&2	0	9	70
	322/1 }			
	322/2 }	0	42	60
	322/3 }			
	325/1 }	0	0	50
	325/2 }			
	321	0	0	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 322, 741 और 742 के बीच में)	0	10	90
	742	0	3	60
	741	0	6	90
	740	0	23	10
	739	0	11	00
	687	0	2	80
	738/1 }			
	738/2 }	0	40	20
	738/3 }			
	738/4 }			
	737	0	7	80
	736	0	15	40
	734/1 }	0	5	60
	734/2 }			
	735	0	15	00
	728	0	11	40
	729	0	19	10
	726	0	1	30
	725&731	0	23	70
	Cart-Track (सर्वे नं. 725 और 1132 के बीच में)	0	7	50
	1132/1 }			
	1132/2 }	0	45	90
	1132/3 }			
	1132/4 }			
	1127&1128	0	7	20
	1126/1 }			
	1126/2 }	0	6	10
	1126/3 }			
	1125	0	1	10
	1144/1 }	0	10	10
	1144/2 }			
	1145	0	19	00
	1148+ }			
	1149/1 }	0	17	70
	1148+ }			
	1149/2 }			

1	2	3	4	5
महीसा (निरंतर)	1150	0	20	30
5. बडथल	1695	0	6	90
	1697/A&B	0	47	70
	1698	0	4	50
	1699	0	47	20
	1700	0	6	50
	1701	0	27	30
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 1701 और 1700 के बीच में)	0	4	60
	187	0	18	40
	195	1	1	90
	197 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	40
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 197, 198 और 199 के बीच में)	0	4	70
	198	0	2	40
	199	0	24	10
	200	0	1	70
	201	0	20	70
	217	0	14	70
	216	0	17	40
	215	0	17	90
	209	0	20	50
	208	0	23	30

[फा. सं. एल-14014/9/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

s. o. 367.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of the re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person, interested in the land described in the Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of Notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : THASRA

District : KHEDA

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. RAVALIYA	266	0	17	20	
	267	0	14	20	
	268	0	33	30	
	284	0	40	90	
	283	0	29	00	
	290	0	41	00	
	291	0	15	90	
	292	0	0	40	
	293	0	46	60	
	315	0	41	60	
	316	(Govt. Land)	0	31	90
	317		0	18	80
	320	(Govt. Land)	0	22	80
	321		0	12	40
	319	(Govt. Land)	0	34	40
	323	(Govt. Land)	0	4	90
2. SHAMALPUR	102	0	52	40	
	103	0	2	00	
	98	0	26	40	
	97/A	0	12	50	
	97/B	0	2	40	
	104	0	60	30	
	106	0	16	00	
	107	0	19	30	
	108	0	42	00	
	109	0	2	00	
3. CHETARSUMBA	776	0	10	10	
	778	0	44	80	
	796	0	7	40	
	779	0	42	80	
	Canal	(In between Sur.No. 779 & 780)	0	17	90
	780	0	50	80	
	788	0	9	30	
	787	0	42	90	
	828	(Govt. Land)	0	35	00
	829	(Govt. Land)	0	21	90
	830		0	51	90
	833		0	0	80
	832		0	16	10
	831		0	26	60
	844		0	16	60
	843		0	20	10

1	2	3	4	5
CHETARSUMBA(Cont'd)	841	0	25	20
	838	0	18	00
	Road (In between Sur. No.838 & 707)	0	12	20
	707 (Govt. Land)	0	3	40
	691	0	3	90
	690	0	15	80
	692	0	6	60
	693	0	7	40
	694	0	26	40
	695	0	0	10
	681	0	2	80
	680	0	32	00
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.680&616)	0	5	80
	616	0	31	60
	615	0	14	30
	619 (Govt. Land)	0	23	10
	620	0	54	70
	630	0	13	20
	632	0	24	30
	631	0	41	00
	646	0	7	90
	647	0	35	80
	650	0	32	10
	651	0	11	30
	649	0	37	00
	550	0	13	50
	549	0	6	50
	545	0	21	50
	548	0	0	40
	547	0	7	60
	546	0	5	00
	541/P } 541/P/2 }	0	52	90
	Road (In Sur. No.541)	0	10	90
	527/P			
	527/1P			
	527/2P			
	527/3P			
	527/4P	0	77	40
	527/5P			
	527/7P			
	527/8P			
	527/9P			
	528 (Govt. Land)	0	26	30
	529 (Govt. Land)	0	38	50
	534 (Govt. Land)	0	32	50

1	2	3	4	5
CHETARSUMBA(Cont'd)	535			
	535/P			
	535/1/P			
	535/2/P			
	535/3/P	0	70	80
	535/4/P			
	535/5/P			
	535/6/P			
	535/7/P			
	538	0	12	50
	539/P			
	539/2/P			
	539/3/P			
	539/4/P	0	42	00
	539/5/P			
	539/7/P			
	539/8/P			
	539/9/P			
4. OZRALA	245	0	43	30
	246	0	37	40
	247	0	18	30
	248	0	6	60
	249	0	11	80
	251	0	5	50
	252	0	11	50
	253	0	13	70
	254	0	19	20
	259	0	0	20
	Road (In between Sur. No.259&322)	0	5	00
	322	0	39	00
	321	0	22	30
	320	0	11	80
	319/A	0	7	10
	319/B	0	15	50
	318	0	0	10
	317	0	2	40
	Open Land (Govt. Land)	0	1	10
	316	0	25	80
	307	0	34	90
	306	0	33	40
	305	0	0	10
	Open Land (Govt. Land)	0	12	70
	Stream (In between Sur. No.305&306)	0	9	60
	354 (Govt. Land)	0	22	80
	459 (Govt. Land)	0	35	10
	458	0	13	50
	457	0	6	40
	456	0	3	60

1	2	3	4	5
OZRALA (Cont'd)	455	0	15	40
	Stream (In between Sur. No.455&477)	0	15	40
	477	0	0	10
	480	0	7	90
	454	0	2	60
	481	0	25	60
	483	0	0	10
	482	0	19	30
	487	0	19	30
	488	0	0	10
	489	0	3	00
	502	0	1	40
	503	0	9	80
	506	0	37	60
	504	0	0	10
	508	0	1	10
	518	0	37	40
	521	0	3	40
	522	0	4	80
	524	0	0	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.524&526)	0	5	60
	526	0	91	50
	532	0	28	40
5. SOINEIYA	185	0	97	90
	186	0	11	40
	190	0	46	80
	213	1	3	60
	273 (Govt. Land)	0	21	20
	274 (Govt. Land)	0	15	30
	275 (Govt. Land)	0	21	80
	277	0	32	70
	279	0	27	80
	280	0	27	60
6. RASULPUR	301 (Govt. Land)	0	22	40
	302 (Govt. Land)	0	19	00
	303	0	42	60
	304 (Govt. Land)	0	37	30
	305 (Govt. Land)	0	18	40
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.335&305)	0	7	70
	335	0	33	40
	332	0	12	70
	331	0	11	50
	336	0	21	80
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.336&338)	0	19	90
	Cart track	0	4	70
	338	0	30	00
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.338&348)	0	22	10
	Cart track	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
RASULPUR (Cont'd)	348	0	18	30
	349	0	7	60
	350	0	23	70
	351	0	7	50
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.351&352)	0	14	20
	352	0	12	40
	353	0	1	60
	354	0	48	50
	370	0	1	20
	356	0	6	60
	Canal (In between Sur. No.356 & 357)	0	44	70
	Cart track	0	1	00
	357	0	15	20
	358	0	23	80
	359	0	21	50
	360	0	29	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.360&101)	0	4	90
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.101&102)	0	0	50
	100	0	0	30
	101	0	14	20
	102	0	22	10
	103	0	0	10
	93	0	29	20
	94/A	0	20	40
	90	0	9	70
	89	0	15	20
	88 (Govt. Land)	0	29	30
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.88 & 29)	0	10	50
	29 (Govt. Land)	0	23	30
	31 (Govt. Land)	0	0	50
	32	0	26	70
	35	0	19	50
	36	0	13	50
	37	0	0	50
7. JARGAL	Stream (In between Sur No 81 & boundary of Dabhal)	0	9	20
	81	0	27	40
	83	0	13	90
	84	0	31	20
	85	0	12	10
	101	0	59	30
	Road	0	2	90
	102	0	16	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.102&134)	0	3	50
	134	0	44	00

1	2	3	4	5
JARGAL (Cont'd)	136	0	43	70
	Cart track (In between Sur.No.136&152)	0	3	80
	152/B	0	4	30
	157	0	87	90
	158	0	3	80
	163	0	62	50
	Road (In between Sur. No.163&164)	0	15	70
	164 (Govt. Land)	0	14	00
	Road	0	10	80
8. VADAD	454	0	1	30
	455	0	1	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.455&591)	0	0	20
	591	0	0	10
	593	0	23	70
	594	0	18	50
	595	0	25	90
	596	0	3	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.596&608)	0	3	50
9. PADAL	454A	0	2	30
	455	0	53	40
	456	0	16	20
	459	0	0	70
	458	0	21	80
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.458&432)	0	4	70
	432	0	7	70
	431	0	30	00
	430	0	21	30
	428	0	16	00
	533 (Govt. Land)	0	1	40
	426	0	56	30
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.426&425)	0	11	50
	425	0	5	40
	477	0	34	80
	494	0	16	90
	Road (In between Sur. No.494&531)	0	5	10
	531	0	3	80
	530	0	15	20
	526 (Govt. Land)	0	40	20
	525	0	36	70
	508	0	31	20
	523 (Govt. Land)	0	32	30

1	2	3	4	5
10. SONIPUR	345			
	345/2			
	345/4			
	345/6	1	77	60
	345/9			
	345/10			
	345/17			
	DRAIN (In Sur. No.345)	0	3	60
	DRAIN	0	0	60
	STREAM	0	0	80
	312	0	54	70
	311	0	27	56
	313/1	0	27	40
	313/2	0	51	50
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.313)	0	0	70
	Stream (In Sur. No.313)	0	2	90
	314	0	84	90
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.314&299)	0	4	30
	299/1	0	30	30
	299/2			
	300/2	0	14	80
	301	0	51	30
	302	0	25	80
	303/1	0	29	70
	303/2			
	288/3	0	0	10
	288/4	0	12	60
	288/5	0	14	70
	287	0	13	70
	230/2	0	12	80
	229	0	15	00
	231	0	14	60
	228	0	10	30
	227	0	11	40
	225/1	0	17	40
	225/2	0	16	90
	184	0	49	10
	Stream (In Sur.No.184)	0	0	80
	183/3	0	25	40
	187/1	0	23	00

1	2	3	4	5
SONIPUR(Cont'd)	616/1			
	616/P			
	616/2			
	616/3			
	616/4			
	616/6			
	616/7			
	616/8			
	616/9	0	29	80
	616/10			
	616/11P			
	616/11P			
	616/12			
	616/13			
	616/14			
	616/15			
	616/16			
	144/1	0	3	80
	143/1	0	21	60
	143/2	0	8	70
	143/3	0	16	70
	140	0	38	50
	Stream (In between Sur.No.140&139)	0	8	50
	139	0	31	90
	135	0	40	40
	136	0	42	80
	133/1	0	0	90
	133/2	0	0	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No.133&126)	0	4	30
	126	0	8	60
	127	0	82	80
	174/1	0	50	90
	174/2	0	50	90
	174/3	0	50	90
	Stream (In between Sur.No.174&122)	0	5	00
	122	0	2	50
	Stream (In Sur. No.122)	0	85	70
11. SANDHELI	68	0	55	00
	68P (Govt. Land)	0	31	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.68P&68)	0	3	00
	77	0	6	00
	69	0	12	30
	76	0	10	40
	70	0	21	80
	71	0	0	10
	72	0	15	90
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.72&150)	0	2	80
	150 (Govt. Land)	0	2	20

1	2	3	4	5
SANDHELI (Cont'd)	149	0	16	70
	151	0	4	50
	152	0	8	20
	153	0	10	70
	170	0	2	90
12. PIPALWADA	103	0	26	70
	104	0	17	80
	105	0	12	80
	106	0	5	00
	109	0	4	30
	110	0	19	80
	111	0	12	10
	113	0	15	10
	Stream (In between Sur. No.113&115)	0	10	10
	114	0	2	80
	115	0	12	40
13. RANIPORDA	152/A/1/1	0	33	70
	152A/4/1	1	59	70
	152A/4/2			
	152A/4/3			
	152A/3/1	0	61	40
	186	0	41	20
	186P			
14. AJROLI	Stream (In between Sur No 244& boundary of Raniporda)	0	22	80
	244	0	37	30
	243	0	43	00
	253/19	0	41	30
	253/20	1	37	20
	253/34	0	49	50
	253/29	0	67	10
	256	0	16	40
	257	0	7	50
	258 (Govt. Land)	0	0	10
	165/1/37	0	3	60
	165/1/42 (Govt. Land)	0	51	50
	259	0	26	70
	165/1/44	0	36	90
	165/1/45	0	21	40
	165/1/46	0	16	80
	165/1/47	0	21	20
	165/1/48	1	8	40
	165/1/53	0	19	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.165/1/53&126)	0	4	00
	126	0	16	60
	128 (Govt. Land)	0	25	90
	129 (Govt. Land)	0	8	60

1	2	3	4	5
AJROLI (Cont'd)	130	0	6	70
	133	0	34	20
	136	0	4	50
	135	0	7	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.135,136,54&55)	0	2	90
	54	0	24	20
	55	0	5	50
	53	0	20	10
	56	0	0	10
	47	0	18	00
	46	0	22	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.46&45)	0	3	00
	58	0	2	50
	45	0	24	30
	44	0	33	10
	40	0	2	00
	42	0	56	80
	41	0	0	50
	Stream (In between Sur.No.41&42)	0	7	40
15. DABHALI	Stream (In Sur.No.661)	0	10	80
	661	0	46	50
	662	0	0	40
	663	0	47	00
	664	0	20	00
	665	0	32	30
	666	0	26	60
	657	0	47	80
	698	0	20	10
	Stream (In between Sur.No.697&698)	0	2	80
	Road (In between Sur.No.654&698)	0	4	60
	654	0	42	60
	Stream (In between Sur.No.692&654)	0	20	70
	492	0	30	20
	493	0	21	30
	490	0	10	20
	496	0	19	70
	497	0	13	30
	489	0	26	20
	488	0	23	20
	485	0	16	90
	Road (In between Sur.No.485&477)	0	3	20
	477	0	23	30
	482	0	14	20
	479	0	27	70
	468	0	1	60
	467	0	12	80
	456	0	15	80
	537	0	11	80

1	2	3	4	5
DABHALI (Cont'd)	548	0	7	30
	549	0	2	30
	550	0	18	20
	551	0	0	80
	547	0	14	30
	552	0	6	80
	556	0	8	60
	555	0	7	70
	554	0	16	40
	553	0	7	10
	Open Land (Govt. Land)	0	10	80
	412	0	1	70
	413	0	39	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.413&330)	0	2	60
	330	0	8	60
	Road (Between Sur.No.330)	0	6	30
	329	0	16	60
	328	0	2	10
	Road (In between Sur.No.328&327)	0	3	70
	327	0	19	30
	308	1	0	90
	Stream (Fall in Sur.No.308)	0	11	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.308&197)	0	2	90
	197	0	23	60
	297	0	38	50
	285	0	28	10
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur.No.285)	0	6	90
	284	0	22	20
	283	0	36	20
	282	0	6	40
	274	0	1	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.274&215)	0	15	00
	215	0	10	90
	214	0	19	70
	218	0	49	40
	220	0	11	50
	219	0	7	60
	221	0	6	60
	224	0	9	10
	223	0	11	60
	225	0	6	10
	240	0	16	40
	242 (Govt. Land)	0	40	40
	Stream (In between Sur.No.242&243)	0	2	60
	243 (Govt. Land)	0	22	00

1	2	3	4	5
DABHALI (Cont'd)	Stream (Fall in Sur.No.243)	0	11	20
	244 (Govt. Land)	0	21	70

Taluka : MAHUDHA

District : KHEDA

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village Survey No.

AREA

Hectare

Are

Sq.Mtr.

1	2	3	4	5
1 FALOLI	47	0	3	80
	46	0	0	20
	30	0	74	60
	31 (Govt. Land)	0	12	00
	32	0	15	00
	23	0	10	50
	20 (Govt. Land)	0	16	90
	17	0	30	20
	4	0	25	80
	3 (Govt. Land)	1	19	50
	1 (Govt. Land)	0	1	90
	River	0	98	40
2 NIJAMPUR	333	0	36	10
	331	0	35	20
	335	0	12	80
	336	0	24	50
	370	0	0	10
	369	0	3	70
	337	0	20	30
	338	0	38	70
	339	0	9	90
	340	0	7	80
	346	0	4	00
	345	0	29	10
	348	0	0	10
	344	0	20	10
	343	0	25	40
	351	0	2	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur. NO.351&315)	0	13	10
	316 (Govt. Land)	0	0	90
	315	0	4	50
	313	0	24	10
	310/1	0	5	30
	312	0	0	10
	Road (In between Sur.No.310&312)	0	14	30
	310/2	0	2	50
	311	0	5	20
	309	0	4	10
	298	0	18	50
	297	0	15	90

1	2	3	4	5	
NIJAMPUR (Cont'd)	278	0	2	10	
	283/1	}	31	80	
	283/2				
	272				
	265	0	15	90	
	266	0	43	30	
	250	0	3	30	
3. VASNA	180	0	75	30	
	175	0	41	80	
	167/P	0	1	80	
	176	0	32	20	
	Nala	(In between Sur. No.176&165)	0	8	30
	165	0	42	70	
	166	0	53	90	
	Canal	(In between Sur. No.166 & 142)	0	8	50
	142	0	6	60	
	Road	(In between Sur. No.142 & 317)	0	7	10
	317	0	17	80	
	318	0	24	20	
	Canal	(In between Sur.No.318,319&320)	0	15	90
	313	0	11	30	
	Cart-Track	(In between Sur.No.313&321)	0	5	70
	321	0	30	30	
	587	0	31	70	
	329	0	4	90	
	586	0	48	40	
	585	0	47	50	
	584	0	43	50	
	Cart Track	(In between Sur.No.584&492)	0	12	90
	492	0	16	10	
	582	0	14	00	
	583	0	14	80	
	495/P	}	30	30	
	495/P				
	530	0	25	10	
	529	0	8	70	
	528	0	10	20	
	527	0	12	30	
	520	0	30	80	
	Nala	(In between Sur.No. 520 & 524)	0	2	60
	524	0	7	90	
521	0	56	10		
522	(Govt. Land)	0	8	70	
Nala	(In Sur. No.520)	0	9	80	
4. MAHISA	River	0	9	60	
	136	(Govt. Land)	0	54	30
	137	(Govt. Land)	0	18	80
	135	(Govt. Land)	0	0	80
	Nala	(In between Sur. No.137&169)	0	7	60
	169/1	}	0	33	20
	169/2				

1	2	3	4	5
MAHISA (Cont'd)	170 (Govt. Land)	0	35	50
	173 (Govt. Land)	0	36	80
	174/1 }	0	2	70
	174/2 }			
	324/1 }	0	9	30
	324/2 }			
	323/1&2	0	9	70
	322/1 }			
	322/2 }	0	42	60
	322/3 }			
	325/1 }	0	0	50
	325/2 }			
	321	0	0	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.322,741&742)	0	10	90
	742	0	3	60
	741	0	6	90
	740	0	23	10
	739	0	11	00
	687	0	2	80
	738/1 }			
	738/2 }	0	40	20
	738/3 }			
	738/4 }			
	737	0	7	80
	736	0	15	40
	734/1 }	0	5	60
	734/2 }			
	735	0	15	00
	728	0	11	40
	729	0	19	10
	726	0	1	30
	725&731	0	23	70
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.725&1132)	0	7	50
	1132/1 }			
	1132/2 }	0	45	90
	1132/3 }			
	1132/4 }			
	1127&1128	0	7	20
	1126/1 }			
	1126/2 }	0	6	10
	1126/3 }			
	1125	0	1	10
	1144/1 }	0	10	10
	1144/2 }			
	1145	0	19	00
	1148+ }			
	1149/1 }	0	17	70
	1148+ }			
	1149/2 }			

1	2	3	4	5
MAHISA (Cont'd)	1150	0	20	30
5. VADTHAL	1695	0	6	90
	1697/A&B	0	47	70
	1698	0	4	50
	1699	0	47	20
	1700	0	6	50
	1701	0	27	30
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 1701&1700)	0	4	60
	187	0	18	40
	195	1	1	90
	197 (Govt. Land)	0	1	40
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.197,198&199)	0	4	70
	198	0	2	40
	199	0	24	10
	200	0	1	70
	201	0	20	70
	217	0	14	70
	216	0	17	40
	215	0	17	90
	209	0	20	50
	208	0	23	30

[No. L-14014/9/02—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 368.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. बी. पाठक,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 102-103, शिवम, 9, पटेल कालोनी, पंडित नेहरू मार्ग, जागनगर, 361008, गुजरात को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूचि

तालुका:- जामनगर

ज़िला :- जामनगर

राज्य :- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1: नानीखावडी	82/ये	0	14	20
	89/ये	0	30	00
	82	0	75	00
	83	0	23	90
	78/ये	1	45	30
	79/ये	0	04	50
	77/ये	0	39	20
	132	0	47	80
	64	0	93	00
	132	0	02	20
	132	0	16	30
	खारी नदी (स. नं. 132 के पास)	0	18	20
2 : सायर	46	0	48	90
	45	0	27	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 45 ओर 47 के बीच में)	0	07	50
	47	0	14	80
	54/ये	0	14	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 54/ ये ओर 58/2/ ये के बीच में)	0	06	30
	58/2/ ये	0	73	50
	58/3/ ये	0	01	70
	59/ये	0	78	40
	60/ये	0	50	90
	63/ये	0	03	60
	63/ये	0	34	60
	रोड स्टेट हाइवे 25 (स. नं. 63/ये ओर 66 के बीच में)	0	02	90
	66	0	35	30
3 : बेड	196/ये	0	25	40
	जाम - खंभासिया स्टेट हाइवे-25 (स. नं. 196/ये & 197/ये के बीच में)	0	04	20
	197/ये	0	37	50
	197/ये	0	05	10
	204	0	20	60
	203/1	0	37	40
	203/2/ ये	0	17	50
	203/2/ ये	0	20	10
	202/ये	0	27	60
	202/ये	0	01	90
	202/ये	0	31	00
	200/ये	0	27	60
	200/ये	0	09	90
	202/ये	0	37	70
	228	0	36	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 228 ओर 229 के बीच में)	0	05	30
	229	0	51	00

1	2	3	4	5
बेड (निरंतर)	241	0	30	10
	230/ऐ	0	61	80
	235	0	06	00
	233/ऐ	0	49	30
	234/ऐ	0	42	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 234/ऐ ओर 297 के बीच में)	0	07	30
	297	0	22	70
	298	0	27	80
	300	0	26	70
	301	0	20	40
	302/1	0	33	30
	302/2/ऐ	0	32	90
	सखोड़ नदी (स. नं. 302/2/ऐ के पास)	0	42	20
4 : अमरा	497/1	0	22	50
	541	0	20	50
	497/2/ऐ	0	43	20
	540/ऐ	0	07	40
	498/ऐ	0	37	10
	498/ऐ	0	37	00
	483	0	31	50
	482/ऐ	0	12	80
	482/ऐ	0	12	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 482/ऐ ओर 481 के बीच में)	0	03	90
	481	0	45	40
	479	0	37	10
	477/1	0	35	70
	476	0	19	10
	471	0	13	20
	472	0	43	50
	473	0	24	30
	467/ऐ	0	48	20
	466	0	11	80
	464/ऐ	0	26	30
	464/ऐ	0	26	30
	465/ऐ	0	24	10
	433/ऐ	0	48	30
	442	0	12	30
	434/ऐ	0	18	50
	441	0	01	30
	440	0	07	70
	435	0	23	80
	439	0	00	60
	436	0	30	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 436 ओर 361 के बीच में)	0	17	90
	361	0	14	60
	नाला (स. नं. 361 ओर 359 के बीच में)	0	26	30
	359	0	36	10
	358	0	01	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 358 ओर 357 के बीच में)	0	05	50
	357	0	27	50
	अमरा-जीवा पर रोड (स. नं. 357 ओर 325 के बीच में)	0	06	10

1	2	3	4	5
अरमरा (निरंतर)	325	0	00	10
	326	0	36	50
	325	0	00	50
	335	0	09	10
	334/ये	0	40	30
	334/ये	0	01	90
	338	0	03	20
	343/ये	0	12	30
	343/ये	0	12	30
	346	0	00	90
	340/ये	0	01	60
	342/ये	0	11	00
	342/ये	0	11	00
	347	0	11	50
	303/ये	0	11	40
	303/ये	0	11	50
	303/ये	0	11	50
	305/2	0	10	70
	305/1	0	11	00
	300	0	24	30
	306/ये	0	00	60
	299/ये	0	15	30
	299/ये	0	15	20
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 299/ये और 261/ये के बीच में)	0	09	40
	261/ये	0	18	30
	261/ये	0	36	50
	261/ये	0	18	30
	263/ये	0	42	70
	263/ये	0	42	70
	266/ये	0	27	70
	266/ये	0	23	70
	258/ये	0	27	90
	258/ये	0	14	00
	255/ये	0	22	40
	255/ये	0	22	40
	254	0	39	50
	253/ये	0	12	00
	253/ये	0	12	10
	253/ये	0	24	00
	252/ये	0	37	30
	252/ये	0	37	30
	269/ये	0	00	40
	269/ये	0	00	40
	269/ये	0	02	00
	271/ये	0	15	90
	271/ये	0	15	90
	248/ये	0	58	10
	248/ये	0	29	10
	272	0	10	80
	247/ये	0	17	30
	247/ये	0	17	30

1	2	3	4	5
आमरा (निरंतर)	242/ये	0	49	40
	242/ये	0	49	40
	244	0	22	80
	243	0	26	30
	221	0	17	00
	238	0	18	50
	222/ये	0	28	30
	222/ये	0	18	90
	222/ये	0	09	50
	222/ये	0	28	30
	216/ये	0	26	70
	215/ये	0	26	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 215/ये ओर 224/ये के बीच में)	0	16	50
	224/ये	0	17	10
5 : लाखाबावल	39/ये	0	49	80
	40/ये	0	13	40
	40/ये	0	13	40
	41/ये	0	24	70
	41/ये	0	24	70
	44	0	34	30
	45/ये	0	88	30
	47	0	02	30
	33/ये	1	17	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 33/ये ओर 7/ये के बीच में)	0	15	50
	7/ये	0	30	60
	8	0	28	30
	9	0	49	80
	5	0	10	00
	4/ये	0	3	30
	4/ये	0	16	80
	रेल्वे लाइन (स. नं. 4/ये ओर 330 के बीच में)	0	11	60
	330	0	03	80
	329	0	67	00
	328	0	74	30
	335	0	00	70
	327	0	06	20
	डाखाबावल—चांपाबेराजा रोड (स. नं. 327 ओर 325 के बीच में)	0	07	60
	325	0	66	40
	326	0	13	40
6 : चांपाबेराजा	7	0	00	20
	6	0	22	20
	5	0	17	30
	290/ये	0	18	30
	नाला (स. नं. 290/ये के पास)	0	19	50
	सरकारी जमीन (स. नं. 290/ये के पास)	0	18	20
	286/ये	0	10	80
	285/ये	0	47	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 285/ये ओर 284 के बीच में)	0	09	80
	284	0	53	60
7 : मसितीया	23	0	02	50
	27	0	45	30

1	2	3	4	5
मसितीया (निरंतर)	चांपाबेराजा (मसितीया) रोड (स. नं. 27 ओर 28/1/रै के बीच में)	0	07	80
	28/1/रै	0	22	40
	28/2/रै	0	22	40
	29	0	37	10
	30/रै	0	42	30
	425/रै	0	67	70
	143	0	41	90
	142	0	21	60
	150	0	01	00
	151	0	49	40
	425/रै	0	12	40
	233	0	28	40
	234	0	03	50
	232	0	20	80
	223	0	10	30
	224/1/रै	0	26	60
	225/रै	0	12	90
	224	0	12	90
	225	0	34	70
	260	0	02	00
	261/2/रै	0	32	70
	260/रै	0	02	40
	260/रै	0	20	30
	202/1	0	09	90
	262/3	0	81	70
	201/रै	0	33	00
	200/रै	0	15	50
	200/रै	0	13	30
	192/रै	0	24	40
	199	0	03	50
	197/रै	0	03	00
	197/रै	0	22	20
	196	0	34	50
8 : बेला	592	0	37	30
	593	0	09	20
	591	0	38	30
	603	0	12	30
	591	0	49	70
	588/5/रै	0	60	90
	605	0	53	50
	606/रै	0	40	00
	588/रै	0	61	00
	642	0	52	30
	647	0	30	60
	648/रै	0	58	90
	625/रै	0	04	90
	जामनगर—लातपुर स्टेट हाइवे -27 (स. नं. 625/रै के पास)	0	06	40
	625/रै	0	48	30
	रंजमती नदी (स. नं. 625/रै ओर 33 के बीच में)	0	07	90
	33	0	22	00
	34	0	13	10

1	2	3	4	5
चेला (निरंतर)	32	0	25	60
	31	0	21	60
	27	0	00	60
	28	0	00	20
	29	0	56	80
	30	0	18	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 30 ओर 150/ये के बीच में)	0	05	60
	150/ये	0	51	60
	149/ये	0	51	90
	164/ये	0	82	00
	167/ये	0	12	00
	161/ये	1	08	40
	9 : दर्रेड	0	29	80
	51	0	42	10
10 : जामनगर सीटी	895/ये	0	47	20
	895/ये	0	21	50
	895/ये	0	21	50
	895/ये	0	41	10
	895/ये	0	03	30
	887/ये	0	12	80
	नदी / नाला (स. नं. 887/ये ओर 878 के बीच में)	0	22	70
	878	0	69	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 878 ओर 873/ये के बीच में)	0	07	40
	873/ये	0	33	10
11 : दडीया	149/ये	0	70	00
	152/ये	0	10	40
	151/1/ये	0	46	00
	151/2	0	95	40
	155/2/ये	0	41	90
	155/2/ये	0	10	00
	जामनगर- दडीया स्टेट हाइवे 229 (स. नं. 212 के पास)	0	06	00
	212	0	73	10
12 : खिमलीया	211/ये	0	71	10
	210	0	35	70
	209/ये	0	20	40
	209/ये	0	20	40
	207	0	47	40
	206/ये	0	88	00
	202	0	16	60
	203	0	16	00
	201	0	33	10
	196	0	58	70
	197/ये	0	07	00
	नागमती नदी (स. नं. 197/ये ओर 93 के बीच में)	0	43	60
	93	0	59	20
	93/ये	0	49	20
	92/ये	0	59	30
	92/2	0	59	30
	91/ये	0	01	30
13 : सपडा	101/ये	0	47	50
	102/ये	0	51	40

1	2	3	4	5
सपडा (निरंतर)	102/ये	0	51	40
	102/ये	0	05	40
	कार्ट्रैक (स. नं. 102/ये ओर 90/2-2 के बीच में)	0	06	20
	90/2-2	0	25	70
	90/4-4	0	25	70
	89/3	0	45	70
	88	0	22	90
	87/ये	0	26	20
	87/ये	0	26	10
14 : मोडा	521	0	08	50
	431/ये	0	36	50
	430/ये	0	17	10
	430/ये	0	17	10
	430/431/ये	0	04	80
	426/ये	0	23	50
	426/ये	0	23	50
	425/2	0	00	10
	427	0	49	00
	425/1	0	08	80
	428/ये	0	23	80
	भाजेदी नदी (स. नं. 428/ये ओर 541/ये के बीच में)	0	14	10
	541/ये	0	16	50
	290	0	80	00
	289	0	51	70
	288	0	15	80
	287/1/ये	0	39	30
	286	0	46	40
	285/ये	0	29	00
	276	0	30	50
	277/ये	0	32	70
	278	0	09	40
	कार्ट्रैक (स. नं. 278 ओर 269 के बीच में)	0	27	70
	269	0	00	10
	268/ये	0	46	20
	265	0	36	70
	264/2/ये	0	73	20
	243	0	09	00
	258	0	00	40
	257/ये	0	22	00
	257/ये	0	21	70
	244	0	41	20
	245/ये	0	56	50
	247/2	0	38	10
	247/3	0	38	20
	247/4	0	38	20
	नाला (स. नं. 247/4 ओर 176/1 के बीच में)	0	17	10
	176/1	0	07	40
	175/ये	0	33	90
	175/ये	0	33	90
	175/ये	0	33	90
	172	0	19	80

1	2	3	4	5
मोडा (निरंतर)	170	0	46	40
	171	0	34	70
	157	0	38	10
	159/ये	0	19	40
	159/ये	0	19	40
	160	0	42	00
15 : जंगल	79/ये	0	31	30
	20	0	67	60
	24	0	84	90
	नाला (स. नं. 24 ओर 60/ये के बीच में)	0	08	90
	60/ये	0	25	70
	56	0	46	20
	57	0	37	10
	58	0	40	40
	30/1/ये	0	12	50
	30/2/ये	0	16	00
16 : बेराजा (पसाया)	30/3/ये	0	16	00
	29/1/ये	0	35	00
	29/2/ये	0	54	10
	27	0	23	00
	23/1/ये	0	38	60
	23/2/ये	0	09	70
	22	0	13	30
	21/1/ये	0	00	20
	21/2/ये	0	22	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 21/2/ये ओर 14/1/ये के बीच में)	0	09	10
	14/1/ये	0	29	00
	19	0	07	20
	20/ये	0	10	40
	18/1/ये	0	09	60
	18/2/ये	0	65	50
	18/3/ये	0	00	20
	रुपरेल नदी (स. नं. 18/3/ये के पास)	0	24	80
	179/1/ये	0	11	60
17 : जंगल	175	0	7	00
	176	0	35	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 176 ओर 174/1 के बीच में)	0	06	20
	174/1	0	49	70
	174/2	0	32	40
	169/1	0	21	00
	169/2	0	21	00
	166/ये	0	21	20
	166/ये	0	21	00
	166/ये	0	21	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 166/ये ओर 165/3 के बीच में)	0	05	20
	165/3	0	00	20
	163/1	0	32	30
	163/2	0	32	30
	164	0	57	90
18 : चावडा	44/2-1	0	35	20
	44/2-2	0	35	20

1	2	3	4	5
चावडा (निरंतर)	41/1	0	29	40
	42	0	37	40
19 : जामवणथली	75/1/ये	0	53	80
	76/1/ये	0	21	40
	76/2/ये	0	28	70
	79/ये	0	43	40
	79/ये	0	41	30
	80	0	04	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 80 ओर 111/ये के बीच में)	0	07	10
	111/ये	0	00	60
	110/ये	0	09	20
	110/ये	0	09	20
	110/ये	0	12	70
	110/ये	0	42	10
	110/ये	0	09	20
	109/1	0	72	30
	109/2/ये	0	51	40
	109/2/ये	0	02	40
	116/1/ये	0	38	10
	फस्ता - कासावड रोड (स. नं. S. No. 116/1/ये ओर 119 के बीच में)	0	13	10
	119	1	98	50
	नाला (स. नं. 119 ओर 133 के बीच में)	0	08	70
	133	0	33	30
	135/ये	0	59	40
	138/3/ये	0	13	10
20 : विरपुर	141/ये	1	7	70
	140/1/ये	0	51	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 140/1/ये ओर 132/4/ये)	0	15	10
	132/4/ये	0	44	70
	132/6/ये	0	22	40
	132/7/ये	0	22	40
	132/8/ये	0	22	40
	132/9/ये	0	22	40
	126/ये	0	07	20
	126/ये	0	06	10
	125/2/ये	0	23	20
	125/3/ये	0	23	20
	125/4/ये	0	92	50
	ऊंड डैम रोड (स. नं. 125/4/ये ओर 89/1/ये 1 के बीच में)	0	26	70
	89/1/ये 1	0	52	50
	89/1/ये 2	0	26	30
	90/1/ये	0	12	40
	90/2/ये	0	24	70
	91/1/ये	0	30	30
	91/3/ये	0	14	90
	91/4/ये	0	25	60
	91/5/ये	0	25	60
	92/ये 2	0	65	10
	80/2/ये	0	60	00
	79	0	36	50
	78/1/1/ये 3	0	60	60

1	2	3	4	5
दिसपुर (निरंतर)	76/ऐ 3	0	49	60
	61/1/ऐ 1	0	28	30
	61/1/ऐ 2	0	17	40
	62/2/ऐ 1	0	08	50
	62/2/ऐ 2	0	38	80
	62/2/ऐ 3	0	42	50
	64/1/ऐ	0	24	10
	64/2/ऐ	0	02	50
	64/3/ऐ	0	20	10
	64/4/ऐ	0	15	10
	64/5/ऐ	0	15	10
	64/6/ऐ	0	13	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 64/6/ऐ ओर 65/1/ऐ 1 के बीच में)	0	04	40
	65/1/ऐ 1	0	18	40
	65/1/ऐ 3	0	18	20
	66/ऐ 1	0	82	90
21 : तमाचन	189/ऐ डबल्यु.वी.एम रोड (स. नं. 189/ऐ के पास)	0	07	20
	189/ऐ	0	31	70
	190/ऐ	0	46	90
22 : मोखाना	120	0	07	60
	1/ऐ	0	22	20
	120 जामनगर - मोखाना रोड (स. नं. 1/ऐ ओर 3/ऐ के बीच में)	0	06	10
	3/ऐ	0	24	40
	120	0	06	90
	4/ऐ	0	23	90
	120	0	03	60
	12	0	29	30
	11/1	0	14	70
	8/ऐ	0	10	80
	8/ऐ	0	53	90
	120	0	18	90
	120/1-2	0	59	50
	120	0	19	80
	27/ऐ	0	53	10
	27/ऐ	0	53	10
	120	0	02	00
	120	0	00	50
	120	0	17	70
	28	0	41	90
	120	0	01	20
	120	0	26	50
	120/1-4/ऐ	0	76	10
23 : मोटाथावरीया	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 400 के पास)	0	10	60
	400	0	34	70
	382/ऐ	0	21	20
	382/ऐ	0	17	90
	383/ऐ	0	51	80
	सुबरडा-डबल्यु. बी.एम. रोड (स. नं. 383/ऐ के पास)	0	07	50
24 : विजरखी	200	0	06	30
	176/ऐ 2	0	23	30
	200	0	22	10

1	2	3	4	5
विजरखी (निरंतर)	176/ऐ 2	0	00	30
	178	0	14	00
	179	0	42	10
	176/ऐ 3	0	09	40
	181/ऐ	0	40	40
	181/ऐ	0	23	80
	181/ऐ	0	19	30
	200	0	08	90
	200	0	45	70
	184	0	50	10
	200	0	20	90
	237/ऐ	0	49	90
	186/ऐ	0	64	10
	187/ऐ	0	47	40
	200 जामनगर- कालावड रोड	0	18	10
	199/3/ऐ	0	17	90
	199/2/ऐ	0	33	50
	199/1/ऐ	0	32	70
	200	0	17	30
	नाला (स. नं. 200 ओर 14 के बीच में)	0	37	40
	14	0	02	20
	200	0	25	00
	7/2	0	20	90
	7/1	0	02	20
	7/3	0	07	60
	8	0	10	30
	9/1	0	25	80
	10	0	05	80
	नाला (स. नं. 10 ओर 89 के बीच में)	0	32	20
	89	0	45	90
	88	0	86	60
	208	0	54	90
	केनाल (स. नं. 208 के पास)	0	05	40
	208	0	42	30
	209/ऐ	0	06	90
	209/ऐ	0	54	70
	209/ऐ	0	40	40
	209/ऐ	0	54	70
	210	0	03	40
	85	0	34	40
	84	0	08	80
	86	0	14	20
	केनाल (स. नं. 86 ओर 81/ऐ के बीच में)	0	11	00
	81/ऐ	0	27	30
	81/ऐ	0	47	60
	77/ऐ	0	46	50
	77/ऐ	0	47	60
	77/ऐ	0	40	30
	75/ऐ 1	0	13	10
25 : सुवरडा	3	0	42	40
	116	0	11	30

1	2	3	4	5
सुवरडा (निरंतर)	15	0	64	90
	115/1/ये	0	48	90
	5/2/ये	0	41	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 5/2/ये ओर 118/1 के बीच में)	0	34	40
	118/1	0	81	80
	119/1	0	52	50
	नाला (स. नं. 119/1 ओर 1 के बीच में)	0	14	50
	1	0	32	90
	नाला (स. नं. 1 ओर 123/2 के बीच में)	0	26	30
	123/2	0	16	10
	123/1-2/ये	0	32	10
	123/1-2/ये	0	32	10
	123/1-3/ये	0	02	10
	122/2-1/ये	0	09	60
	सरकारी जमीन (स. नं. 122/2-1/ये ओर 137/ये के बीच में)	0	29	00
	137/ये	0	24	60
	137/ये	0	24	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 137/ये ओर 150/1 के बीच में)	0	33	20
	150/1	0	17	90
	149/1	0	31	50
	159/1/ये	0	61	00
	163/4	0	47	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 163/4 ओर 167 के बीच में)	0	09	60
	167	0	16	50
	नाला (स. नं. 167 ओर 180/2/ये के बीच में)	0	06	40
	180/2/ये	0	38	90
	180/3/ये	0	20	90
	176/ये	0	02	10
	176/ये	0	37	80
	नाला (स. नं. 176/ये ओर 184/ये के बीच में)	0	26	70
	184/ये	0	06	70
	185/ये	0	42	00
	185/ये	0	28	00
	186	0	43	10

[फा. सं. एल-14014/5/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

S. O. 368.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person, interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri K. B. Pathak, Competent Authority GTICL Pipeline Project, 102-103, Shivam, 9 Patel Colony, Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar – 361008, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE**Taluka :- Jamnagar****District :- Jamnagar****State :- Gujarat****Name of Village****Survey No. / Block No.**

Area	
Hectare	Are Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1: Nanikhavdi	82/P	0	14	20
	89/P	0	30	00
	82	0	75	00
	83	0	23	90
	78/P	1	45	30
	79/P	0	04	50
	77/P	0	39	20
	132	0	47	80
	64	0	93	00
	132	0	02	20
	132	0	16	80
	Khari Nadi (Near S. No. 132)	0	18	20
2 : Sapar	46	0	48	90
	45	0	27	50
	Cart – track (Btn. S.No. 45 & 47)	0	07	50
	47	0	14	80
	54/P	0	14	60
	Cart – track (Btn. S.No. 54/P & 58/2/P)	0	06	30
	58/2/P	0	73	50
	58/3/P	0	01	70
	59/P	0	78	40
	60/P	0	50	90
	63/P	0	03	60
	63/P	0	34	60
	Road SH 25 (Btn. S.No. 63/P & 66)	0	02	90
	66	0	35	30
3 : Bed	196/P	0	25	40
	Jam-Khambhaliya SH-25 (Btn. S. No.196/P & 197/P)	0	04	20
	197/P	0	37	50
	197/P	0	05	10
	204	0	20	60
	203/1	0	37	40
	203/2/P	0	17	50
	203/2/P	0	20	10
	202/P	0	27	60
	202/P	0	01	90
	202/P	0	31	00
	200/P	0	27	60
	200/P	0	09	90
	202/P	0	37	70
	228	0	36	10
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 228 & 229)	0	05	30
	229	0	51	00
	241	0	30	10
	230/P	0	61	80
	235	0	06	00

1	2	3	4	5
Bed (Cont'd)	233/P	0	49	30
	234/P	0	42	60
	Cart – track (Btn. S.No. 234/P & 297)	0	07	30
	297	0	22	70
	298	0	27	80
	300	0	26	70
	301	0	20	40
	302/1	0	33	30
	302/2/P	0	32	90
	Sasoi River (Near S. No. 302/2/P)	0	42	20
4 : Amra	497/1	0	22	50
	541	0	20	50
	497/2/P	0	43	20
	540/P	0	07	40
	498/P	0	37	10
	498/P	0	37	00
	483	0	31	50
	482/P	0	12	80
	482/P	0	12	80
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 482/P & 481)	0	03	90
	481	0	45	40
	479	0	37	10
	477/1	0	35	70
	476	0	19	10
	471	0	13	20
	472	0	43	50
	473	0	24	30
	467/P	0	48	20
	466	0	11	80
	464/P	0	26	30
	464/P	0	26	30
	465/P	0	24	10
	433/P	0	48	30
	442	0	12	30
	434/P	0	18	50
	441	0	01	30
	440	0	07	70
	435	0	23	80
	439	0	00	60
	436	0	30	20
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 436 & 361)	0	17	90
	361	0	14	60
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 361 & 359)	0	26	30
	359	0	36	10
	358	0	01	90
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 358 & 357)	0	05	50
	357	0	27	50
	Amra-Jivapar Road (Btn. S. No. 357 & 325)	0	06	10
	325	0	00	10
	326	0	36	50
	325	0	00	50
	335	0	09	10

1	2	3	4	5
Amra (Cont'd)	334/P	0	40	30
	334/P	0	01	90
	338	0	03	20
	343/P	0	12	30
	343/P	0	12	30
	346	0	00	90
	340/P	0	01	60
	342/P	0	11	00
	342/P	0	11	00
	347	0	11	50
	303/P	0	11	40
	303/P	0	11	50
	303/P	0	11	50
	305/2	0	10	70
	305/1	0	11	00
	300	0	24	30
	306/P	0	00	60
	299/P	0	15	30
	299/P	0	15	20
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 299/P & 261/P)	0	09	40
	261/P	0	18	30
	261/P	0	36	50
	261/P	0	18	30
	263/P	0	42	70
	263/P	0	42	70
	266/P	0	27	70
	266/P	0	23	70
	258/P	0	27	90
	258/P	0	14	00
	255/P	0	22	40
	255/P	0	22	40
	254	0	39	50
	253/P	0	12	00
	253/P	0	12	10
	253/P	0	24	00
	252/P	0	37	30
	252/P	0	37	30
	269/P	0	00	40
	269/P	0	00	40
	269/P	0	02	00
	271/P	0	15	90
	271/P	0	15	90
	248/P	0	58	10
	248/P	0	29	10
	272	0	10	80
	247/P	0	17	30
	247/P	0	17	30
	242/P	0	49	40
	242/P	0	49	40
	244	0	22	80
	244	0	26	30
	221	0	17	00

1	2	3	4	5
Amra (Cont'd)	238	0	18	50
	222/P	0	28	30
	222/P	0	18	90
	222/P	0	09	50
	222/P	0	28	30
	216/P	0	26	70
	215/P	0	26	60
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 215/P & 224/P)	0	16	50
	224/P	0	17	10
5 : Lakhabaval	39/P	0	49	80
	40/P	0	13	40
	40/P	0	13	40
	41/P	0	24	70
	41/P	0	24	70
	44	0	34	30
	45/P	0	88	30
	47	0	02	30
	33/P	1	17	50
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 33/P & 7/P)	0	15	50
	7/P	0	30	60
	8	0	28	30
	9	0	49	80
	5	0	10	00
	4/P	0	3	30
	4/P	0	16	80
	Railway Line (Btn. S. No. 4/P & 330)	0	11	60
	330	0	03	80
	329	0	67	00
	328	0	74	30
	335	0	00	70
	327	0	06	20
	Lakhabaval-Champaberaja Road (Btn. S. No. 327 & 325)	0	07	60
	325	0	66	40
	326	0	13	40
6 : Champaberaja	7	0	00	20
	6	0	22	20
	5	0	17	30
	290/P	0	18	30
	Nala (Near S. No. 290/P)	0	19	50
	Govt. Land (Near S. No. 290/P)	0	18	20
	286/P	0	10	80
	285/P	0	47	20
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 285/P & 284)	0	09	80
	284	0	53	60
7 : Masitiya	23	0	02	50
	27	0	45	30
	Champa Beraja (Masitiya) Road (Btn. S. No. 27 & 28/1/P)	0	07	80
	28/1/P	0	22	40
	28/2/P	0	22	40
	29	0	37	10
	30/P	0	42	30
	425/P	0	67	70

1	2	3	4	5
Masitiya (Cont'd)	143	0	41	90
	142	0	21	60
	150	0	01	00
	151	0	49	40
	425/P	0	12	40
	233	0	28	40
	234	0	03	50
	232	0	20	80
	223	0	10	30
	224/1/P	0	26	60
	225/P	0	12	90
	224	0	12	90
	225	0	34	70
	260	0	02	00
	261/2/P	0	32	70
	260/P	0	02	40
	260/P	0	20	30
	202/1	0	09	90
	262/3	0	81	70
	201/P	0	33	00
	200/P	0	15	50
	200/P	0	13	30
	192/P	0	24	40
	199	0	03	50
	197/P	0	03	00
	197/P	0	22	20
	196	0	34	50
8 : Chela	592	0	37	30
	593	0	09	20
	591	0	38	30
	603	0	12	30
	591	0	49	70
	588/5/P	0	60	90
	605	0	53	50
	606/P	0	40	00
	588/P	0	61	00
	642	0	52	30
	647	0	30	60
	648/P	0	58	90
	625/P	0	04	90
	Jamnagar-Lalpur SH 27 (Near S. No. 625/P)	0	06	40
	625/P	0	48	30
	Rangmati River (Btn. S. No. 625/P & 33)	0	07	90
	33	0	22	00
	34	0	13	10
	32	0	25	60
	31	0	21	60
	27	0	00	60
	28	0	00	20
	29	0	56	80
	30	0	18	50
	Cart - track (Btn. S. No. 30 & 150/P)	0	05	60

1	2	3	4	5
Chela (Cont'd)	150/P	0	51	60
	149/P	0	51	90
	164/P	0	82	00
	167/P	0	12	00
	161/P	1	08	40
9 : Dared	50	0	29	80
	51	0	42	10
10 : Jamnagar City	895/P	0	47	20
	895/P	0	21	50
	895/P	0	21	50
	895/P	0	41	10
	895/P	0	03	30
	887/P	0	12	80
	River/Nala (Btn. S. No. 887/P & 878)	0	22	70
	878	0	69	60
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 878 & 873/P)	0	07	40
	873/P	0	33	10
11 : Dadiya	149/P	0	70	00
	152/P	0	40	40
	151/1/P	0	46	00
	151/2	0	95	40
	155/2/P	0	41	90
	155/2/P	0	10	00
12 : Khimaliya	Jamnagar-Dadiya SH 229 (Near S. No.212)	0	06	00
	212	0	73	10
	211/P	0	71	10
	210	0	35	70
	209/P	0	20	40
	209/P	0	20	40
	207	0	47	40
	206/P	0	88	00
	202	0	16	60
	203	0	16	00
	201	0	33	10
	196	0	58	70
	197/P	0	07	00
	Nagmati River (Btn. S. No. 197/P & 93)	0	43	60
	93	0	59	20
13 : Sapada	93/P	0	49	20
	92/P	0	59	30
	92/2	0	59	30
	91/P	0	01	30
	101/P	0	47	50
	102/P	0	51	40
	102/P	0	51	40
	102/P	0	05	40
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 102/P & 90/2-2)	0	06	20
	90/2-2	0	25	70
	90/4-4	0	25	70
	89/3	0	45	70
	88	0	22	90
	87/P	0	26	20

1	2	3	4	5
Sapada (Cont'd)	87/P	0	26	10
14 : Moda	521	0	08	50
	431/P	0	36	50
	430/P	0	17	10
	430/P	0	17	10
	430/431/P	0	04	80
	426/P	0	23	50
	426/P	0	23	50
	425/2	0	00	10
	427	0	49	00
	425/1	0	08	80
	428/P	0	23	80
	Bhagedi River (Btn. S. No. 428/P & 541/P)	0	14	10
	541/P	0	16	50
	290	0	80	00
	289	0	51	70
	288	0	15	80
	287/1/P	0	39	30
	286	0	46	40
	285/P	0	29	00
	276	0	30	50
	277/P	0	32	70
	278	0	09	40
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 278 & 269)	0	27	70
	269	0	00	10
	268/P	0	46	20
	265	0	36	70
	264/2/P	0	73	20
	243	0	09	00
	258	0	00	40
	257/P	0	22	00
	257/P	0	21	70
	244	0	41	20
	245/P	0	56	50
	247/2	0	38	10
	247/3	0	38	20
	247/4	0	38	20
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 247/4 & 176/1)	0	17	10
	176/1	0	07	40
	175/P	0	33	90
	175/P	0	33	90
	175/P	0	33	90
	172	0	19	80
	170	0	46	40
	171	0	34	70
	157	0	38	10
	159/P	0	19	40
	159/P	0	19	40
	160	0	42	00
15 : Gangajala	79/P	0	31	30
	20	0	67	60
	24	0	84	90

1	2	3	4	5
Gangajala (Cont'd)	Nala (Btn. S. No. 24 & 60/P)	0	08	90
	60/P	0	25	70
	56	0	46	20
	57	0	37	10
	58	0	40	40
16 : Beraja (Pasaya)	30/1/P	0	12	50
	30/2/P	0	16	00
	30/3/P	0	16	00
	29/1/P	0	35	00
	29/2/P	0	54	10
	27	0	23	00
	23/1/P	0	38	60
	23/2/P	0	09	70
	22	0	13	30
	21/1/P	0	00	20
	21/2/P	0	22	70
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 21/2/P & 14/1/P)	0	09	10
	14/1/P	0	29	00
	19	0	07	20
	20/P	0	10	40
	18/1/P	0	09	60
	18/2/P	0	65	50
	18/3/P	0	00	20
	Ruparel River (Near S. No. 18/3/P)	0	24	80
17 : Jaga	179/1/P	0	11	60
	175	0	7	00
	176	0	35	50
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 176 & 174/1)	0	06	20
	174/1	0	49	70
	174/2	0	32	40
	169/1	0	21	00
	169/2	0	21	00
	166/P	0	21	20
	166/P	0	21	00
	166/P	0	21	10
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 166/P & 165/3)	0	05	20
	165/3	0	00	20
	163/1	0	32	30
	163/2	0	32	30
	164	0	57	90
18 : Chavda	44/2-1	0	35	20
	44/2-2	0	35	20
	41/1	0	29	40
	42	0	37	40
19 : Jamwanthali	75/1/P	0	53	80
	76/1/P	0	21	40
	76/2/P	0	28	70
	79/P	0	43	40
	79/P	0	41	30
	80	0	04	90
	Cart-track (Btn. S. No. 80 & 111/P)	0	07	10
	111/P	0	00	60

1	2	3	4	5
Jamwanthali (Cont'd)	110/P	0	09	20
	110/P	0	09	20
	110/P	0	12	70
	110/P	0	42	10
	110/P	0	09	20
	109/1	0	72	30
	109/2/P	0	51	40
	109/2/P	0	02	40
	116/1/P	0	38	10
	Falla-Kalavad Road (Btn. S. No. 116/1/P & 119)	0	13	10
	119	1	98	50
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 119 & 133)	0	08	70
	133	0	33	30
	135/P	0	59	40
	138/3/P	0	13	10
20 : Virpur	141/P	1	7	70
	140/1/P	0	51	20
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 140/1/P & 132/4/P)	0	15	10
	132/4/P	0	44	70
	132/6/P	0	22	40
	132/7/P	0	22	40
	132/8/P	0	22	40
	132/9/P	0	22	40
	126/P	0	07	20
	126/P	0	06	10
	125/2/P	0	23	20
	125/3/P	0	23	20
	125/4/P	0	92	50
	Und Dam Road (Btn. S. No. 125/4/P & 89/1/P 1)	0	26	70
	89/1/P 1	0	52	50
	89/1/P 2	0	26	30
	90/1/P	0	12	40
	90/2/P	0	24	70
	91/1/P	0	30	30
	91/3/P	0	14	90
	91/4/P	0	25	60
	91/5/P	0	25	60
	92/P 2	0	65	10
	80/2/P	0	60	00
	79	0	36	50
	78/1/1/P 3	0	60	60
	76/P 3	0	49	60
	61/1/P 1	0	28	30
	61/1/P 2	0	17	40
	62/2/P 1	0	08	50
	62/2/P 2	0	38	80
	62/2/P 3	0	42	50
	64/1/P	0	24	10
	64/2/P	0	02	50
	64/3/P	0	20	10
	64/4/P	0	15	10
	64/5/P	0	15	10

1	2	3	4	5
Virpur (Cont'd)	64/6/P	0	13	10
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 64/6/P & 65/1/P 1)	0	04	40
	65/1/P 1	0	18	40
	65/1/P 3	0	18	20
	66/P 1	0	82	90
21 : Tamachan	189/P WBM Road (Near S. No. 189/P)	0	07	20
	189/P	0	31	70
	190/P	0	46	90
22 : Mokhana	120	0	07	60
	1/P	0	22	20
	120 Jamnagar-Mokhana Road (Btn. S. No. 1/P & 3/P)	0	06	10
	3/P	0	24	40
	120	0	06	90
	4/P	0	23	90
	120	0	03	60
	12	0	29	30
	11/1	0	14	70
	8/P	0	10	80
	8/P	0	53	90
	120	0	18	90
	120/1-2	0	59	50
	120	0	19	80
	27/P	0	53	10
	27/P	0	53	10
	120	0	02	00
	120	0	00	50
	120	0	17	70
	28	0	41	90
	120	0	01	20
	120	0	26	50
	120/1-4/P	0	76	10
23 : Motanavariya	Cart Track (Near S. No. 400)	0	10	60
	400	0	34	70
	382/P	0	21	20
	382/P	0	17	90
	383/P	0	51	80
	Suwarda-WBM Road (Near S. No. 383/P)	0	07	50
24 : Vijarkhi	200	0	06	30
	176/P 2	0	23	30
	200	0	22	10
	176/P 2	0	00	30
	178	0	14	00
	179	0	42	10
	176/P 3	0	09	40
	181/P	0	40	40
	181/P	0	23	80
	181/P	0	19	30
	200	0	08	90
	200	0	45	70
	184	0	50	10
	200	0	20	90
	237/P	0	49	90

1	2	3	4	5
Vijarkhi (Cont'd)	186/P	0	64	10
	187/P	0	47	40
	200 Jamnagar-Kalawad Road	0	18	10
	199/3/P	0	17	90
	199/2/P	0	33	50
	199/1/P	0	32	70
	200	0	17	30
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 200 & 14)	0	37	40
	14	0	02	20
	200	0	25	00
	7/2	0	20	90
	7/1	0	02	20
	7/3	0	07	60
	8	0	10	30
	9/1	0	25	80
	10	0	05	80
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 10 & 89)	0	32	20
	89	0	45	90
	88	0	86	60
	208	0	54	90
	Canal (Near S. No. 208)	0	05	40
	208	0	42	30
	209/P	0	06	90
	209/P	0	54	70
	209/P	0	40	40
	209/P	0	54	70
	210	0	03	40
	85	0	34	40
	84	0	08	80
	86	0	14	20
	Canal (Btn. S. No. 86 & 81/P)	0	11	00
	81/P	0	27	30
	81/P	0	47	60
	77/P	0	46	50
	77/P	0	47	60
	77/P	0	40	30
	75/P/1	0	13	10
25 : Suverda	3	0	42	40
	116	0	11	30
	15	0	64	90
	115/1/P	0	48	90
	5/2/P	0	41	00
	Cart Track (Btn. S. No. 5/2/P & 118/1)	0	34	40
	118/1	0	81	80
	119/1	0	52	50
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 119/1 & 1)	0	14	50
	1	0	32	90
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 1 & 123/2)	0	26	30
	123/2	0	16	10
	123/1-2/P	0	32	10
	123/1-2/P	0	32	10
	123/1-3/P	0	02	10

1	2	3	4	5
Suverda (Cont'd)	122/2-1/P	0	09	60
	Govt. Land (Btn. S. No. 122/2-1/P & 137/P)	0	29	00
	137/P	0	24	60
	137/P	0	24	60
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 137/P & 150/1)	0	33	20
	150/1	0	17	90
	149/1	0	31	50
	159/1/P	0	61	00
	163/4	0	47	20
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 163/4 & 167)	0	09	60
	167	0	16	50
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 167 & 180/2/P)	0	06	40
	180/2/P	0	38	90
	180/3/P	0	20	90
	176/P	0	02	10
	176/P	0	37	80
	Nala (Bet. S. No. 176/P & 184/P)	0	26	70
	184/P	0	06	70
	185/P	0	42	00
	185/P	0	28	00
	186	0	43	10

[No. L-14014/5/02—GP]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

का. आ. 369.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 304, एटलांटा टॉवर, तृतीय तल, इंकलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : दाहोद

जिला : दाहोद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्क्वेर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1) उसरवाण	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 150/A में)	0	3	50
	148	0	3	10
	150/A	0	32	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 150/A और 150/B के बीच में)	0	10	40
	150/B	0	36	30
	152/B	0	0	20
	151	0	27	20
	Field Canal (सर्वे नं. 151 में)	0	1	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 151 में)	0	3	30
2) करमचंदनुं खेडुं	19	0	10	30
	18/1	0	12	00
	18/2	0	2	60
	17 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	30
	16	0	50	60
	6/1	0	12	50
	6/2	0	27	20
	5/1	0	16	80
	5/2	0	4	50
	7	0	18	50
	4	0	7	50
	8	0	54	20
3) बोरडी खुर्द	42/A	0	21	10
	41	0	0	40
	42/B/1	0	37	80
	43/A	0	11	10
	43/B	0	41	10
	42/B/3	0	41	20
	42/C	0	33	50
	56	0	67	90
	75/B/1	0	35	40
	79/A (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	60
	Road (सर्वे नं. 79/A और 79/B के बीच में)	0	5	40
	79/B	0	18	50
	Road (सर्वे नं. 79/B और 75/B/4 के बीच में)	0	2	80
	75/B/4	0	40	60
	75/B/5	0	59	20
	75/B/6	0	47	50
	76 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	72	60
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 76 में)	0	1	20

1	2	3	4	5
4)सांकरदा	14 Govt.	0	30	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 14 में)	0	1	40
5) कोटडा खुर्द	Stream (पश्चिम की ओर)	0	6	30
	105	0	16	30
	101	0	79	50
	102	0	55	20
	103	0	9	70
	94/A	0	34	90
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 94/A और 38/C के बीच में)	0	12	60
	Canal land (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	70
	Road (केनोल और रोड के बीच में)	0	1	60
	38/C	0	10	90
	41/A	0	64	80
	42/B	0	1	20
	45	0	0	60
	43	0	35	90
	44/A	0	19	30
6) खरेडी	38	0	18	90
	19	0	48	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 19 और 18 के बीच में)	0	3	90
	18	0	32	70
	17/1	0	15	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 17/1 और 17/3 के बीच में)	0	10	20
	17/3/1	0	7	10
	17/3/2			
	17/3/3			
	17/4	0	8	60
	17/5P	0	38	50
	17/5P			
	16/2 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	5	00
	14/1	0	28	20
	14/2			
	5 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	26	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 5 और 458 के बीच में)	0	08	40
	458	0	32	40
	459	0	1	10
	456	0	25	40
	462	0	6	20
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 462 और 456 के बीच में)	0	19	50
	463	0	18	70
	464/1	0	11	40
	464/2/A	0	13	70

1	2	3	4	5	
खरेडी (निरंतर)	464/2/B	0	11	10	
	394/1	}	0	1	40
	394/2				
	394/3P				
	394/3P				
	394/3P				
	394/4				
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 464/2/B और 393 के बीच में)	0	0	80
	393/1	}	0	66	70
	393/2				
	393/3				
	385/1 P	}	0	44	70
	385/1 P				
	385/2				
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 398 में)	0	5	20
	392/1	}	0	27	70
	392/2				
	392/3				
	392/4				
	391/1	0	0	30	
	391/2	0	36	70	
	390	0	9	30	
	389/1	0	21	60	
	389/3	0	17	90	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 389/3 और 401/1 के बीच में)	0	10	30
	401/1/P	}	0	17	30
	401/1P				
	401/2P	0	1	60	
	401/2P	}	0	3	60
	Stream				
	401/3	(सर्वे नं. 401/1 और 401/7 के बीच में)	0	1	90
	401/6,7&8	0	49	60	
	333	0	39	30	
	328	0	72	10	
	329	0	2	10	
	330/1	}	0	12	30
	330/2				
	330/3				
	330/4				
	324/1	}	0	4	90
	324/2/A				
	324/2/B				
	323	0	35	40	
	312	0	27	10	
	309	0	14	10	

1	2	3	4	5
खेडी (निरंतर)	Road (सर्वे नं. 309 और 312 के बीच में)	0	3	00
	310	0	41	50
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 310 और कुंड नदी के बीच में)	0	2	50
	River	0	13	50
7) इटावा	52	0	33	00
	43/1	0	8	60
	44	1	4	00
	42	0	13	20
	41	0	74	90
	50	1	18	20
	Stream	0	1	60
	36/1 } 36/2 }	0	31	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 50 और 36 के बीच में)	0	0	60
	35	1	2	60
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 35 और 32 के बीच में)	0	0	90
	34	0	1	80
	32	0	25	60
	27	0	54	30
	28/1 } 28/2 }	0	35	20
	19	0	40	40
	20	0	29	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 20 और 1/2 के बीच में)	0	5	10
	1/2	0	26	70
	1/1	0	1	20
	1/3	0	48	20
	4	0	65	40
	5	0	20	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 4 और 7 के बीच में)	0	6	70
	7/1 } 7/2 }	0	51	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 7 और 10 के बीच में)	0	16	70
	10	0	40	30
8) डुंग्रा	192	0	41	80
	194	0	51	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 192 और 194 के बीच में)	0	5	70
	196	0	17	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 196 और 187 के बीच में)	0	7	00
	187	0	28	20
	186	0	23	30
	119 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	26	20
	185	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5		
इंग्रा (निरंतर)	237	0	37	20		
	238	0	1	60		
	239	0	47	80		
	240	0	31	80		
	244	0	22	30		
	245	0	10	30		
	100	0	67	90		
	99	0	11	70		
	97	0	3	40		
	98	0	25	60		
	95/1	0	13	40		
	95/2	0	17	40		
	94/1	0	25	10		
	94/2	0	4	20		
	93	0	46	50		
	92	0	6	00		
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 93 में)	0	6	40	
9) बोरडी इनामी	72	}	0	44	70	
	Cart Track		(सर्वे नं. 72 और 71 के बीच में)	0	03	30
	71		0	22	00	
	70/P		0	19	70	
	69/P	0	20	30		
10) तणछीया	223	0	33	50		
	206	0	48	90		
	222	0	0	10		
	207/2	0	6	40		
	204	0	20	60		
	208	0	1	60		
	203	0	41	40		
	202	0	16	70		
11) वडवाळ	43	0	54	20		
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 43 में)	0	5	60	
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 43 में)	0	1	30	
	44	0	33	30		
	48/P	}	0	66	70	
	48/P					
	48/P					
	45/1	}	0	44	90	
	45/2					
	46/1	}	0	20	60	
	46/2					
	46/3					
	47	0	2	40		
	49	0	96	30		
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 49 में)	0	6	50	
	58	0	29	80		

1	2	3	4	5		
बडवाळा (निरंतर)	57		0	23	10	
	59		0	65	10	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 57 और 59 में)	0	1	30	
	61		0	25	70	
	62	}	0	36	10	
	Stream		(सर्वे नं. 62 और 61 के बीच में)	0	2	90
	56P	}				
	56P		(सरकारी जमीन)	0	28	80
	63		0	40	60	
	64P	}				
	64P		(सरकारी जमीन)	0	32	10
	12) खरोड	269		0	29	60
		268		0	21	50
		Road	(सर्वे नं. 268 और 265 के बीच में)	0	5	50
266			0	7	80	
265			0	20	90	
264			0	35	60	
301/31			0	7	50	
301/32			0	24	80	
262			0	9	40	
263			0	8	60	
255			0	20	20	
256			0	16	00	
Cart Track		(सर्वे नं. 254 और 256 के बीच में)	0	7	30	
254			0	42	90	
253			0	0	30	
250/1		}				
250/2			0	35	50	
251			0	35	30	
252			0	10	20	
Stream		}				
348			(सरकारी जमीन)	0	27	50
301/39			0	6	90	
5			0	10	40	
3			0	2	10	
02/1		}				
02/2			0	10	90	
6			0	19	00	
1/1		}				
1/2			0	70	90	
301/40		(सरकारी जमीन)	0	18	00	
196			0	11	00	
301/94			0	34	50	
301/96			0	3	30	
Road		(सर्वे नं. 301/40 और 301/94 के बीच में)	0	1	10	

1	2	3	4	5
खण्ड (निरंतर)	301/95	0	1	70
	413	0	20	10
	414	0	26	00
	301/119	0	6	90
	301/97 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	17	70
	368	0	36	20
	Stream	0	10	70
	370	0	31	10
	371	0	23	00
	348 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	34	40
	375	0	40	00
	374	0	21	80
	376	0	10	20
	388/1 }	0	37	10
	388/2 }	0	37	10
	301/117 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	38	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 301/117 में)	0	0	90
13) खुंटखेडा	1	0	41	00
	2 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	2	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 1 और 33 के बीच में)	0	1	10
	33	0	41	70
	32	0	16	90
	31/1 }			
	31/2 }			
	31/3 }			
	31/4 }			
	31/5 }			
	31/6 }			
	31/7 }	1	80	50
	31/8 }			
	31/9 }			
	31/10 }			
	31/11 }			
	31/12 }			
	31/13 }			
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 31 में)	0	0	90
	River	0	26	60
	29	0	18	40
	13/4	0	99	60
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 31 में)	0	1	00
	13/8	0	65	70
	13/9	0	59	50
	13/11	0	50	80
	13/13/1	0	71	20

1	2	3	4	5	
14) खंगेला	51	0	39	50	
	50	0	28	80	
	48	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	35	70
	49		0	15	50
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 49 और 84/2 के बीच में)	0	8	10
	84/1		0	14	90
	84/2		0	28	30
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 84/1 और 484/2 के बीच में)	0	3	50
	84/1		0	22	60
	85		0	0	80
	87		0	36	00
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 86 और 87 के बीच में)	0	3	60
	87		0	27	20
	133		0	1	70
	88		0	16	50
	89		0	23	70
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 87 और 89 के बीच में)	0	3	80
	90		0	14	60
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 89 और 88 के बीच में)	0	0	80
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 90 और 129 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	129		0	51	10
	128		0	26	60
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 128 और 123 के बीच में)	0	1	30
	123/1	}	0	14	70
	123/2				
	123/3				
	123/4				
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 123/2 और 122 के बीच में)	0	3	80
	122/1	}	0	19	30
	122/2				
	121		0	44	30
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 121 और 118 के बीच में)	0	2	40
	118		0	3	20
	115		0	3	30
	114/1	}	0	0	20
	114/2				
	112		0	41	70
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 112 और 113 के बीच में)	0	5	30
	106/1	(सरकारी जमीन)	1	10	60
	113		0	45	80
	106/1	}	0	65	60
	106/2				
	106/3				

1	2	3	4	5
15) रेतिया	231	0	5	30
	Open Area (सरकारी जमीन)	0	4	60
	233	0	39	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 233 और 234/1 के बीच में)	0	10	40
	234/1	0	24	00
	236/2	0	5	90
	236/3	0	11	20
	236/8	0	3	60
	236/6	0	14	60
	236/5	0	12	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 236/6 और 236/8 के बीच में)	0	6	00
	236/7	0	48	70
	237/5	0	15	10
	237/6	0	13	70
	158	0	20	20
	157/1	0	12	10
	157/2	0	13	60
	156/2	0	15	40
	156/3	0	67	70
	153	0	30	40
	155/1	0	5	80
	155/2			
	155/3			
	155/4			
	155/5			
	155/6			
	155/7			
	155/8			
	154/6	0	21	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 154/6 और 89 के बीच में)	0	9	20
	89 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	10
	104 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	8	60
	90/1	0	21	30
	90/2	0	15	20
	91	0	58	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 91 और 94 के बीच में)	0	3	90
	84	0	44	80
	80	0	30	00
	81	0	45	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 81 और 62 के बीच में)	0	3	70
	62	0	33	30
	57	0	12	40
	58/1	0	27	70
	58/2	0	15	20
	58/3	0	17	40
	52/1	0	23	50

1	2	3	4	5	
रहिया (निरंतर)	52/2	0	26	40	
	52/4	0	15	90	
	51/3	0	30	10	
16) उकरडी	Road	(सर्वे नं. 288 के पश्चिम की ओर)	0	3	40
	288		0	2	30
	287/P		0	31	30
	Canal	(सर्वे नं. 285 के पश्चिम की ओर)	0	1	50
	291		0	23	20
	290		0	27	30
	294/1		0	24	40
	292		0	16	80
	294/2		0	87	20
	293	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	30
	295	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	29	60
	344/P	}	0	62	40
	344/P				
	344/P				
	344/P				
	344/P				
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 344 में)	0	1	00
	345		0	15	40
	362		0	48	60
	364/1		0	0	90
	363		0	2	00
	360/2		0	0	10
	364/2		0	39	30
	360/1		0	3	80
	360/3		0	00	40
	360/5		0	25	20
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 360/5 और 14 के बीच में)	0	4	70
	14		0	28	80
	16		0	18	30
	17		0	2	70
	26/1		0	27	70
	25		0	28	70
	35		0	0	60
	29		0	4	60
	34		0	32	20
	32		0	31	90
	59/1		0	23	00
	33/2		0	0	20
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 32 और 59 के बीच में)	0	0	60

1	2	3	4	5
उकरडी (निरंतर)	60	0	40	30
	62	0	19	70
	63	0	11	50
	61/1	0	1	10
	61/2	0	16	10
	Channel (सर्वे नं. 61/2 और 89 के बीच में)	0	7	70
	89/P	0	26	50
	88/1	0	5	70
	88/2	0	15	70
	87	0	25	90
	81/A	0	6	60
	84	0	2	10
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 81/A और 81/B के बीच में)	0	38	20
	81/B	0	25	00
	82/3	0	11	80
	82/4	0	8	70
	82/5	0	2	90
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 82/4 में)	0	1	20
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 82/4 में)	0	0	60
17) धामरडा	River	0	11	60
	337 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	11	40
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 337 और 336 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	336	0	16	00
	Railway (सर्वे नं. 337 और 339 के बीच में)	0	23	50
	339	0	27	20
	351	0	38	30
	361	0	37	50
	352	0	11	10
	362	0	5	00
	360	0	17	60
	359	0	20	20
	355	0	21	70
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 355 और 152 के बीच में)	0	3	40
	152	0	28	40
	150/1	0	9	00
	150/2	0	0	50
	155/1+2	0	8	20
	156B	0	8	40
	157/B	0	6	50
	147	0	5	90
	146	0	10	00
	145/1/A	0	6	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 145/A और 146 के बीच में)	0	22	70
	145/1/B	0	11	10
	161	0	0	10
	162	0	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
धामरडा (निरंतर)	163	0	7	00
	165A	0	17	10
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 165/A और 171 के बीच में)	0	3	80
	166/B	0	20	50
	171	0	14	00
	Road (सर्वे नं. 171 और 136 के बीच में)	0	18	00
	133	0	17	10
	134 (सर्वे नं. 134 के पूर्व में)	0	91	70
	Stream (East of Sur. No.134)	0	6	00
18) दाहोद	881/1P			
	881/1P			
	881/2P			
	881/2P			
	881/3	0	69	30
	881/4			
	881/5			
	881/6			
	881/7			
	881/8			
	880/1/1			
	880/1/2			
	880/1/3			
	880/A/1	0	39	50
	880/A/2			
	880/2			
	880/3			
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 880 और 873/A के बीच में)	0	0	90
	872/1			
	872/2			
	872/3			
	872/4/1	0	61	10
	872/4/2			
	872/A/1			
	872/A/2			
	873/A	0	18	30
19) बांडीबार	12	0	39	50
	10	0	28	80
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 12 और 11 के बीच में)	0	34	10
	11	0	5	00
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 104 और 5/1 के बीच में)	0	2	60
	5/1	0	25	10
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 5/1 और 6 के बीच में)	0	12	20
	7/1	0	1	10
	7/2			
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 6 और 2/4 के बीच में)	0	9	10
	6	0	44	60

1	2	3	4	5
बोडीबार (निरंतर)	2/4	0	4	20
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 2/4 और 3 के बीच में)	0	0
	3	0	9	50
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 3 और 18 के बीच में)	0	6
	2/3	0	0	10
	17	0	0	30
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 6 और 3 के बीच में)	0	0
	18	0	17	40
	19/Part	1	12	10
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 19 में)	0	3
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 19 और 20 के बीच में)	0	5
				20

[फा. सं. एल-14014/13/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

s. O. 369.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : DAHOD

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village

Survey No.

AREA

Hectare

Are.

Sq. Mtr.

1	2	3	4	5
1) USARVAN	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.150/A)	0	3	50
	148	0	3	10
	150/A	0	32	80
	Road (In between Sur.No.150/A&150/B)	0	10	40
	150/B	0	36	30
	152/B	0	0	20
	151	0	27	20
	Field Canal (Fall in Sur. No.151)	0	1	80
	Road (Fall in Sur. No.151)	0	3	30
2) KARAMCHANDNU KHEDU	19	0	10	30
	18/1	0	12	00
	18/2	0	2	60
	17 (Govt. Land)	0	0	30
	16	0	50	60
	6/1	0	12	50
	6/2	0	27	20
	5/1	0	16	80
	5/2	0	4	50
	7	0	18	50
	4	0	7	50
	8	0	54	20
3) BORDI KHURD	42/A	0	21	10
	41	0	0	40
	42/B/1	0	37	80
	43/A	0	11	10
	43/B	0	41	10
	42/B/3	0	41	20
	42/C	0	33	50
	56	0	67	90
	75/B/1	0	35	40
	79/A (Govt. Land)	0	2	60
	Road (In between Sur. No.79/A & 79/B)	0	5	40
	79/B	0	18	50
	Road (In between Sur. No. 79/B&75/B/4)	0	2	80
	75/B/4	0	40	60
	75/B/5	0	59	20
	75/B/6	0	47	50
	76 (Govt. Land)	0	72	60
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.76)	0	1	20

1	2	3	4	5
4) SAKARDA	14 Govt.	0	30	20
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.14)	0	1	40
5) KOTADA KHURD	Stream (In West Side)	0	6	30
	105	0	16	30
	101	0	79	50
	102	0	55	20
	103	0	9	70
	94/A	0	34	90
	Canal (In between Sur. No. 94/A&38/C)	0	12	60
	Open land (Govt. Land)	0	0	70
	Road (In between canal & road)	0	1	60
	38/C	0	10	90
	41/A	0	64	80
	42/B	0	1	20
	45	0	0	60
	43	0	35	90
	44/A	0	19	30
6) KHAREDI	38	0	18	90
	19	0	48	20
	Road (In between Sur. No.19 & 18)	0	3	90
	18	0	32	70
	17/1	0	15	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.17/1&17/3)	0	10	20
	17/3/1	}	7	10
	17/3/2			
	17/3/3			
	17/4	0	8	60
	17/5P	}	38	50
	17/5P			
	16/2	}	5	00
	14/1			
	14/2			
	5	}	26	70
	Road (In between Sur. No.5 & 458)			
	458			
	459	}	1	10
	456			
	462			
	Stream (In between Sur. No.462&456)	0	19	50
	463	0	18	70
	464/1	0	11	40
	464/2/A	0	13	70

1	2	3	4	5		
KHAREDI (Cont'd)	464/2/B	0	11	10		
	394/1	}	0	1	40	
	394/2					
	394/3P					
	394/3P					
	394/3P					
	394/4	}	0	0	80	
	Cart Track					(In between Sur. No.464/2/B&393)
	393/1					
	393/2					
	393/3					
	385/1 P	}	0	44	70	
	385/1 P					
	385/2					
	Stream	(Fall in Sur. No.398)	0	5	20	
	392/1	}	0	27	70	
	392/2					
	392/3					
	392/4					
	391/1		0	0	30	
	391/2		0	36	70	
	390		0	9	30	
	389/1		0	21	60	
	389/3		0	17	90	
	Stream	(In between Sur. No.389/3&401/1)	0	10	30	
	401/1/P	}	0	17	30	
	401/1P					
	401/2P	}	0	1	60	
	401/2P					
	Stream	(In between Sur. No.401/1&401/7)	0	3	60	
	401/3		0	1	90	
	401/6,7&8		0	49	60	
	333		0	39	30	
	328		0	72	10	
	329		0	2	10	
	330/1	}	0	12	30	
	330/2					
	330/3					
	330/4					
	324/1	}	0	4	90	
	324/2/A					
	324/2/B					
	323		0	35	40	
	312		0	27	10	
	309		0	14	10	

1	2	3	4	5
KHAREDI (Cont'd)	Road (In between Sur No 309&312)	0	3	00
	310	0	41	50
7) ITAVA	Cart Track (In between Sur No 310&Kund River)	0	2	50
	River	0	13	50
	52	0	33	00
	43/1	0	8	60
	44	1	4	00
	42	0	13	20
	41	0	74	90
	50	1	18	20
	Stream	0	1	60
	36/1 } 36/2 }	0	31	90
	Stream (In between Sur. No 50&36)	0	0	60
	35	1	2	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur No.35&32)	0	0	90
	34	0	1	80
	32	0	25	60
	27	0	54	30
	28/1 } 28/2 }	0	35	20
	19	0	40	40
	20	0	29	90
	Road (In between Sur No.20&1/2)	0	5	10
	1/2	0	26	70
	1/1	0	1	20
	1/3	0	48	20
	4	0	65	40
	5	0	20	90
	Stream (In between Sur. No.4&7)	0	6	70
	7/1 } 7/2 }	0	51	20
	Road (In between Sur. No.7 & 10)	0	16	70
	10	0	40	30
8) DUNGRA	192	0	41	80
	194	0	51	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.192&194)	0	5	70
	196	0	17	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.196&187)	0	7	00
	187	0	28	20
	186	0	23	30
	119 (Govt Land)	0	26	20
	185	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5
DUNGRA (Cont'd)	237	0	37	20
	238	0	1	60
	239	0	47	80
	240	0	31	80
	244	0	22	30
	245	0	10	30
	100	0	67	90
	99	0	11	70
	97	0	3	40
	98	0	25	60
	95/1	0	13	40
	95/2	0	17	40
	94/1	0	25	10
	94/2	0	4	20
	93	0	46	50
	92	0	6	00
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.93)	0	6	40
9) BORDI INAMI	72	0	44	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.72&71)	0	03	30
	71	0	22	00
	70/P	0	19	70
	69/P	0	20	30
10) TANACHHIYA	223	0	33	50
	206	0	48	90
	222	0	0	10
	207/2	0	6	40
	204	0	20	60
	208	0	1	60
	203	0	41	40
	202	0	16	70
11) VARBADA	43	0	54	20
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No. 43)	0	5	60
	Road (Fall in Sur. No.43)	0	1	30
	44	0	33	30
	48/P }	0	66	70
	48/P }			
	48/P }			
	45/1 }	0	44	90
	45/2 }			
	46/1 }			
	46/2 }	0	20	60
	46/3 }			
	47	0	2	40
	49	0	96	30
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.49)	0	6	50
	58	0	29	80

1	2	3	4	5
VARBADA (Cont'd)	57	0	23	10
	59	0	65	10
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.57&59)	0	1	30
	61	0	25	70
	62	0	36	10
	Stream (In between Sur. No.62&61)	0	2	90
	56P } (Govt. Land)	0	28	80
	56P }			
	63	0	40	60
	64P } (Govt. Land)	0	32	10
	64P }			
12) KHAROD	269	0	29	60
	268	0	21	50
	Road (In between Sur. No.268&265)	0	5	50
	266	0	7	80
	265	0	20	90
	264	0	35	60
	301/31	0	7	50
	301/32	0	24	80
	262	0	9	40
	263	0	8	60
	255	0	20	20
	256	0	16	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.254&256)	0	7	30
	254	0	42	90
	253	0	0	30
	250/1 } (Govt. Land)	0	35	50
	250/2 }			
	251	0	35	30
	252	0	10	20
	Stream (Govt. Land)	0	27	50
	348			
	301/39	0	6	90
	5	0	10	40
	3	0	2	10
	02/1 } (Govt. Land)	0	10	90
	02/2 }			
	6	0	19	00
	1/1 } (Govt. Land)	0	70	90
	1/2 }			
	301/40	0	18	00
	196	0	11	00
	301/94	0	34	50
	301/96	0	3	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.301/40&301/94)	0	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
KHAROD (Cont'd)	301/95	0	1	70
	413	0	20	10
	414	0	26	00
	301/119	0	6	90
	301/97 (Govt. Land)	0	17	70
	368	0	36	20
	Stream	0	10	70
	370	0	31	10
	371	0	23	00
	348 (Govt. Land)	0	34	40
	375	0	40	00
	374	0	21	80
	376	0	10	20
	388/1 } 388/2 }	0	37	10
	301/117 (Govt. Land)	0	38	20
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.301/117)	0	0	90
13) KHUT KHEDA	1	0	41	00
	2 (Govt. Land)	0	2	90
	Road (In between Sur. No 1 & 33)	0	1	10
	33	0	41	70
	32	0	16	90
	31/1 } 31/2 } 31/3 } 31/4 } 31/5 } 31/6 } 31/7 } 31/8 } 31/9 } 31/10 } 31/11 } 31/12 } 31/13 }	1	80	50
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur No.31)	0	0	90
	River	0	26	60
	29	0	18	40
	13/4	0	99	60
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur.No.31)	0	1	00
	13/8	0	65	70
	13/9	0	59	50
	13/11	0	50	80
	13/13/1	0	71	20

1	2	3	4	5
14) KHANGELA	51	0	39	50
	50	0	28	80
	48 (Govt. Land)	0	35	70
	49	0	15	50
	Road (In between Sur. No.49&84/2)	0	8	10
	84/1	0	14	90
	84/2	0	28	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.84/1 & 484/2)	0	3	50
	84/1	0	22	60
	85	0	0	80
	87	0	36	00
	Road (In between Sur. No. 86 & 87)	0	3	60
	87	0	27	20
	133	0	1	70
	88	0	16	50
	89	0	23	70
	Stream (In between Sur. No.87&89)	0	3	80
	90	0	14	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.89&88)	0	0	80
	Stream (In between Sur. No.90&129)	0	6	30
	129	0	51	10
	128	0	26	60
	Stream (In between Sur. No.128&123)	0	1	30
	123/1 } 123/2 } 123/3 } 123/4 }	0	14	70
	Stream (In between Sur. No.123/2&122)	0	3	80
	122/1 } 122/2 }	0	19	30
	121	0	44	30
	Stream (In between Sur. No.121& 118)	0	2	40
	118	0	3	20
	115	0	3	30
	114/1 } 114/2 }	0	0	20
	112	0	41	70
	Stream (In between Sur. No.112&113)	0	5	30
	106/1 (Govt. Land)	1	10	60
	113	0	45	80
	106/1 } 106/2 } 106/3 }	0	65	60

1	2	3	4	5
15) RETIYA	231	0	5	30
	Open Area (Govt. Land)	0	4	60
	233	0	39	40
	Stream (In between Sur. No.233 & 234/1)	0	10	40
	234/1	0	24	00
	236/2	0	5	90
	236/3	0	11	20
	236/8	0	3	60
	236/6	0	14	60
	236/5	0	12	40
	Road (In between 236/6&236/8)	0	6	00
	236/7	0	48	70
	237/5	0	15	10
	237/6	0	13	70
	158	0	20	20
	157/1	0	12	10
	157/2	0	13	60
	156/2	0	15	40
	156/3	0	67	70
	153	0	30	40
	155/1	0	5	80
	155/2			
	155/3			
	155/4			
	155/5			
	155/6			
	155/7			
	155/8			
	154/6	0	21	90
	Stream (In between Sur. No.154/6&89)	0	9	20
	89 (Govt. Land)	0	14	10
	104 (Govt. Land)	0	8	60
	90/1	0	21	30
	90/2	0	15	20
	91	0	58	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.91&94)	0	3	90
	84	0	44	80
	80	0	30	00
	81	0	45	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.81&62)	0	3	70
	62	0	33	30
	57	0	12	40
	58/1	0	27	70
	58/2	0	15	20
	58/3	0	17	40
	52/1	0	23	50

1	2	3	4	5
RETIYA (Cont'd)	52/2	0	26	40
	52/4	0	15	90
	51/3	0	30	10
16) UKARDI	Road (West of Sur. No.288)	0	3	40
	288	0	2	30
	287/P	0	31	30
	Canal (West of Sur. No.285)	0	1	50
	291	0	23	20
	290	0	27	30
	294/1	0	24	40
	292	0	16	80
	294/2	0	87	20
	293 (Govt. Land)	0	1	30
	295 (Govt. Land)	0	29	60
	344/P	0	62	40
	344/P			
	344/P			
	344/P			
	344/P			
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.344)	0	1	00
	345	0	15	40
	362	0	48	60
	364/1	0	0	90
	363	0	2	00
	360/2	0	0	10
	364/2	0	39	30
	360/1	0	3	80
	360/3	0	00	40
	360/5	0	25	20
	Road (In between Sur. No.360/5&14)	0	4	70
	14	0	28	80
	16	0	18	30
	17	0	2	70
	26/1	0	27	70
	25	0	28	70
	35	0	0	60
	29	0	4	60
	34	0	32	20
	32	0	31	90
	59/1	0	23	00
	33/2	0	0	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.32&59)	0	0	60

1	2	3	4	5
UKARDI (Cont'd)	60	0	40	30
	62	0	19	70
	63	0	11	50
	61/1	0	1	10
	61/2	0	16	10
	Channel (In between Sur. No.61/2&89)	0	7	70
	89/P	0	26	50
	88/1	0	5	70
	88/2	0	15	70
	87	0	25	90
	81/A	0	6	60
	84	0	2	10
	Canal (In between Sur. No.81/A&81/B)	0	38	20
	81/B	0	25	00
	82/3	0	11	80
	82/4	0	8	70
	82/5	0	2	90
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.82/4)	0	1	20
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.82/4)	0	0	60
17) DHAMRDA	River	0	11	60
	337 (Govt. Land)	1	11	40
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.337&336)	0	1	00
	336	0	16	00
	Railway (In between Sur. No.337&339)	0	23	50
	339	0	27	20
	351	0	38	30
	361	0	37	50
	352	0	11	10
	362	0	5	00
	360	0	17	60
	359	0	20	20
	355	0	21	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.355&152)	0	3	40
	152	0	28	40
	150/1	0	9	00
	150/2	0	0	50
	155/1+2	0	8	20
	156B	0	8	40
	157/B	0	6	50
	147	0	5	90
	146	0	10	00
	145/1/A	0	6	50
	Stream (In between Sur. No.145/A&146)	0	22	70
	145/1/B	0	11	10
	161	0	0	10
	162	0	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
DHAMRDA (Cont'd)	163	0	7	00
	165A	0	17	10
	Stream (In between Sur. No.165/A&171)	0	3	80
	166/B	0	20	50
	171	0	14	00
	Road (In between Sur. No.171&136)	0	18	00
	133	0	17	10
	134	0	91	70
	Stream (East of Sur. No.134)	0	6	00
18) DAHOD	881/1P			
	881/1P			
	881/2P			
	881/2P			
	881/3			
	881/4	0	69	30
	881/5			
	881/6			
	881/7			
	881/8			
	880/1/1			
	880/1/2			
	880/1/3			
	880/A/1	0	39	50
	880/A/2			
	880/2			
	880/3			
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No. 880&873/A)	0	0	90
	872/1			
	872/2			
	872/3			
	872/4/1	0	61	10
	872/4/2			
	872/A/1			
	872/A/2			
	873/A	0	18	30
19) BANDIBAR	12	0	39	50
	10	0	28	80
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.12&11)	0	34	10
	11	0	5	00
	Stream (In between Sur. No.104&5/1)	0	2	60
	5/1	0	25	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.5/1&6)	0	12	20
	7/1	0	1	10
	7/2			
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.6&2/4)	0	9	10
	6	0	44	60

1	2	3	4	5
BANDIBAR (Cont'd)	2/4	0	4	20
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.2/4&3)	0	0	40
	3	0	9	50
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.3718)	0	6	10
	2/3	0	0	10
	17	0	0	30
	Stream (In between Sur. No.6&3)	0	0	90
	18	0	17	40
	19/Part	1	12	10
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	19/Part			
	Cart Track (Fall in Sur. No.19)	0	3	30
	Stream (In between Sur. No.19&20)	0	5	20

[No. L-14014/13/02—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

का. आ. 370.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. सिंघवी,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 304, एटलांटा टॉवर, तृतीय तल, इकलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : बावला

जिला : अहमदाबाद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्केर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. धनवाडा	292	0	77	40
	291	0	91	80
	282	0	52	50
	285	0	40	20
	286	0	90	40
	276	0	47	10
	274	0	87	00
	271	0	53	30
	269	0	36	60
	270	0	6	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 260 एवं 270 के बीच में)	0	6	40
	260	0	49	10
	259	0	1	30
	258	0	0	80
	257	0	28	80
	248	0	6	20
	247	0	51	80
	232	0	0	20
	246	0	32	90
	245	0	60	00
	244	0	10	30
	175	0	48	30
	241	0	3	70
	194	0	55	00
	195	0	34	60
2. भामसग	319 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	7	40
	334 (सरकारी जमीन)	2	91	60
	334/50	1	32	00
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 334 और 337 के बीच में)	0	4	20
	337/2	0	9	90
	337/3	0	16	40
	Road NH-8A (सर्वे नं. 337 और 300 के बीच में)	0	10	10
	300/2	0	6	60
	301	0	14	60
	299/1	0	25	80
	299/2	0	0	20
	299/3	0	21	90
	275/90	0	48	30
	275/7	0	2	10
	275/10	0	1	80
	275/17	0	18	60
	275/13	0	37	40
	275/68	0	22	30
	275/14	0	29	80
	275/33	0	2	00

1	2	3	4	5
भामसग (निरंतर)	275/58	0	31	50
	275/76	0	27	10
	275/54	0	9	20
	275/44	0	11	30
	275/48	0	6	30
	275/94	0	4	20
	275/96/1	0	24	90
	298	0	10	10
	272/2	0	6	40
	271/1	0	21	20
	271/2	0	1	20
	270/1	0	0	20
	270/2	0	19	30
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 270 और 269 के बीच में)	0	6	40
	269/1	0	8	90
	267	0	44	30
	266	0	33	20
	264	0	18	40
3. गांगड	Road (सर्वे नं. 1134 और गांव की हदमें)	0	9	90
	1148/1	0	76	10
	1147	0	4	40
	1151	0	68	80
	1152	0	16	10
	1154	0	18	50
	1155	0	6	90
	1153	0	33	10
	1134/1P	}	58	00
	1134/1P			
	1134/2			
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 1134 और 779 के बीच में)	0	8	20
	779	0	38	50
	780/1	0	25	0
	780/2	0	0	10
	783	0	52	00
	784	0	46	30
	785	0	0	50
	787	0	47	10
	788	0	98	60
	789	0	19	00
	795	0	3	30
	793	0	76	30
	794	0	6	20
	792/1	0	66	30
	791	0	49	70
	814	0	33	10
	815/1	0	12	70
	815/2	0	12	70
	817/1	0	0	20
	816/1	}	42	20
	816/2			
	1435	0	77	00
	1434	0	25	30

1	2	3	4	5
गांगड (निरंतर)	1440/1 (सरकारी जमीन)			
	1440/1P			
	1440/2	0	27	20
	1440/3/1			
	1440/3/2			
	1440/3/3			
	1413	0	86	70
	1404 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	78	00
	1402	0	27	00
	1401	0	27	80
	1397	0	25	90
	1396	0	37	60
	1395	0	34	70
	1393	0	57	60
	1383	0	54	20
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 1383 और 1202 के बीच में)	0	0	50
	1202 Paiki	0	38	90
	1218/2	0	4	50
	1217	0	55	30
	1205/3	0	47	90
	1206/3	0	18	30
	1207	0	33	30
	1208	0	25	10
	1209	0	26	80
	1210	0	13	70
	1197/1P	0	18	50
4 साकोदय	183/2P			
	183/2P			
	183/2P			
	183/2P	1	72	00
	183/2P			
	183/2P			
	183P/2P			
	183P/1P			
	183/1P	0	76	30
	183/1P			
	Nala (सर्वे नं. 183 और 181 के बीच में)	0	28	40
	181	0	29	10
	180	0	24	90
	177/4P	0	2	00
	177/2P			
	177/2P			
	177/3P	1	18	60
	177/3P			
	177/3P			
	170/B	0	47	00
	170	0	38	00
	170/A	0	55	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 170 और 163 के बीच में)	0	14	20

1	2	3	4	5
साकोदरा (निरंतर)	163/1A			
	163/1A			
	163/1A			
	163/1A	1	56	50
	163/1AP			
	163/1AP			
	155	0	90	40
	154	0	25	80
	153	0	0	60
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 163 और 155 के बीच में)	0	5	80
	99	0	17	40
	98	0	50	40
	89	0	36	10
	86	0	42	60
	87	0	41	60
	81/A			
	81/A			
	81/AP	0	1	60
	81/AP			
	81/B	0	68	60
	88	0	33	60
	Road (सर्वे नं. 88 और 80 के बीच में)	0	6	40
	80/1 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	23	70
	42	0	6	00
	47	1	29	50
	48	0	59	70
	49	0	0	40
	51	0	19	10
	50	0	4	00
	56	0	92	40
5 सरला	134 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	85	40
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 68 और 87 के बीच में)	0	4	40
	1 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	50
	29	0	29	50
	28	0	24	20
	27	0	21	10
	26	0	21	60
	25	0	3	70
	25/P/10	0	40	10
	24	0	50	40
	9	0	29	90
	22	0	16	20
	20P	0	28	50
	20	0	29	50
	19	0	75	60
	65 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	43	30
	66	0	21	60
	69	0	79	90
	68	1	0	90

1	2	3	4	5
सरला (निरंतर)	87 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	5	60
	88	0	55	20
	97	1	62	80
6. कालवेजी	195	0	43	30
	196	0	16	20
	193/P }	0	41	10
	193/P }			
	203/P }	0	58	10
	203/P }			
	200/P }	0	0	10
	200/P }			
	203	0	99	90
	202	0	12	60
	205/P }			
	205/P }			
	205/P }	0	90	70
	205/P }			
	205/P }			
	208	0	44	10
	207	0	66	40
	210	0	37	10
	Cart-Track (सर्वे नं. 210 और 230 के बीच में)	0	5	90
	230	0	51	40
	231	0	16	60
	232	0	17	40
	233/P }	0	48	70
	233/P }			
	266	0	10	90
	265	0	24	80
	267/P }			
	267/P }	0	26	00
	267/P }			
	267/P }			
	268	0	17	00
	269+270	0	42	00
	271/P }			
	271/P }	0	47	90
	271/P }			
	279	0	50	30
	278	0	39	20
	277	0	71	30
	300	0	22	40
	299	0	22	20
	298	0	24	90
	297	0	20	10
	296/P }			
	296/P }	0	12	30
	305/P }			
	305/P }	0	22	00

1	2	3	4	5
कालवेजी (निरंतर)	319	0	1	70
	317	0	23	60
	318	0	28	20
	312	0	22	50
	311	0	29	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 311 और 336 के बीच में)	0	6	10
	336	0	20	30
	337	0	24	40
	339	0	31	60
	340	0	3	10
	341	0	32	70
	342 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	77	10
	344 (सरकारी जमीन)	2	50	00
7. शियाल	784 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	49	80
	690/2 } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	30	20
	690/3 }			
	696	0	54	00
	690	0	8	30
	695	0	37	40
	690	0	0	10
	694	0	54	10
	693	0	6	80
	692	0	47	40
	693	0	2	00
	690	0	16	90
	691/1	0	76	40
	690/2 } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	90
	690/3 }			
	716	0	37	60
	690	0	18	70
	689/P } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	50
	689/P }			
	688	0	5	40
	717/2 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	44	10
	687	0	14	40
	686/2	0	51	80
	686/3 } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	00
	686/5 }			
	Cart-Track (सर्वे नं. 686 और 599 के बीच में)	0	6	00
	599/5	0	51	0
	Cart-Track (सर्वे नं. 686 और 599 के बीच में)	0	5	60
	601/P } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	00
	601/P }			
	601/P }			
	603/2	0	28	30
	603/3	0	15	60
	603/5 } (सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	30
	603/6 }			
	631	0	0	70

1	2	3	4	5		
शियाल (निरंतर)	630	0	70	80		
	629	0	23	30		
	628	0	9	70		
	647	0	1	30		
	624/1	} (सरकारी जमीन)	63	10		
	624/2					
	624/3					
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 624 और 479 के बीच में)	0	6	70	
	479	0	5	20		
	470	0	50	10		
	471	0	2	90		
	472	0	69	50		
	469/2	0	4	40		
	467	0	53	40		
	466/1	0	48	30		
	462	0	32	10		
	461/1	0	26	80		
	461/2	0	18	90		
	Cart-Track	(सर्वे नं. 461 और 402 के बीच में)	0	16	50	
	402	0	34	70		
	404	0	8	30		
	403	0	45	20		
	407	0	46	00		
	406/1	0	11	90		
	408	0	49	80		
	409	0	21	70		
	410	0	49	10		
	411	0	82	70		
	412	0	4	80		
	801	0	47	40		
	800/1	}	0	12	80	
	800/2					
	8 मीठपुर	614/P	}	79	30	
		614/P				
		613/P				
		613/P	}	0	0	10
		613/P				
		633/P				
		653/P	}	1	19	30
		653/P				
		654	0	63	90	
		655/P	}	0	35	10
		655/P				
656/P		}	0	78	90	
656/P						
656/P						
656/P						
666		0	2	30		
667/P		}	0	89	00	
667/P						

1	2	3	4	5
मीठपुर (निरंतर)	668	0	43	70
	669	0	47	70
	684	0	1	50
	683	0	5	60
	686	0	52	20
	687	0	61	30
	690/P	0	43	50
	690/P			
	690/P			
	690/P			
	689	0	17	20
	691/2P	0	60	40
	691/2P			
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 691 और 690 के बीच में)	0	3	20

तालुका : दसक्रोड़

जिला : अहमदाबाद

राज्य : गुजरात

गात का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्क्वैर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1 बारजा	896	0	1	00
	1032 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	20	70
	1033	0	35	60
	1209	0	15	40
	1210	0	39	20
	1208 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	70
	1198 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	70
	1197	0	38	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 1197 और 1361 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	1361	0	13	60
	1363 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	3	20
	1362	0	20	40
	1358	0	6	00
	1365	0	19	50
	1366	0	0	30
	1367	0	9	00
	1368 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	40	00
	1373 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	23	30
2 लीगपुर	710	0	55	40
	728	0	39	70
	729	0	19	90
	725	0	30	40
	724	0	6	20
	723/A	0	7	50
	723/B	0	20	00
	731	0	14	10
	732	0	23	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 733 और 655 के बीच में)	0	6	10
	733	0	3	30
	655	0	21	00

1	2	3	4	5
हीरपुर (निरंतर)	653	0	33	50
	652	0	14	90
	651	0	47	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 651 और 650 के बीच में)	0	9	90
	650 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	15	00
3. नांदेज	64/1 } 64/2 }	0	3	20
	63	0	22	60
	62/1	0	36	60
	60	0	35	50
	Railway	0	14	90
	50	0	12	10
	51	0	24	00
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 51 और 49 के बीच में)	0	7	90
	49 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	70
	1242 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	90
	1224/1	0	9	40
	1224/6	0	1	60
	1224/7	0	12	80
	1224/8	0	0	10
	1224/13	0	13	20
	1224/15	0	1	20
	1223	0	28	70
	1222	0	38	40
	1219	0	8	50
	1220	0	34	60
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 1220 और 1184 के बीच में)	0	4	40
	1184 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	29	70
	1185	0	10	70
	1183/2	0	21	60
	1182 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	7	80
	1165 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	50
	1181	0	17	40
	1168	0	19	60
	1180/4	0	4	00
	1166	0	25	40
	1167	0	1	40
	1140	0	15	40
	1138	0	5	40
	1139	0	20	50
	1130	0	7	70
	1134/3	0	4	50
	1132/1	0	3	60
	1132/2	0	16	20
	1132/3	0	15	80
	1131/1	0	3	10
	1130/1	0	9	50
	1130/2	0	10	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 1130 और 1079 के बीच में)	0	5	60
	1079	0	11	80
	1080	0	20	20
	1081/1&2	0	3	00

1	2	3	4	5
नांदिज (निरंतर)	1085	0	16	60
	1086	0	4	10
	1088/3	0	0	30
	1088/4	0	10	00
	1087/B	0	3	20
	1087/A	0	11	50
	1093	0	2	90
	1092	0	14	20
	1091	0	13	60
	1090	0	18	20
	1089	0	9	30
	1241/A-1	0	28	80
	1241/B (सरकारी जमीन)	0	39	30

तालुका : धोलका

जिला : अहमदाबाद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्केर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. जलालपुर	443 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	20
	453	0	6	30
	455	0	9	90
	456	0	18	90
	457	0	35	00
	471 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	20
	470 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	43	80
	469	0	41	40
	468	0	0	30
2. लाना	542	0	72	40
	545	0	45	90
	544	0	20	30
	547	0	36	10
	549	0	2	70
	548	0	48	10
	556	0	77	30
	557	0	54	40
	558	0	3	70
3. आंमलीयाग	509	0	15	10
	497 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	28	60
	498	0	97	90
	499	0	41	70
	500	0	3	30
	486	0	14	90
	485	0	2	70
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 499 और 482 के बीच में)	0	10	10
	483	0	28	40
	480	0	7	90
	479	0	8	60
	478	0	7	80
	481	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5
अंमलीयार (निरंतर)	477	0	12	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 477 और 473 के बीच में)	0	6	20
	473	0	35	90
	464	0	33	30
	465	0	30	70
	444	0	29	60
	441	0	9	90
	424	0	24	60
	466	0	41	30
	425	0	20	90
	422/A/1	0	2	10
	422/P/1	0	16	90
	422/P/2	0	1	00
	414/P	0	22	50
	414/P	0	19	90
	414/P	0	1	20
	414/P	0	2	00
	414/P	0	40	10
	414/P	0	43	20
	414/P	0	21	20
	414/P	0	29	60
	414/P	0	15	60
	414/P	0	10	20
	421	0	6	70
	412	0	8	90
4. चंडीसरा	277	0	43	10
	358/2	0	15	40
	358/3	0	12	60
	358/4	0	17	20
	358/8	0	17	40
	358/11	0	10	30
	359	0	26	50
	360	0	15	50
	379/9	0	20	40
	379/5	0	7	00
	379/2	0	23	90
	374	0	45	60
	375	0	0	40
	376	0	10	80
	377 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	10
	River	1	7	90
	433/1	0	1	00
	433/3	0	21	50
	433/4	0	24	60
	433/5	0	24	80
	433/6	0	4	00
	433/7	0	0	50
	433/9	0	29	50
	433/12	0	3	40
	433/13	0	41	00
	433/15	0	18	80
	435/12	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
चंडीसर (निरंतर)	437/3	0	92	00
	437/6	0	4	20
5. मफलीपुर	150	1	1	00
	151	0	3	00
	152	0	23	30
	147	0	1	30
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 149 और 154 के बीच में)	0	5	60
	154	0	32	80
	155	0	29	70
	113	0	40	40
	158	0	0	20
	112	0	14	40
	109	0	45	50
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 109 और 97 के बीच में)	0	6	60
	97	0	38	50
	95	0	20	50
	93 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	10
	92	0	49	50
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 208 के बीच में)	0	2	00
	208	0	26	40
	209	0	0	50
	211	0	27	30
	218	0	0	50
	216	0	53	60
	273	0	10	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 216 और 273 के बीच में)	0	9	90
	223	0	23	60
	222	0	1	20
	272	0	2	90
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 272 और 306 के बीच में)	0	6	60
	306	0	82	40
	318	0	16	90
	317	0	1	70
	316	0	43	40
	314	0	4	30
	324	0	12	20
	325	0	1	70
	335	1	9	50
	338	0	20	00
	337	0	1	60
	339	0	54	30
	340 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	21	60
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 340 और 342 के बीच में)	0	6	00
	342	0	17	40
	341	0	18	90
6. सिंदूर	485/7	0	4	70
	493	0	30	20
	491	0	46	20
	494 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	94	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 494 और 517 के बीच में)	0	1	90
	517	0	18	30
	542	1	15	10

1	2	3	4	5
सिद्धज (निरंतर)	541	0	29	20
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 542 और 541 के बीच में)	0	11	70
	543	0	38	00
	544	0	90	90
	548	0	99	00
	549	0	33	30
	552	0	25	40
	551	0	4	00
	554	0	66	00
	555	0	14	80
	562	0	23	20
	558	0	23	50
	559	0	39	20
7 धोलका	838	0	7	30
	837	0	8	30
	836	0	55	10
	839	0	0	10
	834	0	50	20
	832	0	13	70
	831	0	39	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 831 और 2121 के बीच में)	0	8	20
	2121	0	17	90
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 831 और 2120 के बीच में)	0	6	70
	2120	0	23	00
	2119	0	3	90
	2118/1	0	0	80
	2118/2	0	15	40
	2126	0	2	40
	2128/1	0	12	50
	2128/2	0	3	50
	2128/3	0	14	80
	2128/4	0	8	80
	2127	0	29	40
	2129	0	8	90
	2132	0	18	20
	2130/1	0	0	30
	2102	0	10	40
	Railway (सर्वे नं. 2102 और 2144 के बीच में)	0	9	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 2102 और 2144 के बीच में)	0	3	60
	2144	0	30	20
	2146	0	0	20
	2147	0	21	60
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 2147 और 2149 के बीच में)	0	6	40
	2149	0	3	50
	2163	0	60	50
8 र्लोड	108 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	20
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 108 में)	0	5	70
	Canal (सर्वे नं. 108 में)	0	2	40
	109	0	21	50
	107	0	25	30
	111+112	0	39	00
	114	0	17	40

1	2	3	4	5
संख्या (निरंतर)	11.	0	41	10
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 113 में)	0	1	20
	88	0	55	30
	46	0	42	70
	92	0	0	10
	46	0	0	10
	47	0	74	90
	40	0	42	30
	41	0	2	40
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 41 और 17 के बीच में)	0	7	30
	17	0	19	40
	19	0	0	10
	18	0	27	70
	23	0	32	40
	15	0	0	10
	Road	0	7	30
	533 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	12	90
	532	0	32	30

[फा. सं. एल-14014/12/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

s. o. 370.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Bavla

District : AHMEDABAD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. DHANWADA	292	0	77	40
	291	0	91	80
	282	0	52	50
	285	0	40	20
	286	0	90	40
	276	0	47	10
	274	0	87	00
	271	0	53	30
	269	0	36	60
	270	0	6	20
	Road (In between Sur.No.260&270)	0	6	40
	260	0	49	10
	259	0	1	30
	258	0	0	80
	257	0	28	80
	248	0	6	20
	247	0	51	80
	232	0	0	20
	246	0	32	90
	245	0	60	00
	244	0	10	30
	175	0	48	30
	241	0	3	70
	194	0	55	00
	195	0	34	60
2. BHAMSARA	319 (Govt. Land)	0	7	40
	334 (Govt. Land)	2	91	60
	334/50	1	32	00
	Canal (In between Sur.No.334&337)	0	4	20
	337/2	0	9	90
	337/3	0	16	40
	Road NH-8A (In between Sur.No.337&300)	0	10	10
	300/2	0	6	60
	301	0	14	60
	299/1	0	25	80
	299/2	0	0	20
	299/3	0	21	90
	275/90	0	48	30
	275/7	0	2	10
	275/10	0	1	80
	275/17	0	18	60
	275/13	0	37	40
	275/68	0	22	30
	275/14	0	29	80
	275/33	0	2	00

1	2	3	4	5
BHAMSARA (Cont'd)	275/58	0	31	50
	275/76	0	27	10
	275/54	0	9	20
	275/44	0	11	30
	275/48	0	6	30
	275/94	0	4	20
	275/96/1	0	24	90
	298	0	10	10
	270/2	0	6	40
	271/1	0	21	20
	271/2	0	1	20
	270/1	0	0	20
	270/2	0	19	30
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 270 & 269)	0	6	40
	269/1	0	8	90
	267	0	44	30
	266	0	30	20
	264	0	18	40
3. GANGAD	Road (In between village site Sur.No.1134)	0	9	90
	1148/1	0	76	10
	1147	0	4	40
	1151	0	68	80
	1152	0	16	10
	1154	0	18	50
	1155	0	6	90
	1153	0	33	10
	1134/1P	0	58	00
	1134/1P			
	1134/2			
	Cart track (In between Sur.No.1134 & 779)	0	8	20
	779	0	38	50
	780/1	0	25	0
	780/2	0	0	10
	783	0	52	80
	784	0	46	30
	785	0	0	50
	787	0	47	10
	788	0	98	60
	789	0	19	00
	795	0	3	30
	793	0	76	30
	794	0	6	20
	792/1	0	66	30
	791	0	49	70
	814	0	33	10
	815/1	0	12	70
	815/2	0	12	70
	817/1	0	0	20
	816/1	0	42	20
	816/2			
	1435	0	77	80
	1434	0	25	90

1	2	3	4	5
GANGAD (Cont'd)	1440/1 (Govt. Land)			
	1440/1P			
	1440/2	0	27	20
	1440/3/1			
	1440/3/2			
	1440/3/3			
	1413	0	86	70
	1404 (Govt. Land)	0	78	00
	1402	0	27	00
	1401	0	27	80
	1397	0	25	90
	1396	0	37	60
	1395	0	34	70
	1393	0	57	60
	1383	0	54	20
	Cart track (In between Sur No 1383 & 1202)	0	0	50
	1202 Paiki	0	38	90
	1218/2	0	4	50
	1217	0	55	30
	1205/3	0	47	90
	1206/3	0	18	30
	1207	0	33	30
	1208	0	25	10
	1209	0	26	80
	1210	0	13	70
	1197/1P	0	18	50
4 SAKODRA	183/2P			
	183/2P			
	183/2P			
	183/2P	1	72	00
	183/2P			
	183P/2P			
	183P/1P			
	183/1P	0	76	30
	183/1P			
	Nala (In between Sur No 183 & 181)	0	28	40
	181	0	29	10
	180	0	24	90
	177/4P	0	2	00
	177/2P			
	177/2P			
	177/3P	1	18	60
	177/3P			
	177/3P			
	170/B	0	47	00
	170	0	38	00
	170/A	0	55	90
	Road (In between Sur No 170 & 163)	0	14	20

1	2	3	4	5
SAKODRA (Cont'd)	163/1A			
	163/1A			
	163/1A			
	163/1A	1	56	50
	163/1AP			
	163/1AP			
	155	0	90	40
	154	0	25	80
	153	0	0	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.163 & 155)	0	5	80
	99	0	17	40
	98	0	50	40
	89	0	36	10
	86	0	42	60
	87	0	41	60
	81/A			
	81/A			
	81/AP	0	1	60
	81/AP			
	81/B	0	68	60
	88	0	33	60
	Road (In between Sur.No.88 & 80)	0	16	40
	80/1 (Govt. Land)	0	23	70
	42	0	6	00
	47	1	29	50
	48	0	59	70
	49	0	0	40
	51	0	19	10
	50	0	14	00
	56	0	92	40
5 SARLA	164 (Govt Land)	0	85	40
	Canal (In between Sur.No.68 & 87)	0	4	40
	1 (Govt Land)	0	16	50
	29	0	29	50
	28	0	24	20
	27	0	21	10
	26	0	21	60
	25	0	3	70
	25/P/10	0	40	10
	24	0	50	40
	9	0	29	90
	22	0	16	20
	20P	0	28	50
	20	0	29	50
	19	0	75	60
	65 (Govt. Land)	0	43	30
	66	0	21	60
	69	0	79	90
	68	1	0	90

1	2	3	4	5
SARLA (Cont'd)	87 (Govt. Land)	0	5	60
	88	0	55	20
	97	1	62	80
6. KALIVEJI	195	0	43	30
	196	0	16	20
	193/P }	0	41	10
	193/P }			
	203/P }	0	58	10
	203/P }			
	200/P }	0	0	10
	200/P }			
	203	0	99	90
	202	0	12	60
	205/P }			
	205/P }			
	205/P }	0	90	70
	205/P }			
	205/P }			
	208	0	44	10
	207	0	66	40
	210	0	37	10
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.210 & 230)	0	5	90
	230	0	51	40
	231	0	16	60
	232	0	17	40
	233/P }	0	48	70
	233/P }			
	266	0	10	90
	265	0	24	80
	267/P }			
	267/P }	0	26	00
	267/P }			
	267/P }			
	268	0	17	00
	269+270	0	42	00
	271/P }			
	271/P }	0	47	90
	271/P }			
	279	0	50	30
	278	0	39	20
	277	0	71	30
	300	0	22	40
	299	0	22	20
	298	0	24	90
	297	0	20	10
	296/P }	0	12	30
	296/P }			
	305/P }	0	22	00
	305/P }			

1	2	3	4	5
KALIVEJI (Cont'd)	319	0	1	70
	317	0	23	60
	318	0	28	20
	312	0	22	50
	311	0	29	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.311 & 336)	0	6	10
	336	0	20	30
	337	0	24	40
	339	0	31	60
	340	0	3	10
	341	0	32	70
	342 (Govt. Land)	0	77	10
	344 (Govt. Land)	2	50	00
7. SHIYAL	784 (Govt. Land)	1	49	80
	690/2 } 690/3 }	0	30	20
	696	0	54	00
	690	0	8	30
	695	0	37	40
	690	0	0	10
	694	0	54	10
	693	0	6	80
	692	0	47	40
	693	0	2	00
	690	0	16	90
	691/1 } 690/2 } 690/3 }	0	76	40
	716	0	37	60
	690	0	18	70
	689/P } 689/P }	0	22	50
	688	0	5	40
	717/2 (Govt. Land)	0	44	10
	687	0	14	40
	686/2 } 686/3 } 686/5 }	0	51	80
	686/5 }	0	21	00
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.686 & 599)	0	6	00
	599/5	0	51	0
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.686 & 599)	0	5	60
	601/P } 601/P } 601/P }	0	37	00
	603/2	0	28	30
	603/3	0	15	60
	603/5 } 603/6 }	0	16	30
	631	0	0	70

1	2	3	4	5
SHIYAL (Cont'd)	630	0	70	80
	629	0	23	30
	628	0	9	70
	647	0	1	30
	624/1	}	(Govt. Land)	
	624/2			
	624/3			
	Road (In between Sur.No.624 & 479)	0	6	70
	479	0	5	20
	470	0	50	10
	471	0	2	90
	472	0	69	50
	469/2	0	4	40
	467	0	53	40
	466/1	0	48	30
	462	0	32	10
	461/1	0	26	80
	461/2	0	18	90
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.461 & 402)	0	16	50
	402	0	34	70
	404	0	8	30
	403	0	45	20
	407	0	46	00
	406/1	0	11	90
	408	0	49	80
	409	0	21	70
	410	0	49	10
	411	0	82	70
	412	0	4	80
	801	0	47	40
	800/1	}	0	12
	800/2			
8. MITHAPUR	614/P	}	0	79
	614/P			
	613/P	}	0	0
	613/P			
	613/P			
	633/P	}	0	46
	653/P			
	653/P			
	654	}	1	19
	655/P			
	655/P	}	0	35
	656/P			
	656/P			
	656/P			
	666	}	0	2
	667/P			
	667/P			

1	2	3	4	5
MITHAPUR (Cont'd)	668	0	43	70
	669	0	47	70
	684	0	1	50
	683	0	5	60
	686	0	52	20
	687	0	61	30
	690/P	0	43	50
	690/P			
	690/P			
	690/P			
	689	0	17	20
	691/2P	0	60	40
	691/2P			
	Cart track (In between Sur.No.691 & 690)	0	3	20

Taluka : DASKROI

District : AHMEDABAD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. BAREJA	896	0	1	00
	1032 (Govt. Land)	0	20	70
	1033	0	35	60
	1209	0	15	40
	1210	0	39	20
	1208 (Govt. Land)	0	14	70
	1198 (Govt. Land)	0	22	70
	1197	0	38	40
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.1197 & 1361)	0	6	30
	1361	0	13	60
	1363 (Govt. Land)	0	3	20
	1362	0	20	40
	1358	0	6	00
	1365	0	19	50
	1366	0	0	30
	1367	0	9	00
	1368 (Govt. Land)	0	40	00
	1373 (Govt. Land)	0	23	30
2. HIRAPUR	710	0	55	40
	728	0	39	70
	726	0	19	90
	725	0	30	40
	724	0	6	20
	723/A	0	7	50
	723/B	0	20	00
	731	0	14	10
	732	0	23	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.733 & 655)	0	6	10
	733	0	3	30
	655	0	21	00

1	2	3	4	5
HIRAPUR (Cont'd)	653	0	33	50
	652	0	14	90
	651	0	47	90
	Road (In between Sur. No.651 & 650)	0	9	90
	650 (Govt. Land)	0	15	00
3. NANDEJ	64/1	0	3	20
	64/2	0	3	20
	63	0	22	60
	62/1	0	36	60
	60	0	35	50
	Railway	0	14	90
	50	0	12	10
	51	0	24	00
	Cart track (In between Sur. No 51 & 49)	0	7	90
	49 (Govt. Land)	0	9	70
	1242 (Govt. Land)	0	9	90
	1224/1	0	9	40
	1224/6	0	1	60
	1224/7	0	12	80
	1224/8	0	0	10
	1224/13	0	13	20
	1224/15	0	1	20
	1223	0	28	70
	1222	0	38	40
	1219	0	8	50
	1220	0	34	60
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.1220 & 1184)	0	4	40
	1184 (Govt. Land)	0	29	70
	1185	0	10	70
	1183/2	0	21	60
	1182 (Govt. Land)	0	7	80
	1165 (Govt. Land)	0	1	50
	1181	0	17	40
	1168	0	19	60
	1180/4	0	4	00
	1166	0	25	40
	1167	0	1	40
	1140	0	16	40
	1138	0	3	40
	1139	0	20	30
	1133	0	7	70
	1134/3	0	4	50
	1132/1	0	3	60
	1132/2	0	16	20
	1132/3	0	15	80
	1131/1	0	3	10
	1130/1	0	9	50
	1130/2	0	10	10
	Road (In between Sur. No.1130 & 1079)	0	5	60
	1079	0	11	80
	1080	0	20	20
	1081/1&2	0	3	00

1	2	3	4	5
NANDEJ (Cont'd)	1085	0	16	60
	1086	0	4	10
	1088/3	0	0	30
	1088/4	0	10	00
	1087/B	0	3	20
	1087/A	0	11	50
	1093	0	2	90
	1092	0	14	20
	1091	0	13	60
	1090	0	18	20
	1089	0	9	30
	1241/A-1	0	28	80
	1241/B (Govt. Land)	0	39	30

Taluka : DHOLKA

District : AHMEDABAD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. JALALPUR	443 (Govt. Land)	0	0	20
	453	0	6	30
	455	0	9	90
	456	0	18	90
	457	0	35	00
	471 (Govt. Land)	0	37	20
	470 (Govt. Land)	0	43	80
	469	0	41	40
	468	0	0	30
2. LANA	542	0	72	40
	545	0	45	90
	544	0	20	30
	547	0	36	10
	549	0	2	70
	548	0	48	10
	556	0	77	30
	557	0	54	40
	558	0	3	70
3. AMBALIYARA	509	0	15	10
	497 (Govt. Land)	0	28	60
	498	0	97	90
	499	0	41	70
	500	0	3	30
	486	0	14	90
	485	0	2	70
	Canal (In between Sur.No.499 & 482)	0	10	10
	483	0	28	40
	480	0	7	90
	479	0	8	60
	478	0	7	80
	481	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5
AMBALIYARA (Cont'd)	477	0	12	20
	Road (In between Sur.No.477 & 473)	0	6	20
	473	0	35	90
	464	0	33	30
	465	0	30	70
	444	0	29	60
	441	0	9	90
	424	0	24	60
	466	0	41	30
	425	0	20	90
	422/A/1	0	2	10
	422/P/1	0	16	90
	422/P/2	0	1	00
	414/P	0	22	50
	414/P	0	19	90
	414/P	0	1	20
	414/P	0	2	00
	414/P	0	40	10
	414/P	0	43	20
	414/P	0	21	20
	414/P	0	29	60
	414/P	0	15	60
	414/P	0	10	20
	421	0	6	70
	412	0	8	90
4. CHANDISAR	277	0	43	10
	358/2	0	15	40
	358/3	0	12	60
	358/4	0	17	20
	358/8	0	17	40
	358/11	0	10	30
	359	0	26	50
	360	0	15	50
	379/9	0	20	40
	379/5	0	7	00
	379/2	0	23	90
	374	0	45	60
	375	0	0	40
	376	0	10	80
	377 (Govt Land)	0	37	10
	River	1	7	90
	433/1	0	1	00
	433/3	0	21	50
	433/4	0	24	60
	433/5	0	24	80
	433/6	0	4	00
	433/7	0	0	50
	433/9	0	29	50
	433/12	0	3	40
	433/13	0	41	00
	433/15	0	18	80
	435/12	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
CHANDISAR (Cont'd)	437/3	0	92	00
	437/6	0	4	20
5. MAFLIPUR	150	1	1	00
	151	0	3	00
	152	0	23	30
	147	0	1	80
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 149 & 154)	0	5	60
	154	0	32	80
	155	0	29	70
	113	0	40	40
	158	0	0	20
	112	0	14	40
	109	0	45	50
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 109 & 97)	0	6	60
	97	0	38	50
	95	0	20	50
	93 (Govt. Land)	0	13	10
	92	0	49	50
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 208)	0	2	00
	208	0	26	40
	209	0	0	50
	211	0	27	30
	218	0	0	50
	216	0	53	60
	273	0	10	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 216 & 273)	0	9	90
	223	0	23	60
	222	0	1	20
	272	0	2	90
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 272 & 306)	0	6	60
	306	0	82	40
	318	0	16	90
	317	0	1	70
	316	0	43	40
	314	0	4	30
	324	0	12	20
	325	0	1	70
	335	1	9	50
	338	0	20	00
	337	0	1	60
	339	0	54	30
	340 (Govt. Land)	0	21	60
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 340 & 342)	0	6	00
	342	0	17	40
	341	0	18	90
6. SINDHRAJ	485/7	0	4	70
	493	0	30	20
	491	0	46	20
	494 (Govt. Land)	0	94	40
	Road (In between Sur.No. 494 & 517)	0	1	90
	517	0	18	30
	542	1	15	10

1	2	3	4	5
SINDHRAJ (Cont'd)	541	0	29	20
	Canal (In between Sur.No. 542 & 541)	0	11	70
	543	0	38	00
	544	0	90	90
	548	0	99	00
	549	0	33	30
	552	0	25	40
	551	0	4	00
	554	0	66	00
	555	0	14	80
	562	0	23	20
	558	0	23	50
	559	0	39	20
7. DHOLKA	838	0	7	30
	837	0	8	30
	836	0	55	10
	839	0	0	10
	834	0	50	20
	832	0	13	70
	831	0	39	10
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 831 & 2121)	0	8	20
	2121	0	17	90
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 831 & 2120)	0	6	70
	2120	0	23	00
	2119	0	3	90
	2118/1	0	0	80
	2118/2	0	15	40
	2126	0	2	40
	2128/1	0	12	50
	2128/2	0	3	50
	2128/3	0	14	80
	2128/4	0	8	80
	2127	0	29	40
8. RANODA	2129	0	8	90
	2132	0	18	20
	2130/1	0	0	30
	2102	0	10	40
	Railway (In between Sur.No. 2102 & 2144)	0	9	90
	Road (In between Sur.No. 2102 & 2144)	0	3	60
	2144	0	30	20
	2146	0	0	20
	2147	0	21	60
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 2147 & 2149)	0	6	40
	2149	0	3	50
	2163	0	60	50
	108 (Govt. Land)	0	16	20
	Cart track (Fall in Sur.No. 108)	0	5	70
	Canal (Fall in Sur.No. 108)	0	2	40
	109	0	21	50
	107	0	25	30
	111+112	0	39	00
	114	0	17	40

1	2	3	4	5
RANODA (Cont'd)	113	0	41	10
	Cart track (Fall in Sur.No. 113)	0	1	20
	88	0	55	30
	45	0	42	70
	92	0	0	10
	46	0	0	10
	44	0	74	90
	40	0	42	30
	41	0	2	40
	Cart track (In between Sur.No. 41 & 17)	0	7	30
	17	0	19	40
	19	0	0	10
	18	0	27	70
	23	0	32	40
	15	0	0	10
	Road	0	7	30
	533 (Govt. Land)	0	12	90
	532	0	32	30

[No. L-14014/12/02—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

का. आ. 371.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 304, एटलांटा टॉवर, तृतीय तल, इंकलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची				
तालुका : खेड़ा	जिला:खेड़ा		राज्य: गुजरात	
गोंव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्वेर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1 धरोड़ा	300/प	0	88	10
	300/प			
	303 प			
	303 प	0	52	10
	303 प			
	307/4 अ	0	26	20
	307/5 अ	0	15	70
	307/अ/1	0	46	50
	307/अ/2	0	15	00
	307/अ/3	0	13	10
	308/अ/8	0	16	30
	305	0	0	90
	314/अ/3	0	30	40
	314/अ/4	0	25	60
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 314/अ/4 और 322के बीच में)	0	2	30
	322	0	28	90
	323/1	0	58	40
	323/2	0	18	90
	324/2	0	35	00
	324/1	0	25	90
	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 324/1 और 8 के बीच में)	0	10	90
	8	0	29	40
	7/1	0	31	80
	7/2	0	7	80
	7/3	0	0	70
	9/3	0	22	50
	9/4	0	11	30
	9/2	0	0	60
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 9/2 और 59 के बीच में)	0	9	90
	59	0	16	10
	33/3	0	36	70
	33/4	0	20	30
	33/1	0	3	70
	33/2	0	50	70
	34	0	1	00
	31	0	18	90
	36	0	2	40

1	2	3	4	5
धरोड़ा (निरंतर)	29/4	0	14	80
	29/3	0	28	90
	29/1	0	2	30
	29/2	0	17	70
	17/4	0	23	20
	17/3	0	33	70
	17/2	0	8	00
	18/2	0	0	20
	19/15	0	20	10
	19/14	0	0	70
	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 19/14 और 23 के बीच में)	0	21	20
	23	0	36	70
	22	0	31	60
	20	0	2	50
	21	0	48	60
2. कठवाडा	935	0	37	20
	932	0	19	30
	936	0	13	30
	931	0	38	50
	925	0	27	90
	924 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	11	70
	918	0	55	60
	923 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	7	70
	922 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	34	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 922 और 919 के बीच में)	0	12	40
	919 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 919 और 920 के बीच में)	0	5	30
	920 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	19	20
	885 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	53	50
	862	0	30	40
	863	0	7	00
	864	0	14	80
	865	0	10	50
	874	0	43	40
	873	0	10	70
	871	0	18	40
	831/1	0	17	20
	831/2	0	5	10
	832	0	4	70
	830	0	26	30
	828	0	27	40
	813	0	20	80
	814 / अ } 814 / ब } 814 / क }	0	0	60

1	2	3	4	5
कठवाडा (निरंतर)	कच्ची सडक (सर्वे नम्बर 814/क और 644 के बीच में)	0	8	50
	644	0	13	30
	643	0	21	80
	650	0	1	00
	651	0	11	30
	652	0	21	20
	656/अ/ब	0	51	90
	659/अ	}	52	90
	659/ब			
	डबलू बी एम सडक (सर्वे नम्बर 659 में)			
	621	0	12	70
	620	0	28	20
	619	0	1	00
	617	0	0	20
	618	0	17	90
	598	0	7	00
	599	0	10	50
	600	0	7	60
	603	0	4	70
	601	0	8	40
	602	0	15	40
	579	0	57	50
	577	0	2	90
	576	0	0	20
	575	0	0	20
	574	0	22	40
	571 (सडक में सर्वे नम्बर 571)	0	6	80
	608/अ	}	12	30
	608/ब			
3. नवागाम	1285	0	21	80
	1290	0	20	50
	1287	0	17	80
	1272 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	40
	1271 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	26	40
	1270 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	40
4. पींगलज	172 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	98	20
	सडक (सर्वे नम्बर 172 और 175 के बीच में)	0	4	20
	175	0	0	50
	174	0	2	60
	177	0	1	50
	178	0	34	60
	235	0	28	70
	237	0	0	90
	238	0	27	90
	239	0	2	20

1	2	3	4	5
पीगलज (निरंतर)	240	0	22	90
	241	0	0	50
	257	0	17	50
	253	0	5	40
	256	0	3	30
	254	0	18	10
	251	0	10	50
	340	0	39	30
	341	0	9	40
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 341 और 344 के बीच में)	0	10	40
	344	0	29	30
	345	0	10	80
	357	0	0	60
5. कनेरा	272	0	10	90
	273	0	18	80
	270	0	32	70
	274	0	15	00
	सड़क (बीडज की सीमा)	0	14	40
	ने.हा.8			
6. बीडज	819	0	22	00
	822	0	13	70
	820	0	11	30
	832	0	2	50
	842	0	0	30
	833	0	12	90
	841	0	16	30
	840	0	2	90
	839	0	10	30
	838	0	6	00
	848	0	14	70
	849	0	27	50
	852 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	10
	850 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	10
	851 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	35	20
	869	0	3	80
	871 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	28	20
	870 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	30
	872 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	5	50
	873 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	20	30
	723 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	50
	722 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	80
	706 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	60
	707 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	40
	705 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	4	90
	708	0	0	80
	704 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	37	70

1	2	3	4	5
बीडज (निरंतर)	703	0	0	60
	982 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	6	70
	983 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	6	60
	984 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	90
	985 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	6	30
	990 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	18	50
	989 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	13	70
	988 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	8	60
	994 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	40
	992 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	6	00
	993 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	10	50
	995 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	8	10
	974 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	22	30
	973 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	20	90
	967	0	23	80
	966	0	11	70
	962	0	83	00
	1100/1/2	1	67	90
	1101	0	8	50
	1140	0	39	60
	1137	0	42	10
	1120/अ/ब	0	34	90
	1132	0	81	80
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1132 और 1121 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	1121	0	0	90
	1124	0	13	70
	1123	0	69	60
7. सारसा	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 455 और 452/1 के बीच में)	0	10	90
	455	0	53	30
	452/1 } 452/2 }	0	11	30
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 452/2 और 456 और 455 के बीच में)	0	9	00
	456	0	15	70
	457	0	17	50
	451	0	23	80
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 451 और 362 के बीच में)	0	5	90
	362	0	71	20
8. महीज	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 362 और 1301/अ के बीच में)	0	15	10
	1301/अ } 1301/ब }	0	27	80
	1305	0	11	90
	1306	0	16	50
	1303	0	12	50
	1304	0	1	20

1	2	3	4	5
महीज (निरंतर)	पक्की सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1304 और 1311 के बीच में)	0	7	10
	1311	0	58	50
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1311 और 1313 के बीच में)	0	4	30
	1313	0	1	60
	1312/अ } 1312/ब }	0	15	10
	1345	0	55	40
	1346	0	15	00
	1347	0	7	20
	1354	0	22	50
	1353	0	36	60
	1357	0	50	80
	1369/प	0	20	00
	1368	0	11	40
	1364	0	8	80
	1367	0	19	30
	1365	0	9	20
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 1365 और 1642 के बीच में)	0	10	70
	1642	0	25	80
	1639	0	29	80
	क्की सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1639 और 1640 के बीच में)	0	4	50
	1640	0	1	00
	1528	0	63	90
	1529	0	24	20
	1507	0	48	30
	1536	0	4	30
	1506	0	32	20
	1550	0	1	90
	1551	0	19	90
	1552	0	26	40
	1553	0	1	50
	1565	0	23	70
	1564	0	28	90
	1567	0	32	70
	1562	0	7	80
	1561	0	3	90
	1888	0	37	80
	1809	0	26	50
	1898	0	25	50
	1912	0	10	90
	1897	0	16	90
	1925	0	21	20
	1926	0	3	10
	1927	0	17	10
	1928	0	4	50
	1929	0	5	70

1	2	3	4	5
महीज (निरंतर)	1930	0	5	70
	1882	0	42	70
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1882 और 1876 के बीच में)	0	8	00
	1876	0	24	80
	1877	0	11	20
	1875	0	34	40
	1874	0	2	00
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 1874 और 85 के बीच में)	0	6	30
	85	0	21	50
	86	0	40	00
	84	0	6	10
	89	0	39	20
	99	0	44	90

तालुका : कठलाल

जिला : खेडा

राज्य: गुजरात

गाँव का नाम

सर्वे नंबर

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

आरे

स्क्वेर मी.

1	2	3	4	5
1. भानेर	754	0	2	50
	755	0	52	50
	750	0	7	50
	749	0	57	70
	759	0	6	90
	760	0	18	00
	761	0	49	60
	783	0	14	70
	685	0	0	60
	682	0	5	00
	681/अ और ब	0	4	20
	684	0	15	20
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 684 और 680 के बीच में)	0	3	80
	680	0	45	50
	679	0	7	10
	675+676	0	6	60
	677	0	8	70
	678	0	11	70
	674	0	14	40
	694	0	4	80
	695	0	29	30
	702	0	2	90
	697	0	24	70
	699/अ	0	39	00
	658	0	1	80
	701	0	1	50

1	2	3	4	5
भानेर (निरंतर)	656	0	26	00
	655	0	24	50
	654	0	9	10
कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 654 और 821 के बीच में)		0	9	30
	821	0	0	50
	822	0	15	90
कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 822 और 831 के बीच में)		0	7	60
	831	0	39	20
केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 831 और 832 के बीच में)		0	20	70
	823	0	0	60
	832	0	27	10
	833	0	6	50
	834	0	36	20
	835	0	5	50
	829	0	18	30
	836	0	4	80
	837	0	19	80
	838	0	21	70
	839	0	13	90
	45	0	21	00
	44	0	55	30
कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 44 और 31 के बीच में)		0	3	30
	31	0	25	20
	33	0	16	40
रेल्वे (सर्वे नम्बर 33 और 34 के बीच में)		0	7	20
	34	0	14	90
सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 34 और 111 के बीच में)		0	7	90
	97	0	1	10
	111	0	20	60
	110	0	0	70
	112 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	5	30
	109	0	9	60
	108	0	13	60
	107	0	7	80
	103	0	38	90
	105	0	22	60
	106	0	6	30
	100	0	1	60
	102	0	19	90
कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 102 और 151 के बीच में)		0	4	50
	151	0	25	00
	150	0	27	70
	149	0	8	20
	143	0	25	70
	144	0	5	50
	142	0	5	70

1	2	3	4	5
भानेर (निरंतर)	141	0	12	50
	140	0	17	70
	139	0	6	20
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 140 और 275 के बीच में)	0	7	00
	275	0	36	60
	276	0	0	10
	274	0	0	50
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 265 और 275 के बीच में)	0	12	00
	265+266	0	1	10
	268	0	25	10
	269	0	16	50
	270	0	23	30
	271	0	64	10
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 271 और 272 के बीच में)	0	14	80
	272	0	0	20
2. घोगावाडा	567 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	7	00
	559/1+2+3+4	0	10	10
	566/1/1	0	54	80
	566/1/2			
	566/1/3			
	566/2			
	566/3			
	565/1 से 565/5	0	8	00
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 566 में)	0	11	60
	279	0	20	50
	285/1+2+3	0	45	60
	284/1	0	12	10
	284/2			
	283	0	0	80
	293	0	17	90
	292/1+2	0	11	30
	307	0	29	40
	306/1+2	0	67	40
	305	0	35	30
	302/1	0	39	60
	302/2+3			
	303/1	0	35	90
	303/2			
	303/3			
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 303 में)	0	5	70
	322	0	15	00
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 241 में)	0	10	40
	242	0	0	60
	241	0	21	10
	236/1	0	34	30
	236/2			

1	2	3	4	5
घोगावाडा (निरंतर)	235	0	29	90
	233/1	0	22	70
	233/2			
	233/3			
	233/4			
	234/1			
	234/2	0	13	70
	234/3			
	234/4			
	234/5			
	234/6+7			
	234/8			
	229	0	21	30
	228/1	0	0	10
	230/1	0	16	90
	230/2			
	227	0	22	50
	219	0	18	80
	नदी	0	33	20

तालुका : मेहमदाबाद

जिला : खेड़ा

राज्य: गुजरात

गाँव का नाम

सर्वे नंबर

क्षेत्रफल
हेक्टर आरे स्कोर मी.

1	2	3	4	5
1 कनिज	1633	0	29	50
	1638	0	0	10
	1634	0	12	80
	1635	0	8	60
	1636	0	5	20
	1692	0	12	90
	1688	0	51	30
	1686	0	0	40
	1685	0	12	80
	1684	0	1	50
	1683	0	42	40
	1682/अ	0	1	70
	1682/ब			
	1804	0	1	70
	1805	0	4	00
	1807	0	8	70
	1806	0	6	90
	1808	0	13	60
	1801	0	10	50

1	2	3	4	5
कनिज (निरंतर)	1816	0	2	00
	1817	0	27	50
	1818	0	5	30
	1800	0	0	30
केनाल	(सर्वे नम्बर 1817 और 1818 के बीच में)	0	14	10
	1817	0	23	30
	1785	0	9	10
	1786	0	1	50
	1784	0	6	40
	1770	0	0	20
	1771	0	15	70
	1772	0	3	50
	1777	0	19	10
केनाल	(सर्वे नम्बर 1777 में)	0	4	50
	1775	0	8	80
	1848	0	4	80
	1849	0	5	30
	1852	0	12	80
कच्ची सड़क	(सर्वे नम्बर 1852 में)	0	10	00
	1853 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	36	20
	1854 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	20
2. रासका	345	0	22	40
	346	0	21	00
	390	0	1	60
	389	0	0	30
	388	0	23	40
	387/अ और ब	0	9	10
	400	0	25	30
	404/अ और ब	0	23	20
	403	0	4	10
	401	0	19	10
	402/अ और ब	0	10	30
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 402 में)	0	10	70
	382	0	19	60
	384	0	3	70
	375	0	42	20
	381	0	13	70
	383	0	2	80
	373	0	6	90
	374	0	35	70
	427	0	12	40
	428	0	17	10
	429	0	41	90
पक्की सड़क	(सर्वे नम्बर 429 और 442 के बीच में)	0	4	70
	442	0	35	50
	433	0	2	70

1	2	3	4	5
रासका (निरंतर)	441/अ और ब	0	26	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 440 और 441 के बीच में)	0	5	80
	440	0	23	00
	436	0	85	40
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 436 और 626 के बीच में)	0	4	60
	626 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	43	20
	627 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	70
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 662 और 661 के बीच में)	0	21	10
	662 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	1	70
	661 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	41	90
	659	0	24	40
	660	0	18	90
	656	0	4	90
	657	0	3	30
	658	0	28	00
	654	0	33	50
	671 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	11	30
	नदी	0	15	00
3.रोहिसा	नदी	0	41	40
	81/अ	0	21	10
	26	0	6	80
	29/1	0	7	50
	29/2	0	5	60
	30	0	7	70
	38/1	0	20	90
	37/1	}	24	80
	37/2			
	40	0	24	80
	41	0	22	30
	42	0	20	80
	75/1	0	27	00
	105/1	0	14	40
	105/2	0	2	40
	105/3	0	8	70
	74	0	0	10
	106/1	0	3	60
	106/2	0	10	00
	110/1	0	19	80
	110/2	0	9	50
	111	0	34	80
	119	0	0	90
	118	0	32	60
	174	0	7	90
	173	0	6	30
	175	0	4	10

1	2	3	4	5
रोहिंसा (निरंतर)	182	0	15	20
	183	0	1	60
	180	0	21	30
	184	0	15	50
	185	0	3	60
	186	0	61	80
4. जिंजर	449	0	2	70
	454	0	12	70
	453	0	71	20
	451	0	8	90
	452	0	6	80
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 459 और 431 के बीच में)	0	14	90
	431	0	20	60
	430	0	24	40
	433	0	12	50
	421	0	24	50
	422	0	5	40
	423/अ	0	0	10
	420	0	46	80
	419	0	2	60
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 419 और 272 के बीच में)	0	8	80
	272	0	19	10
	271	0	16	60
	274	0	3	90
	270	0	19	10
	275	0	15	50
	276	0	14	30
	255	0	8	00
	252	0	21	10
	253	0	16	90
	249	0	32	60
	248	0	10	20
	247—अ/ब	0	9	70
	245	0	16	70
	244	0	15	40
	225/अ	0	10	30
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 225/अ ,80 और 81के बीच में)	0	17	00
	80	0	0	70
	81	0	3	60
	85	0	4	70
	86	0	8	40
	87	0	13	00
	88	0	6	00
	89	0	7	10
	90	0	2	40

1	2	3	4	5
जिंजर (निरंतर)	92	0	0	50
	91	0	17	80
	207	0	41	70
	202	0	14	90
	201	0	7	10
	200	0	9	70
	199	0	10	50
	198	0	21	40
	197	0	18	30
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 197 और 187 के बीच में)	0	27	00
	188	0	4	90
	567/अ और ब	0	16	80
	186	0	31	70
	185	0	23	20
	167/अ	0	19	50
	168/अ	0	26	30
	169	0	2	70
	170/अ	0	13	60
	171	0	18	90
	172/अ	0	41	00
5. मोड़ज	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 409 और जिनजार की सीमा के बीच में)	0	1	80
	409	0	30	20
	417	0	5	10
	416	0	14	00
	415	0	0	70
	424/अ और ब	0	36	40
	425	0	12	70
	429	0	38	30
	433	0	23	00
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 433 में)	0	6	70
	442	0	26	70
	441	0	17	10
	66	0	19	30
	439	0	31	90
	477/अ और ब	0	5	30
	488	0	9	10
	486	0	10	40
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 486 में)	0	2	40
	485 अ और ब	0	60	00
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 336,337 और 485 के बीच में)	0	5	60
	337	0	13	90
	336	0	8	90
	334	0	4	60
	340	0	9	40

1	2	3	4	5
मोडज (निरंतर)	331	0	16	00
	329	0	13	60
	330	0	5	00
	328	0	6	80
6. कुना	100	0	68	00
	88/1	}	5	70
	88/2/1			
	88/2/2			
	99/1&2	0	40	00
	96	0	23	40
	97	0	7	30
	93	0	55	40
	92/2प	}	21	50
	92/2प			
	केनाल	0	0	70
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 92/प और 304 के बीच में)	0	4	60
	304/4	0	3	80
	304/5प	0	30	30
	305	0	28	60
	303	0	8	00
	302	0	2	80
	313	0	52	90
	314/1&2	0	25	90
	324	0	24	70
	325/1	0	18	00
	325/2/प	}	20	50
	325/2/प			
	326/1	0	12	60
	326/2	0	8	30
	358/2	0	14	00
	357/2	0	13	70
	355	0	37	20
	352	0	70	90
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 352 और 346 के बीच में)	0	11	10
	346	0	36	00
	362	0	2	10
	344/1	0	17	50
	344/2	0	10	90
	344/3	0	31	80
	343	0	22	90
	393/1	0	2	70
	393/2/1	}	15	90
	393/2/2			
7. घोडासर	121	0	32	90
	120	0	28	80
	119	0	18	90

1	2	3	4	5
घोडासर (निरंतर)	118	0	9	40
	117	0	24	50
	116	0	37	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 116, 62 और 63 के बीच में)	0	4	30
	62	0	3	50
	63	0	21	70
	64	0	36	00
	66	0	15	40
	67	0	6	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 67 और 71 के बीच में)	0	10	20
	71	0	32	20
	69	0	28	50
	72	0	17	80
	51	0	16	00
	50&2	0	42	40
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 72 में)	0	3	50
	48	0	51	90
	35	0	92	40
	19	0	9	00
	20	0	12	90
	नदी	0	15	50
8. शतरूडा	नदी	0	22	70
	352	0	11	00
	351	0	29	00
	नाला	0	14	00
	349	0	20	60
	347/1/2	0	1	90
	348	0	39	10
	320/1	}	23	00
	320/2			
	321	0	16	50
	322/2	0	14	00
	325/1/1	0	7	00
	325/1/ब	0	15	10
	325/2/1	0	2	20
	325/2/4	0	9	00
	325/2/5	0	10	50
	294 ब	0	26	40
	6/1/अ/1	0	3	20
	293/2	0	2	30
	293/3	0	11	30
	281/1	}	24	20
	281/2			
	279/1	0	2	30
	279/2	0	20	40

1	2	3	4	5
शतरूडा (निरंतर)	280/1&2	0	5	70
	277/2	0	0	10
	232/1+2+3/1	0	9	30
	232/3/2+4+5	0	17	40
	234/1	0	3	80
	219/3	0	22	00
	219/4	0	2	10
	219/5	0	21	20
	219/6	0	11	00
	219/8	0	5	60
	218	0	12	20
	217/2	0	16	10
	197/2	0	0	40
	197/3	0	11	10
	197/4	0	8	80
	198/3	0	8	30
	198/2	0	10	70
	198/1	0	8	20
	196	0	0	70
	181/1	0	0	80
	181/2	0	1	00
	180/1	0	0	20
	199	0	10	10
	201	0	21	80
	179/3	0	1	50
	179/4	0	3	00
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 179 और 178 के बीच में)	0	33	40
	178/1	0	31	10
	178/3	0	42	70
	163/1	0	1	50
	163/2			
	163/3			
	163/4			
	163/5			
	163/6			
9. सारसवानी	186 का हीस्सा	0	6	90
	186 हीस्सा			
	187/4	0	14	20
	187/5	0	8	40
	187/6	0	2	40
	187/7	0	8	70
	176/6	0	2	20
	189/1	0	10	70
	189/2	0	6	70
	188/1	0	6	20
	190/1	0	17	20

1	2	3	4	5
सारसवानी (निरंतर)	190/2	0	3	40
	196/1	0	6	90
	196/2	0	6	80
	195/1	0	1	50
	195/3	0	2	70
	195/4	0	4	50
	195/5	0	6	80
	195/6	0	1	20
	197/1	0	1	30
	194	0	6	30
	214/1 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	5	50
	214/2	0	10	90
	214/3	0	18	30
	214/4	0	7	80
	214/5	0	2	00
	215/1 } 215/2 } 215/3 }	0	11	70
	सड़क (सीमा का सर्वे नम्बर 215)	0	14	70
	226/1	0	0	30
	226/2	0	39	50
	226/5	0	10	00
	226/6	0	4	50
	226/10	0	1	00
	225/5	0	9	50
	225/4	0	4	70
	224	0	27	70
	223/2	0	7	00
	223/1/प } 223/1/प }	0	31	70
	231/4	0	11	90
	231/5	0	7	90
	231/6	0	3	40
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 223/2 और 292/1 के बीच में)	0	3	60
	392/1	0	0	90
	392/6	0	18	60
	392/7	0	0	80
	392/5	0	14	90
	392/9	0	20	10
	393/6	0	1	20
	393/5	0	4	50
	393/4	0	41	70
	395/2+3	0	6	70
10.करोली	407	0	33	80
	408	0	0	90

1	2	3	4	5
करोली (निरंतर)	409	0	47	70
	410 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	31	80
	411	0	34	00
	414	0	15	60
	415	0	28	80
	418	0	14	80
	419	0	31	70
	422	0	25	00
	434	0	21	30
	435	0	16	80
	436	0	8	80
	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 436 और 437 के बीच में)	0	15	10
	437	0	6	60
	नाला (सर्वे नम्बर 9 और 10 के बीच में)	0	28	40
	9	0	35	40
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 11 और 10 के बीच में)	0	5	50
	10 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	38	20
	11	0	21	90
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 11 और 12 के बीच में)	0	10	00
	केनाल	0	3	00
	12	0	26	30
	13	0	0	20
	5 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	42	80
	4	0	34	70
	15	0	31	60
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 15 और 43 के बीच में)	0	3	30
	43	0	13	90
	42	0	30	70
	47/अ/ब	0	32	00
	473	0	11	20
	45	0	29	00
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 45 और 52 के बीच में)	0	8	60
	53	0	2	60
	52	0	50	00
11. रुदन	571/अ और ब	0	4	40
	528	0	19	40
	529	0	28	70
	570/अ } 570/ब }	0	22	00
	533	0	8	70
	569	0	3	70
	568	0	10	70
	567	0	6	90
	565	0	2	80
	534	0	7	40
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 534 और 564 के बीच में)	0	1	20

1	2	3	4	5
रुदन (निरंतर)	564	0	20	90
	559	0	12	10
	538/अ	0	16	30
	538/ब			
	541	0	2	60
	542/अ	}	7	40
	542/ब			
	553	0	4	60
	554	0	3	20
	556	0	5	30
	552	0	5	70
	551	0	2	10
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 551,552 और 11 के बीच में)	0	7	00
	11	0	14	20
	9	0	12	10
	14	0	25	10
	15	0	11	70
	16	0	3	40
	25	0	2	10
	26	0	4	90
	24	0	7	00
	29	0	7	70
	30	0	2	70
	31	0	27	20
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 65,31,63 और 64 के बीच में)	0	10	30
	65	0	14	80
	66	0	13	30
	67	0	12	30
	64	0	25	50
	63	0	28	50
	94	0	0	10
	62	0	6	00
	95	0	11	20
	96	0	25	00
	96/अ	0	8	60
	196	0	26	30
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 196 और 103 के बीच में)	0	10	80
	103	0	19	00
	104	0	10	00
	105	0	26	50
	111	0	21	50
	112	0	25	00
	189	0	9	40
	188	0	36	90
	187	0	0	60
	कच्ची सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 187 और 113 और 115 के बीच में)	0	4	90

1	2	3	4	5
रुदन (निरंतर)	113	0	3	30
	115	0	36	40
	116	0	37	70
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 116 में)	0	3	80
	123	0	0	30
	122	0	7	50
	117	0	5	30
	118	0	22	30
	119	0	18	50
	120	0	0	20
	सड़क (सर्वे नम्बर 119 और 1272 के बीच में)	0	15	30
	1272/अ और ब	0	21	60
	1271	0	32	30
	1227	0	39	80
	1226	0	8	30
	1225	0	6	50
	1222	0	2	70
	केनाल (सर्वे नम्बर 1222 और 1223 के बीच में)	0	19	10
	1223	0	8	10
	1221	0	18	50
	1220	0	32	20
	1219	0	17	10
	1218 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	12	00

[फा. सं. एल-14014/11/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

s. O. 371.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : KHEDA

District : KHEDA

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village Survey No.

1	2	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. DHARODA	300/P	0	88	10
	300/P			
	303 P			
	303 P	0	52	10
	303 P			
	303 P			
	307/4A	0	26	20
	307/5A	0	15	70
	307/A/1	0	46	50
	307/A/2	0	15	00
	307/A/3	0	13	10
	308/A/8	0	16	30
	305	0	0	90
	314/A/3	0	30	40
	314/A/4	0	25	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.314/A/4 and 322)	0	2	30
	322	0	28	90
	323/1	0	58	40
	323/2	0	18	90
	324/2	0	35	00
	324/1	0	25	90
	NALA (In between Sur. No.324/1and 8)	0	10	90
	8	0	29	40
	7/1	0	31	80
	7/2	0	7	80
	7/3	0	0	70
	9/3	0	22	50
	9/4	0	11	30
	9/2	0	0	60
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.9/2& 59)	0	9	90
	59	0	16	10
	33/3	0	36	70
	33/4	0	20	30
	33/1	0	3	70
	33/2	0	50	70
	34	0	1	00
	31	0	18	90
	36	0	2	40
	29/4	0	14	80
	29/3	0	28	90
	29/1	0	2	30
	29/2	0	17	70
	17/4	0	23	20
	17/3	0	33	70

1	2	3	4	5
DHARODA (Cont'd)	17/2	0	8	00
	18/2	0	0	20
	19/15	0	20	10
	19/14	0	0	70
	Nala (In between Sur. No.19/14 and 23)	0	21	20
	23	0	36	70
	22	0	31	60
	20	0	2	50
	21	0	48	60
2. KATHWADA	935	0	37	20
	932	0	19	30
	936	0	13	30
	931	0	38	50
	925	0	27	90
	924 (Govt. Land)	0	11	70
	918	0	55	60
	923 (Govt. Land)	0	7	70
	922 (Govt. Land)	0	34	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.922 &919)	0	12	40
	919 (Govt. Land)	0	37	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.919&920)	0	5	30
	920 (Govt. Land)	0	19	20
	885 (Govt. Land)	0	53	50
	862	0	30	40
	863	0	7	00
	864	0	14	80
	865	0	10	50
	874	0	43	40
	873	0	10	70
	871	0	18	40
	831/1	0	17	20
	831/2	0	5	10
	832	0	4	70
	830	0	26	30
	828	0	27	40
	813	0	20	80
	814/A	}	0	60
	814/B			
	814/K			
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.814/K&644)	0	8	50
	644	0	13	30
	643	0	21	80
	650	0	1	00
	651	0	11	30
	652	0	21	20
	656/A/B	0	51	90
	659/A	}	0	52
	659/B			
	WBM Road (In Survey No.659)	0	3	70
	621	0	12	70
	620	0	28	20

1	2	3	4	5
KATHWADA (Cont'd)	619	0	1	00
	617	0	0	20
	618	0	17	90
	598	0	7	00
	599	0	10	50
	600	0	7	60
	603	0	4	70
	601	0	8	40
	602	0	15	40
	579	0	57	50
	577	0	2	90
	576	0	0	20
	575	0	0	20
	574	0	22	40
	571 (Road in Sur. No.571)	0	6	80
	608/A }	0	12	30
	608/B }			
3. NAVAGAM	1285	0	21	80
	1290	0	20	50
	1287	0	17	80
	1272 (Govt. Land)	0	9	40
	1271 (Govt. Land)	0	26	40
	1270 (Govt. Land)	0	0	40
4. PINGLAJ	172 (Govt. Land)	1	98	20
	Road (In between Sur. No.172&175)	0	4	20
	175	0	0	50
	174	0	2	60
	177	0	1	50
	178	0	34	60
	235	0	28	70
	237	0	0	90
	238	0	27	90
	239	0	2	20
	240	0	22	90
	241	0	0	50
	257	0	17	50
	253	0	5	40
	256	0	3	30
	254	0	18	10
	251	0	10	50
	340	0	39	30
	341	0	9	40
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.341&344)	0	10	40
	344	0	29	30
	345	0	10	80
	357	0	0	60
5. KANERA	272	0	10	90
	273	0	18	80
	270	0	32	70
	274	0	15	00
	Road NH-8 (Boundary of Bidaj)	0	14	40

1	2	3	4	5
6. BIDAJ	819	0	22	00
	822	0	13	70
	820	0	11	30
	832	0	2	50
	842	0	0	30
	833	0	12	90
	841	0	16	30
	840	0	2	90
	839	0	10	30
	838	0	6	00
	848	0	14	70
	849	0	27	50
	852 (Govt. Land)	0	0	10
	850 (Govt. Land)	0	0	10
	851 (Govt. Land)	0	35	20
	869	0	3	80
	871 (Govt. Land)	0	28	20
	870 (Govt. Land)	0	0	30
	872 (Govt. Land)	0	5	50
	873 (Govt. Land)	0	20	30
	723 (Govt. Land)	0	37	50
	722 (Govt. Land)	0	13	80
	706 (Govt. Land)	0	13	60
	707 (Govt. Land)	0	37	40
	705 (Govt. Land)	0	4	90
	708	0	0	80
	704 (Govt. Land)	0	37	70
	703	0	0	60
	982 (Govt. Land)	0	6	70
	983 (Govt. Land)	0	6	60
	984 (Govt. Land)	0	13	90
	985 (Govt. Land)	0	6	30
	990 (Govt. Land)	0	18	50
	989 (Govt. Land)	0	13	70
	988 (Govt. Land)	0	8	60
	994 (Govt. Land)	0	9	40
	992 (Govt. Land)	0	6	00
	993 (Govt. Land)	0	10	50
	995 (Govt. Land)	0	8	10
	974 (Govt. Land)	0	22	30
	973 (Govt. Land)	0	20	90
	967	0	23	80
	966	0	11	70
	962	0	83	00
	1100/1/2	1	67	90
	1101	0	8	50
	1140	0	39	60
	1137	0	42	10
	1120/A/B	0	34	90
	1132	0	81	80
	Road (In between Sur. No.1132&1121)	0	6	30

1	2	3	4	5
BIDAJ (Cont'd)	1121	0	0	90
	1124	0	13	70
	1123	0	69	60
7. SARSA	Nala (In between Sur. No.455 & 452/1)	0	10	90
	455	0	53	30
	452/1	}	11	30
	452/2			
	Road (In between Sur. No.452/2&456&455)	0	9	00
	456	0	15	70
	457	0	17	50
	451	0	23	80
	Canal (In between Sur. No.451&362)	0	5	90
	362	0	71	20
8. MAHIJ	Nala (In between Sur. No.362&1301/A)	0	15	10
	1301/A	}	27	80
	1301/B			
	1305	0	11	90
	1306	0	16	50
	1303	0	12	50
	1304	0	1	20
	Met.Road (In between Sur. No.1304&1311)	0	7	10
	1311	0	58	50
	Road (In between Sur. No.1311&1313)	0	4	30
	1313	0	1	60
	1312/A	}	15	10
	1312/B			
	1345	0	55	40
	1346	0	15	00
	1347	0	7	20
	1354	0	22	50
	1353	0	36	60
	1357	0	50	80
	1369/P	0	20	00
	1368	0	11	40
	1364	0	8	80
	1367	0	19	30
	1365	0	9	20
	Canal (In between Sur. No.1365&1642)	0	10	70
	1642	0	25	80
	1639	0	29	80
	Met.Road (In between Sur. No.1639&1640)	0	4	50
	1640	0	1	00
	1528	0	63	90
	1529	0	24	20
	1507	0	48	30
	1536	0	4	30
	1506	0	32	20
	1550	0	1	90
	1551	0	19	90
	1552	0	26	40
	1553	0	1	50

1	2	3	4	5
MAHIJ (Cont'd)	1565	0	23	70
	1564	0	28	90
	1567	0	32	70
	1562	0	7	80
	1561	0	3	90
	1888	0	37	80
	1809	0	26	50
	1898	0	25	50
	1912	0	10	90
	1897	0	16	90
	1925	0	21	20
	1926	0	3	10
	1927	0	17	10
	1928	0	4	50
	1929	0	5	70
	1930	0	5	70
	1882	0	42	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.1882&1876)	0	8	00
	1876	0	24	80
	1877	0	11	20
	1875	0	34	40
	1874	0	2	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.1874&85)	0	6	30
	85	0	21	50
	86	0	40	00
	84	0	6	10
	89	0	39	20
	99	0	44	90

Taluka : KATHLAL

District : KHEDA

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village Survey No.

1	2	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. BHANER	754	0	2	50
	755	0	52	50
	750	0	7	50
	749	0	57	70
	759	0	6	90
	760	0	18	00
	761	0	49	60
	783	0	14	70
	685	0	0	60
	682	0	5	00
	681/A&B	0	4	20
	684	0	15	20
	Cart track (In between Sur. No. 684 & 680)	0	3	80
	680	0	45	50
	679	0	7	10

1	2	3	4	5
BHANER (Cont'd)	675+676	0	6	60
	677	0	8	70
	678	0	11	70
	674	0	14	40
	694	0	4	80
	695	0	29	30
	702	0	2	90
	697	0	24	70
	699/A	0	39	00
	658	0	1	80
	701	0	1	50
	656	0	26	00
	655	0	24	50
	654	0	9	10
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.654 & 821)	0	9	30
	821	0	0	50
	822	0	15	90
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.822 & 831)	0	7	60
	831	0	39	20
	Canal (In between Sur. No. 831 & 832)	0	20	70
	823	0	0	60
	832	0	27	10
	833	0	6	50
	834	0	36	20
	835	0	5	50
	829	0	18	30
	836	0	4	80
	837	0	19	80
	838	0	21	70
	839	0	13	90
	45	0	21	00
	44	0	55	30
	Cart track (In between Sur. No.44 & 31)	0	3	30
	31	0	25	20
	33	0	16	40
	Railway (In between Sur. No.33&34)	0	7	20
	34	0	14	90
	Road (In between Sur. No.34&111)	0	7	90
	97	0	1	10
	111	0	20	60
	110	0	0	70
	112 (Govt. Land)	0	5	30
	109	0	9	60
	108	0	13	60
	107	0	7	80
	103	0	38	90
	105	0	22	60
	106	0	6	30
	100	0	1	60
	102	0	19	90
	Cart track (In between Sur.No.102&151)	0	4	50

1	2	3	4	5
BHANER (Cont'd)	151	0	25	00
	150	0	27	70
	149	0	8	20
	143	0	25	70
	144	0	5	50
	142	0	5	70
	141	0	12	50
	140	0	17	70
	139	0	6	20
	Road (In between Sur.No.140&275)	0	7	00
	275	0	36	60
	276	0	0	10
	274	0	0	50
	Cart-Track (In between Sur.No.265&275)	0	12	00
	265+266	0	1	10
	268	0	25	10
	269	0	16	50
	270	0	23	30
	271	0	64	10
	Canal (In between Sur. No. 271 & 272)	0	14	80
	272	0	0	20
2. GHOGAWADA	567 (Govt. Land)	1	7	00
	559/1+2+3+4	0	10	10
	566/1/1	0	54	80
	566/1/2			
	566/1/3			
	566/2			
	566/3			
	565/1 to 565/5	0	8	00
	Road (In Sur. No. 566)	0	11	60
	279	0	20	50
	285/1+2+3	0	45	60
	284/1	0	12	10
	284/2			
	283	0	0	80
	293	0	17	90
	292/1+2	0	11	30
	307	0	29	40
	306/1+2	0	67	40
	305	0	35	30
	302/1	0	39	60
	302/2+3			
	303/1			
	303/2	0	35	90
	303/3			
	Canal (In Sur. No.303)	0	5	70
	322	0	15	00
	Cart-Track (In Sur.No.241)	0	10	40
	242	0	0	60
	241	0	21	10

1	2	3	4	5
GHOGAWADA (Cont'd)	236/1			
	236/2	0	34	30
	235	0	29	90
	233/1			
	233/2	0	22	70
	233/3			
	233/4			
	234/1			
	234/2			
	234/3			
	234/4	0	13	70
	234/5			
	234/6+7			
	234/8			
	229	0	21	30
	228/1	0	0	10
	230/1	0	16	90
	230/2			
	227	0	22	50
	219	0	18	80
	River	0	33	20

Taluka : MEHMDABAD

District : KHEDA

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village Survey No.

1	2	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1 KANIJ	1633	0	29	50
	1638	0	0	10
	1634	0	12	80
	1635	0	8	60
	1636	0	5	20
	1692	0	12	90
	1688	0	51	30
	1686	0	0	40
	1685	0	12	80
	1684	0	1	50
	1683	0	42	40
	1682/A	0	1	70
	1682/B			
	1804	0	1	70
	1805	0	4	00
	1807	0	8	70
	1806	0	6	90
	1808	0	13	60
	1801	0	10	50
	1816	0	2	00
	1817	0	27	50
	1818	0	5	30

1	2	3	4	5
KANIJ (Cont'd)	1800	0	0	30
	Canal (In between Sur. No.1817&1818)	0	14	10
	1817	0	23	30
	1785	0	9	10
	1786	0	1	50
	1784	0	6	40
	1770	0	0	20
	1771	0	15	70
	1772	0	3	50
	1777	0	19	10
	Canal (In Sur. No.1777)	0	4	50
	1775	0	8	80
	1848	0	4	80
	1849	0	5	30
	1852	0	12	80
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.1852)	0	10	00
	1853 (Govt. Land)	0	36	20
	1854 (Govt. Land)	0	0	20
2. RASKA	345	0	22	40
	346	0	21	00
	390	0	1	60
	389	0	0	30
	388	0	23	40
	387/A&B	0	9	10
	400	0	25	30
	404/A&B	0	23	20
	403	0	4	10
	401	0	19	10
	402/A&B	0	10	30
	Canal (In Sur. No.402)	0	10	70
	382	0	19	60
	384	0	3	70
	375	0	42	20
	381	0	13	70
	383	0	2	80
	373	0	6	90
	374	0	35	70
	427	0	12	40
	428	0	17	10
	429	0	41	90
	Met.Road, (In between Sur. No.429&442)	0	4	70
	442	0	35	50
	433	0	2	70
	441/A&B	0	26	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.440 & 441)	0	5	80
	440	0	23	00
	436	0	85	40
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.436&626)	0	4	60
	626 (Govt. Land)	0	43	20
	627 (Govt. Land)	0	9	70
	Canal (In between Sur. No.662&661)	0	21	10

1	2	3	4	5
RASKA (Cont'd)	662 (Govt. Land)	0	1	70
	661 (Govt. Land)	0	41	90
	659	0	24	40
	660	0	18	90
	656	0	4	90
	657	0	3	30
	658	0	28	00
	654	0	33	50
	671 (Govt. Land)	0	11	30
	River	0	15	00
3. ROHISA	River	0	41	40
	81/A	0	21	10
	26	0	6	80
	29/1	0	7	50
	29/2	0	5	60
	30	0	7	70
	38/1	0	20	90
	37/1 } 37/2 }	0	24	80
	40	0	24	80
	41	0	22	30
	42	0	20	80
	75/1	0	27	00
	105/1	0	14	40
	105/2	0	2	40
	105/3	0	8	70
	74	0	0	10
	106/1	0	3	60
	106/2	0	10	00
	110/1	0	19	80
	110/2	0	9	50
	111	0	34	80
	119	0	0	90
	118	0	32	60
	174	0	7	90
	173	0	6	30
	175	0	4	10
	182	0	15	20
	183	0	1	60
	180	0	21	30
	184	0	15	50
	185	0	3	60
	186	0	61	80
4. JINJAR	449	0	2	70
	454	0	12	70
	453	0	71	20
	451	0	8	90
	452	0	6	80
	Road (In between Sur. No.459&431)	0	14	90
	431	0	20	60
	430	0	24	40

1	2	3	4	5
JINJAR (cont'd)	433	0	12	50
	421	0	24	50
	422	0	5	40
	423/A	0	0	10
	420	0	46	80
	419	0	2	60
	Road (In between Sur. No.419&272)	0	8	80
	272	0	19	10
	271	0	16	60
	274	0	3	90
	270	0	19	10
	275	0	15	50
	276	0	14	30
	255	0	8	00
	252	0	21	10
	253	0	16	90
	249	0	32	60
	248	0	10	20
	247-A/B	0	9	70
	245	0	16	70
	244	0	15	40
	225/A	0	10	30
	Cart track (In between 225/A, 80 & 81)	0	17	00
	80	0	0	70
	81	0	3	60
	85	0	4	70
	86	0	8	40
	87	0	13	00
	88	0	6	00
	89	0	7	10
	90	0	2	40
	92	0	0	50
	91	0	17	80
	207	0	41	70
	202	0	14	90
	201	0	7	10
	200	0	9	70
	199	0	10	50
	198	0	21	40
	197	0	18	30
	Road (In between Sur. No.197&187)	0	27	00
	188	0	4	90
	567/A&B	0	16	80
	186	0	31	70
	185	0	23	20
	167/A	0	19	50
	168/A	0	26	30
	169	0	2	70
	170/A	0	13	60
	171	0	18	90
	172/A	0	41	00

1	2	3	4	5
5. MODAJ	Road (Between Sur.No.409&border of Jinjar)	0	1	80
	409	0	30	20
	417	0	5	10
	416	0	14	00
	415	0	0	70
	424A&B	0	36	40
	425	0	12	70
	429	0	38	30
	433	0	23	00
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.433)	0	6	70
	442	0	26	70
	441	0	17	10
	66	0	19	30
	439	0	31	90
	477/A&B	0	5	30
	488	0	9	10
	486	0	10	40
	Canal (In Sur. No.486)	0	2	40
	485 A&B	0	60	00
	Road (In between Sur.No.336,337&485)	0	5	60
	337	0	13	90
	336	0	8	90
	334	0	4	60
	340	0	9	40
	331	0	16	00
	329	0	13	60
	330	0	5	00
	328	0	6	80
6. KUNA	100	0	68	00
	88/1	}	5	70
	88/2/1			
	88/2/2			
	99/1&2	0	40	00
	96	0	23	40
	97	0	7	30
	93	0	55	40
	92/2P	}	21	50
	92/2P			
	Canal	0	0	70
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No. 92/P & 304)	0	4	60
	304/4	0	3	80
	304/5P	0	30	30
	305	0	28	60
	303	0	8	00
	302	0	2	80
	313	0	52	90
	314/1&2	0	25	90
	324	0	24	70
	325/1	0	18	00
	325/2/P	}	20	50
	325/2/P			

1	2	3	4	5
KUNA (Cont'd)	326/1	0	12	60
	326/2	0	8	30
	358/2	0	14	00
	357/2	0	13	70
	355	0	37	20
	352	0	70	90
	Road (In between Sur. No.352&346)	0	11	10
	346	0	36	00
	362	0	2	10
	344/1	0	17	50
	344/2	0	10	90
	344/3	0	31	80
	343	0	22	90
	393/1	0	2	70
	393/2/1 }	0	15	90
	393/2/2 }			
7. GHODASAR	121	0	32	90
	120	0	28	80
	119	0	18	90
	118	0	9	40
	117	0	24	50
	116	0	37	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.116, 62 & 63)	0	4	30
	62	0	3	50
	63	0	21	70
	64	0	36	00
	66	0	15	40
	67	0	6	10
	Cart Track (In between Sur No.67&71)	0	10	20
	71	0	32	20
	69	0	28	50
	72	0	17	80
	51	0	16	00
	50/2	0	42	40
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.72)	0	3	50
	48	0	51	90
	35	0	92	40
	19	0	9	00
	20	0	12	90
	River	0	15	50
8. SHATRUDA	River	0	22	70
	352	0	11	00
	351	0	29	00
	Nala	0	14	00
	349	0	20	60
	347/1/2	0	1	90
	348	0	39	10
	320/1 }	0	23	00
	320/2 }			
	321	0	16	50
	322/2	0	14	00

1	2	3	4	5
SHATRUDA (Cont'd)	325/1/1	0	7	00
	325/1/B	0	15	10
	325/2/1	0	2	20
	325/2/4	0	9	00
	325/2/5	0	10	50
	294 B	0	26	40
	6/1/A/1	0	3	20
	293/2	0	2	30
	293/3	0	11	30
	281/1	}	24	20
	281/2			
	279/1	0	2	30
	279/2	0	20	40
	280/1&2	0	5	70
	277/2	0	0	10
	232/1+2+3/1	0	9	30
	232/3/2+4+5	0	17	40
	234/1	0	3	80
	219/3	0	22	00
	219/4	0	2	10
	219/5	0	21	20
	219/6	0	11	00
	219/8	0	5	60
	218	0	12	20
	217/2	0	16	10
	197/2	0	0	40
	197/3	0	11	10
	197/4	0	8	80
	198/3	0	8	30
	198/2	0	10	70
	198/1	0	8	20
	196	0	0	70
	181/1	0	0	80
	181/2	0	1	00
	180/1	0	0	20
	199	0	10	10
	201	0	21	80
	179/3	0	1	50
	179/4	0	3	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.179&178)	0	33	40
	178/1	0	31	10
	178/3	0	42	70
	163/1	}	1	50
	163/2			
	163/3			
	163/4			
	163/5			
	163/6			
9. SARASWANI	186 Part	}	6	90
	186 Part			
	187/4	0	14	20
	187/5	0	8	40
	187/6	0	2	40
	187/7	0	8	70

1	2	3	4	5
SARASWANI (Cont'd)	176/6	0	2	20
	189/1	0	10	70
	189/2	0	6	70
	188/1	0	6	20
	190/1	0	17	20
	190/2	0	3	40
	196/1	0	6	90
	196/2	0	6	80
	195/1	0	1	50
	195/3	0	2	70
	195/4	0	4	50
	195/5	0	6	80
	195/6	0	1	20
	197/1	0	1	30
	194	0	6	30
	214/1 (Govt. Land)	0	5	50
	214/2	0	10	90
	214/3	0	18	30
	214/4	0	7	80
	214/5	0	2	00
	215/1	}	11	70
	215/2			
	215/3			
	Road (In Border Sur. No.215)	0	14	70
	226/1	0	0	30
	226/2	0	39	50
	226/5	0	10	00
	226/6	0	4	50
	226/10	0	1	00
	225/5	0	9	50
	225/4	0	4	70
	224	0	27	70
	223/2	0	7	00
	223/1/P	}	31	70
	223/1/P			
	231/4	0	11	90
	231/5	0	7	90
	231/6	0	3	40
	Cart Track (In between Sur.No.223/2&292/1)	0	3	60
	392/1	0	0	90
	392/6	0	18	60
	392/7	0	0	80
	392/5	0	14	90
	392/9	0	20	10
	393/6	0	1	20
	393/5	0	4	50
	393/4	0	41	70
	395/2+3	0	6	70
10. KAROLI	407	0	33	80
	408	0	0	90
	409	0	47	70
	410 (Govt. Land)	0	31	80
	411	0	34	00
	414	0	15	60

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 372.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 100/93) का प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/119/93—आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 372.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 100/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-1-2002.

[No. L-12012/119/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S. M. GOEL, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 100 of 1993

Shri Rakesh Sharma,
Organising Secretary,
P.N.B. Employees' Union,
Shashi Nilyam, 5, Adarsh
Nagar, Kapurthala (Punjab). . . Petitioner.

Vs.

Zonal Manager,
Punjab National Bank,
Feroze Gandhi Market,
Ludhiana. . . Respondent.

APPEARANCES :

For the workman : None.

For the management : Shri S. K. Verma.

AWARD

(Passed on 4th December, 2001)

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/119/93-I.R. (B-II) dated 1st September, 1993 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the claim of Punjab National Bank Employees' Union, Ludhiana that Shri Surat

Singh, Armed Guard is entitled for promotion to the post of Clerk with effect from 14-9-1990 under the scheme of reward circulated by the management of Punjab National Bank is justified? If so, what relief is Shri Surat Singh entitled to?”

2. The Secretary of the Union has sent an application stating that the Union is not interested to pursue with the present reference, in view of the above, since the union is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Government as withdrawn by the Union. Central Government be informed.

Chandigarh,

4-12-2001.

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 373.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 412/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/52/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 373.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 412/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-1-2002.

[No. L-12012/52/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSIS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 412/2001

Date of conclusion of hearing—7th December, 2001

Date of Passing Award—31st December, 2001

BETWEEN

The Management of the Regional Manager,
Indian Bank, Regional Office,
117/118, Station Square,
Bhubaneswar,

Orissa-751007. . . 1st Party-Management.

AND

Their Workmen, Shri K. C. Bhoi,
C/o Dhandi Bhoi, At Chandapur,
P.O. Biridi, Distt. Jagatsinghpur,
Orissa. . . 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES :

Shri M. D. Mallick, Manager (Staff) : For the
1st Party-Management.

Shri Jagdish Chandra Jena : For the 2nd Party-
Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/52/2001R(B-II) dated 9/10-7-2001 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Bank in dismissing Shri K. C. Bhoi from services is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the 2nd Party-Workman is that, he was empanelled as temporary sub-staff in the Biridi Branch and was engaged since 1-8-1990 in the same Branch. He has worked more than 1650 days in between 1-8-1990 to December, 1997, in Biridi Branch. A criminal case was registered against him for which, he was asked to explain by the 1st Party-Management and accordingly he submitted his explanation intimating that the allegation was false and fabricated. Thereafter the criminal case was disposed of on compromise between the parties. In spite of that, the 1st Party-Management without making of any enquiry and without giving him an opportunity to be heard and without consideration of his explanation struck off his name from the panel. So he raised the dispute and after failure of the reconciliation, this reference has been made. It may be stated here that, though prayer has been made that his name should be included in the panel of temporary sub-staff reference has been made to answer whether the action of the Management in dismissing the services of the workman is justified which is not correct.

3. The 1st Party-Management has filed the Written Statement. Their case is that, the 2nd Party-Workman was involved in the criminal case. His name was struck off from the empanelled list.

4. On the above pleadings of the parties the following Issues have been settled :

1. Whether the action of the Management in dropping the name of Shri K. C. Bhoi is legal and justified?

2. Whether in view of acquittal order passed in favour of Shri K. S. Bhoi in Criminal Case the order of dropping passed by the Management is legal and justified?

3. What relief the Workman is entitled to?

5. Neither parties have adduced any oral evidence. Both the parties have argued basing on the documents filed by them.

FINDINGS

Issue Nos. I and II :

6. It is an admitted case that, the 2nd Party-Workman was charge-sheeted in Sessions Case bearing No. 619/98 arising out of G.R. Case No. 98/97 of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jagatsinghpur. It was alleged that, he committed an offence under Section 435/341/294/397/34 IPC. The 2nd Party-Workman and 8 others were charge-sheeted. Before hearing of the Criminal Case, a compromise petition was filed by both the parties and the Criminal Case was disposed of and the 2nd Party-Workman and other accused persons were acquitted. The certified copy of the judgement of the Sessions Case has been exhibited in this case as Ext.-4. The compromise petition which, has formed the part of the Ext.-4 reveals that, this dispute arose due to land dispute. This position has not been disputed by the Management. Admittedly, the 2nd Party-Workman has submitted his explanation stating the above fact. The copy of the same has been marked in this case as Ext.-2. Under Ext.-3 the 1st Party-Management has intimated that, the explanation submitted by the 2nd Party-Workman was not satisfactory and was not acceptable. So, his name was dropped from the Panel list. In the Criminal Case admitted the 2nd Party-Workman has been acquitted on compromise. The offences for which the 2nd Party-Workman was charge-sheeted are not the major offences. Moreover, when the 2nd Party-Workman has not been convicted and he has been acquitted it cannot be said that, he has been involved in the commission of criminal offence. Admittedly, no proceeding has been drawn against him because he was in the panel. It is not the case that the 2nd Party-Workman was involved in the offences concerning the moral turpitude.

Issue No. III :

7. In view of my findings given in respect of the Issue Nos. I and II the name of the 2nd Party-Workman be included in the panel list of sub-staff, Biridi Branch and his position should be same when his name was dropped.

8. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated and corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

AWARD

का.आ. 374.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 228/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 8-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/6/98-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 374.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 228/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-1-2002.

[No. L-12011/6/98-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 228/2001
Date of conclusion of hearing-31st December, 2001

Date of Passing Award—1st January, 2002

BETWEEN

The Management of the Regional
Manager, Indian Bank,
Regional Office, 117/118,
Station Square,
Bhubaneswar-751007. . . 1st Party-Management.

AND

Their Workmen, represented through
The General Secretary, Indian Bank
Employees Union, C/o Indian Bank,
32, Ashok Nagar,
Bhubaneswar. . . 2nd Party-Union.

APPEARANCES :

Shri M. D. Mallick, Manager (Staff) : For the
1st Party-Management.

Shri J. C. Jena, General Secretary : For the 2nd
Party-Union.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12011/6/98/IR(B-II) dated 22nd January, 1999 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Bank in providing special allowance post of Telex Operator and Agriculture Assistant to Shri B. K. Satpathy and Shri G. C. Mohanty, the junior most clerk/typist of Cuttack Branch is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the afflicted workmen are entitled?”

2. The case of the 2nd Party-Union is that while filling up the vacancies, the 1st Party-Management with a secret understanding with the minority union filled up the post with junior employee violating the norms of the Bank. This was protested by the 2nd Party-Union. The 2nd Party-Union has prayed that the action of the 1st Party-Management of omission and commission of the Indian Bank, both Regional and Zonal regarding allowing the junior employees in enjoying the Agricultural Assistant and Telex Operator allowances at Cuttack Branch is illegal and the senior employees should be posted in those post.

3. The 1st Party-Management while filing the Written Statement, has denied the allegations.

4. When the case was adjourned for settlement of Issue a petition has been filed on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union to drop the dispute. The representative of the 1st Party-Management has also endorsed in that petition having no objection.

5. The dispute was regarding payment of special allowance to the post of Telex Operator. It is submitted in the petition that, the Telex Operator post has been abolished, so the question of the payment of special allowance does not arise. So, there is no dispute.

6. In the face of the above position I am of the opinion that, no dispute exists between the parties. So, there is no scope for this Tribunal to pass any award in view of the petition filed by both the parties.

7. The petition filed by both the parties would form the part of the Award.

8. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated and corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 375.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट

(संदर्भ संख्या 289/2001) को प्रकाशित करने हे, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/83/99-आई आर (बी-II)]
सा. गंगधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 375.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 289/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-1-2002.

[No. L-12011/83/99-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 27th December, 2001

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 289/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal

I. D. No. 290/99)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the General Secretary, Central Bank of India Staff Union and the Management of Central Bank of India.)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant,
Central Bank of India
Staff Union.

AND

The Assistant General Manager : II Party/
Central Bank of India. Management.

APPEARANCE :

For the Claimant : M/s. K. M. Ramesh & K.
Viswanathan & A. N. Kumar, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan &
Co., Advocates.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12011/83/99/IR (B-II) dated 18-11-1999.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 290/99. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 289/2001 and notices were sent to the the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 13-2-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, the counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 4-12-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence let on either side, and upon hearing the arguments of the learned counsel on either side, this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following:—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Central Bank of India in not publishing the seniority list as on 1-1-1999 for the State Service Promotions is justified? If not, what relief is the disputant union entitled to and what direction is necessary in the matter?”

2. When the matter was pending enquiry, the learned counsel on either side submitted a joint memo mentioning the real dispute between the parties. The counsel on either side represented that the present dispute between the parties relates to denial of promotion to one of the members of the I Party/Union by name Sri C. N. Subba Rao employed as Clerk-cum-Typist in Mayiladuthurai Branch under Tiruchirappalli Region as mentioned in para 3 of the Claim Statement. The learned counsel for the I Party Union has admitted that the seniority list as on 1-1-99 for the State Service Promotion was published by the II Party/Management of Central Bank of India in September or October, 1999. From that it is seen that the industrial dispute referred to under the Schedule of Reference by the order of Ministry of Labour dated 18-11-99 is not reflecting the correct dispute existing between the parties. So, as per the joint memo filed by the learned counsel on either side in this case, the issue with regard to the industrial dispute existing between the parties is as follows :—

“Whether the demand of the Union that Sri C. N. Subba Rao should have been given promotion as an officer in the year 1999 is justified and if so, what direction is necessary in this matter?”

3. The facts of this industrial dispute in brief are as follows —The I Party/Central Bank of India Staff Union, Chennai, (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner)

has raised this industrial dispute on behalf of one of its members by name Sri C. N. Subba Rao employed as Clerk cum typist in Mayiladuthurai Branch under Madurai Region. The concerned workman joined the service of the All India Management of Central Bank of India, Chennai on 1-2-1975 with graduation benefit of two years weightage and his weightage of joining shall be from 1-2-71. He appeared for State Service Promotion test. The promotion from one cadre to another is a managerial function. In order to ensure fair play and due consideration of the claim of eligible candidates, the Respondent/Bank and All India Central Bank Employees Federation used to discuss the guidelines to be followed in a matter of promotion. As the guidelines to be followed in the promotion, is not a service condition, the discussion between the Respondent and the Federation is to be recorded in the form of minutes of understanding followed by signing of the minutes. The bank used to issue circulars. It is the circular issued by the bank which will govern the subject of promotion. Clerical staff with six years of service are eligible to be considered for promotion to a post of officer. There are two channels of promotion—one as called promotion based on All India Service purely based on merit and another normal channel of promotion. For the purpose of promotion, the bank has declared selection areas and the employees in the clerical categories in the region falling within the selection area would alone be considered. In the Chennai selection area, the employees in the clerical category in Trichrapalli and Chennai Regions are alone eligible to be considered. Every year the bank used to publish a seniority list of eligible candidates to be considered for promotion and the eligible candidates will be asked to appear for test. Based on the performance in the test, the candidates will be selected for promotion. A seniority list will be reckoned as on 1st January of the year. Any employee, who suffers a punishment, pursuant to disciplinary action will be debarred from participating in the promotion process for specified period. Any clerk, who is debarred or indulges in refusal to perform the assigned work or refusal of promotion or promotional opportunities or to take up assignment carrying special allowance will not be included in the seniority list prepared for promotion. Such staff will be eligible to be considered for promotion only after the period of debarment is completed. In case, the debarment period expires between 1st January and 30th April, then his name will also be included in the seniority list of candidates as on 1st January of the same year. Some clerks, who are offered the post of Head Cashier "E" refuse the assignment on the grounds that responsibilities are onerous or, on the ground of location of branches, where they are posted. Generally, a clerical staff member shall stand debarred for a period of one year from the date of such refusal, if he or she refuses to accept the posting as Head Cashier (E), when he or she is served with such order. There is an exception to this, that such debarment shall not apply to clerical staff working in Metro cities viz. Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai, if such clerical staff refuse to accept the posting as Head Cashier (E). The workman concerned in this dispute Sri C. N. Subba Rao appeared for State Service Promotion test conducted by the Respondent/Bank in the year 1997 but could not come out successful. Subsequently when he was posted as Head Cashier (E) in the year 1997,

he declined the same due to personal reasons and was, therefore, debarred from getting further promotion for one year from 25-11-97 to 24-11-98. It is contended by the petitioner Union that during the year 1995, the concerned workman ought to have been offered the post of Head Cashier (E) by the Respondent/Bank, but he was not offered the same. His juniors were given the post of Head Cashier (E). The Respondent/Bank did not conduct any State Service Promotion test in the year 1998. The Respondent/Bank announced that the said test would be conducted in the year 1999. The senior clerks are entitled to appear for the above said State Service Promotion test for being promoted as Junior Management Grade Scale 1 (JMG-1). The debarment of the concerned workman was only up to 24-11-98 and hence, he became eligible to appear for State Service Promotion test to be held in 1999. The Central Office of the Respondent/Bank announced in its circular that all cases of debarments on account of refusal, reversion stands concluded on 30-12-98. Having been debarred for one year i.e. from 25-11-97 to 24-11-98 Sri C. N. Subba Rao could not be included in the seniority list for promotion to officer category in the year 1998. All India Central Bank Employees Federation was seeking some changes in the promotion policy and the bank also had left a need to change some of the provisions of the promotion policy. The parties had negotiations and as a result thereof, a Memorandum of understanding was signed on 3-9-98, by which it was agreed that the seniority list of the candidates for the purpose of normal channel promotion for the year 1999 and onwards shall be drawn as per the list or seniority of the qualified candidates in the order of preference as Special Assistants, Head Cashier (E), followed by other categories of clerical staff. Following this Memorandum of Understanding, the bank issued circular dated 27-11-1998 incorporating the Understanding reached. When the seniority list for the year 1999 was drawn out, the said list had to be drawn strictly in terms of the new provisions i.e. in the order of candidates holding position as Special Assistants followed by Head Cashier (E), followed by other categories of clerical staff. It is the contention of the Respondent/Management that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao was far below in seniority, when the list was drawn in the revised manner as had been enshrined in Memorandum of Undertaking. He did not, therefore, come within the eligible number of candidates chosen for selection to write the test for promotion. It was in these circumstances Sri C. N. Subba Rao could not be included in the seniority list for promotion for year 1998 and 1999. For certain administrative reasons, the written test for the year 1998 could not be held during that year. It was, after an agreement with the Union, decided to hold the test in early 1999 with seniority list prepared as of 1-1-98. This written test due to the year 1998 was held only on 14-3-99 based on the seniority list of 1-1-98. The written test for the year 1999 was held on 12-3-2000 with seniority list as of 1-1-99. It is the contention of the Petitioner Union in their Claim Statement that as per the policy in vogue, the Respondent/Bank has to publish seniority list of clerical cadre on the 1st day of January every year. However, the Respondent/Bank without adhering to the policy, straight away initiated the process of promotion test in the year 1999 and the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao, who is eligible

to appear for test was not called for the said test. It is contended in the Counter Statement of the Respondent that the said Sri C. N. Subba Rao appeared for written test for promotion in the year 1999 and he did not pass the test. It is further contended by the Respondent in their Counter Statement that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao was not called for the promotion test in the year 1999, because his name did not fall into number of candidates in the seniority list eligible to be called for written test as a number of read Cashiers (E) ranked above him. The seniority list for the year 1999 was drawn up based on the circular dated 27-11-98. Clauses 1.13 and 1.17 of the promotion policy was modified by the bank vide circular dated 27-11-98. It is the contention of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement that as per the promotion policy clauses 1.13 and 1.17 Respondent/Bank has not drawn combined seniority list for the clerks of Chennai and Trichy region as on 1-1-99. Without drawing the seniority list, and even after strong protest and objection by the Petitioner Union, the Respondent/Bank contemplated to hold promotion test in February, 1999. The promotion policy requires the Respondent/Bank to display the seniority list so as to enable the clerical staff to know the ranking and position in seniority list. Non-drawing of seniority list and non-displaying the seniority list is serious violation and lapse of promotion policy which resulted in depriving the eligible members from participating in selection process. The Petitioner represented to the Management by its letter dated 9-1-99 about the non-inclusion of the concerned member for participating in the test to the management. However, the Respondent/Bank deliberately kept silent. The Respondent/Bank has been favouring the members of AIBEA union and is adopting step-motherly attitude towards the members of the Petitioner Union. This is nothing but gross discrimination and unfair labour practice. The Petitioner Union has prayed that the action of the Respondent/Management in not furnishing seniority list as on 1-1-99 is not at all justified and to direct the Respondent/Management to promote Sri C. N. Subba Rao clerk-cum-typist, Mayiladuthurai branch from the date when his juniors were promoted and to pay him all monetary benefits from the date of the promotion till date. The Respondent in their counter would contend that the action of the management is perfectly valid and justified and it is consistent with promotion policy. There was no victimisation or unfair labour practice as against Sri C. N. Subba Rao. Every candidate who has been called for written test would not be entitled to promotion. Even the alleged denial the offer participation in the written test would not entitle Sri C. N. Subba Rao to promotion. It is only after passing the written test, the clerical staff will be entitled to promotion. Therefore, there is no scope for Sri C. N. Subba Rao to claim promotion as a matter of right. Hence, the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award rejecting the claim of the Petitioner.

4. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, 19 documents on the side of the I Party/Petitioner Union have been marked as Ex. W1 to W19 with the consent of the learned counsel for the Respondent/II Party/Management. On the side of the Respondent/Management 11 documents have been marked as Ex. M1 to M11

with the consent of the learned counsel for the Petitioner/I Party Union. No one has been examined as witness on either side. The learned counsel on either side have advanced their respective arguments. The main issue in respect of this industrial dispute between the parties apart from the issue raised in the Schedule of reference is--

"Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao should have been given promotion as an officer in the year 1999 is justified? If so, what direction should be given to the Respondent/Management?"

5. Points for my consideration are--

- (1) "Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in not publishing the seniority list as on 1-1-99 for the State Service Promotion is justified? If not, what relief is the disputant union entitled to and what direction is necessary in the matter?"
- (2) "Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao should have been given promotion as an officer in the year 1999 is justified? If so, what direction should be given to the Respondent/Management?"

Point No. 1 :

Though it is alleged in Claim Statement para 10 that the failure on the part of the Respondent/Bank in not drawing the seniority list and the non-display of seniority list as of 1-1-99 is a clear violation of promotion policy, the learned counsel for the Petitioner along with the learned counsel for the Respondent filed a joint memo in this case stating that the dispute between the parties is "whether the demand of the union that Sri C. N. Subba Rao should have been given promotion as an officer in the year 1999 is justified and if so, to give direction" and the said issue may be gone into by the Tribunal. In para 4 of the Claim Statement, it is averred that as per the policy in vogue the Respondent/Bank has to publish seniority list of clerical cadre on the 1st day of January every year and in para 6 clauses 1.13 and 1.17 of the promotion policy of the Respondent/Bank are mentioned. In the quoted clauses of the promotion policy of the Respondent/Bank, it is not stated that the seniority list drawn as on January 1st of the year for the clerical cadre has to be published on the 1st day of January of every year. Ex. M3 is the xerox copy of the combined seniority list of clerical staff as on 1-1-98 for Chennai selection area. It is dated 28-5-98. It is seen from Ex. M3, that it is amended as per promotion policy agreement clause 1.17. This document has been marked as Ex. M3 with the consent of the learned counsel for the Petitioner Union. The learned counsel for the Petitioner himself has argued that the seniority list as on 1-1-99 was published by the Respondent/Bank in September or October, 1999. The learned counsel for the Respondent/Management has also submitted in his argument that the Respondent/Bank Management has published the seniority list of clerical staff for Chennai selection area as on 1-1-99. Ex. M10 is the xerox copy of the combined seniority

list of clerical staff as on 1-1-99 of Chennai selection area, amended as per promotion policy agreement. It is dated 24-1-2000. In the covering letter, Ex. M10 it is stated that revised seniority list in respect of general category, as per Central Office circular No. 91 dated 20-1-2000 and hence, the seniority list of general category sent under the cover of their letters/circular No. 73 dated 14-1-2000 No. 74 dated 18-1-2000, to be treated as cancelled. So, from this it is seen that the II Party/Bank Management, Central Bank of India had published the seniority list as on 1-1-99 for the State Service Promotion and the same has been admitted by the learned counsel for the I Party/Petitioner Union. Hence, the issue under Point No. 1 has become infructuous.

Point No. 2 :

It is the case of the Respondent/Management that All India Central Bank Employees Federation was seeking some changes in the promotion policy and the bank had also felt a need to change some of the provisions of the promotion policy and hence, the parties had negotiations and as a result thereon, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 3-9-98 by which it was agreed that the seniority list of candidates for the purpose of normal channel for promotion for the year 1999 and onwards shall be drawn as per the list of seniority of the qualified candidates in the order of preference as: (1) special assistants (2) Head Cashier (F) (3) other categories of clerical staff. Following this Memorandum of Understanding, the bank issued circular dated 27-11-1998 incorporating the Understanding reached. In support of this contention, the xerox copy of the Bipartite Settlement dated 3-9-98 between the Respondent/Bank Management and the recognised majority union for Award staff, All India Central Bank Employees Federation, has been marked as Ex. M4. The learned counsel for the Petitioner Union also has given his consent for marking the document as an exhibit of the Respondent/Management. It is not disputed that the Petitioner/Central Bank of India Staff Union, Chennai is a minority union for the Award Staff of Respondent/Bank. So, what that has been settled by the II Party/Bank Management with the recognised majority union for the Award Staff, All India Central Bank Employees Federation is binding on the Petitioner Union also. It is not disputed. As per clause 3 of the second Understanding, which was arrived at by and between the parties, that is mentioned under the Settlement Ex. M4 the promotion from clerical cadre to officer cadre will be on the basis of the Understandings arrived at as stated in Annexure 2. In the same Settlement under Annexure 2, the agreed provisions of promotion from clerical to officer cadre has been mentioned in detail. Under this, in clause 3 procedure for selection under revised State Service Channel for promotion is mentioned in detail. It is mentioned in the clause 3 of Annexure 2 that the seniority list of candidates for the purpose of normal channel promotion shall be drawn as per the inter-seniority of the following categories of clerical cadre in the same order of preference:—

Special Assistants,

Head Cashier (F), followed by

All other categories of clerical staff including those drawing other special allowances.

It is also mentioned in this Settlement under Clause 4 that it has been mutually agreed by and between the parties that the entire procedure of promotion policy for Award Staff which is in vogue as on date will be replaced by amending/inserting within a period of three months, from the date of this Memorandum of Understanding. Ex. M5 is the xerox copy of the Memorandum of Settlement between the Respondent/Bank Management and All India Central Bank Employees Federation dated 29-10-98. In this, it is clearly stated that a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into today i.e. 29-10-98 envisaging continuing with the same seniority list, which was prepared, having regard to the erstwhile procedure for this year i.e. for the year 1998 and the normal channel process in respect of the vacancies for the year 1998 would be by February, 1999 and the common notional date of promotion will be w.e.f. 28-12-1998. This document also has been marked as Ex. M5, with the consent of the Petitioner Union. It is argued by the learned counsel for the Respondent/Management that in view of this Settlement dated 29-10-98 with regard to the promotions for the year 1998, test was held in February, 1999. It is not denied by the other side. In pursuance of the Settlement under Ex. M5 the Respondent/Management, Central Office issued the circular dated 19-11-98. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M6. It is also marked as an exhibit on the management side with the consent of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. In that it is clearly stated as follows:—

“The existing seniority list prepared by the respective selection areas as on 1-1-98 by taking into account the weightages, conclusion of debarments etc. having regard to the pre-revised procedure i.e. as per the procedure prevalent as on 31-12-97 shall be utilised for conducting the newly introduced normal channel promotion from clerical to officer cadre for the current year i.e. for the year 1998. Due to paucity of time, the normal channel process in respect of vacancies identified for 1998 would be completed by February, 1999 and the notional common date of promotion will be with effect from 28-12-1998.”

This circular under Ex. M6 confirms the Settlement under Ex. M5. Ex. M9 is the xerox copy of the circular dated 3-12-98 regarding changes additions, deletion to combined seniority list of clerical staff as on 1-1-98 of Chennai selection area. In this document, under the Heading, General Category debarred list, the name of the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao has been mentioned under Sl. No. 24(B) shown as debarred upto 25-11-98. From this, it is seen that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao under debarred list was deleted from the seniority list for promotion. This is not disputed by the Petitioner Union.

6. Ex. M10 is the xerox copy of the common seniority list of clerks in Chennai selection area comprising of Chennai and Trichy Regions as on 1-1-99. In this list, names of ten persons in the General Category have been mentioned Sl. No. 1 Sri Santhanakrishnan was a Special Assistant, while the persons mentioned under serial numbers 2 to 10 were Head Cashiers(F)

category. In this seniority list, prepared in terms of FPA clause 1.17, the name of the concerned workman does not find a place. The learned counsel for the Respondent/Management had argued that there were only five posts vacant for which the Respondent/Management called only ten persons and nobody in general category was called because at that time there were sufficient number of workmen in the category of Head Cashier(E) and this was done in January, 2000 as a publication of seniority list as on 1-1-1999. So, from this, it is seen that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao was not an eligible candidate to be mentioned within that ten people taken by the Respondent/Management to be considered for promotion under general category. Ex. M1 is the xerox copy of the communication dated 22-11-97 from the Regional Office, Trichy to the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao, wherein it is stated that based on the clerical seniority list of Tiruchirappalli Region as on 1-1-97, a posting as Head Cashier(E) was offered in one of the branches of Respondent/Bank in that region. Ex. M2 is the xerox copy of the memo issued by the Regional Office Trichy of the Respondent/Bank to the concerned workman who was working, as a clerk at Mayiladuthurai. It is stated in that memo that in view of his refusal to accept the post of Head Cashier(E) vide his letter dated 26-11-97, he was informed that as per the Clause 11.3 of promotion policy agreement dated 1-11-89, he shall not be entitled for promotion to officer cadre under State Service Selection for all posts carrying Special Allowances and for officiating chance for a period of twelve months from that date of his refusal. On the basis of this memo, the concerned workman's name was shown under debar list in Ex. M9. That was why, his name was deleted from the seniority list as on 1-1-1999 for Trichy Region. All these things are not disputed by the I Party/Union. From the above documentary evidence of the Respondent/Management, it is clearly seen that the Respondent/Bank Management has not called the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao for the written test in 1999 because his name did not fall into the number of candidates in the seniority list eligible to be called for written test, since number of Head Cashiers(E) candidates ranked above him. So, the allegations in the Claim Statement of the I Party/Petitioner Union that the Respondent/Bank without adhering to the policy straightaway initiated the process of promotion test in the year 1999 and the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao who is eligible to appear for test was not called for the said test are incorrect. It is also contended in para 13 of the Counter Statement of the Respondent/Management, that the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao was not called for written test held in the year 1999 not because of the debarment, but it was based on the promotion policy as amended by the bank circular dated 27-11-98. This contention has been clearly established by the Respondent/Management in this case with documentary evidence. As alleged by the Respondent/Management in their counter that denial to offer participation in the written test would not entitle the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao to promotion. The Petitioner Union cannot demand promotion for the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao as a matter of right, when it is purely based on merit and other normal channel of promotion. Further it is seen from the

available evidence that the Respondent/Bank had adopted the promotion policy as per the Settlement entered into with the recognised majority Union for Award Staff, All India Central Bank Employees Federation. Hence, it cannot be said that the action of the management in not giving promotion to the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao is victimisation or unfair labour practice against Sri C. N. Subba Rao. The action of the Management is perfectly valid and justified and it was consistent with the promotion policy. Thus, point No. 2 is answered accordingly.

7. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the relief prayed for by the I Party/Union on behalf of the concerned workman Sri C. N. Subba Rao cannot be granted and the claim of the Petitioner Union is rejected. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 27th December, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Workman :

- | Ex. No. | Date | Description |
|---------|-----------------------|--|
| W1 | (Series) (1) 14-12-87 | Xerox copy of the seniority list for clerical staff from 1995 to 1999—Trichy Region. |
| W1 | (Series) (2) 22-6-96 | Xerox copy of the Seniority list for Madras Selection Area as on 1-1-96, 1-1-98 and 1-1-99. |
| W2 | (Series) (1) 2-12-95 | Xerox copy of the Promotion order issued to Sri G. Ramesh Babu, Head Cashier, Moodani Branch. |
| W2 | (Series) (2) 9-12-95 | Xerox copy of the office order issued to Sri Ramesh Babu, Head Cashier, Moodani Branch. |
| W3 | 7-4-97 | Xerox copy of the letter from Management to Sri A. Rajaram, Clerk. |
| W4 | 29-5-95 | Xerox copy of the letter from Management to Sri E. Baskaran, Clerk. |
| W5 | 13-9-95 | Xerox copy of the office communication posting Sri E. Baskaran, Clerk as Head Cashier at Endiur. |
| W6 | (Series) (1) 22-11-97 | Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to Sri C. N. Subba Rao. |
| W6 | (Series) (2) 26-11-97 | Xerox copy of the inter-office communication by Branch Manager, Myladurai to Regional Office, Trichy Informing unwillingness of C. N. Subba Rao to accept the promotion as Head Cashier. |

- W7 27-11-97—Xerox copy of the memo issued to Sri C. N. Subba Rao by the Management.
- W8 31-7-2001—Xerox copy of the statement of list of persons who were deputed to work as Head Cashier (E) in Moodani Srimangalam branch from 1995 to 1999.
- W9 Nil—Extract from promotion policy Agreement of Award Staff.
- W10 12-3-92—Xerox copy of the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at between the Management of Central Bank of India and All India Central Bank Employees' Federation.
- W11 12-5-92—Xerox copy of the circular of Central Bank of India regarding promotion policy for Award staff.
- W12 16-4-96—Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent.
- W13 4-5-96—Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent.
- W14 6-2-97—Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent.
- W15 7-5-98—Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent.
- W16 16-1-99—Xerox copy of the circular of Central Bank of India with regard to special allowance in clerical cadre.
- W17 1-9-90—Xerox copy of the Office circular of Central Bank with regard to special allowance in workmen cadre.
- W18 3-12-90—Xerox copy of the circular of Central Bank of India with regard to special allowance in workmen cadre.
- W19 22-5-2000 & 23-5-2000—Xerox copy of the Minutes of joint discussions held at Central Office between Respondent/Management and All India Central Bank Employees' Federation.

For the II Party/Management :—

- | Ex. No. | Date | Description |
|---------|----------|---|
| M1 | 22-11-97 | Xerox copy of the letter from Management to Sri C. N. Subba Rao. |
| M2 | 27-11-97 | Xerox copy of the memorandum issued by the Respondent/Management to C. N. Subba Rao. |
| M3 | 28-5-98 | Xerox copy of the circular issued by Respondent. |
| M4 | 3-9-98 | Xerox copy of the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at between the Management of Central Bank of India and All India Central Bank Employees' Federation. |
| M5 | 29-10-98 | Xerox copy of the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at between the Management of Central Bank of India and All India Central Bank Employees' Federation. |

- M6 19-11-98—Xerox copy of the circular of Central Bank of India on the Settlement dated 3-10-98 issued to all Region.
- M7 27-11-98—Xerox copy of the circular of Central Bank of India issued to all Officers.
- M8 1-12-98—Xerox copy of the circular regarding initiation of State Service Promotion Process—normal channel.
- M9 3-12-98—Xerox copy of the circular regarding changes, additions, deletion to combined seniority list of Clerical cadre.
- M10 24-1-2000—Xerox copy of the circular regarding combined seniority list of clerical staff as on 1-1-99 of Chennai Selection Area.
- M11 3-3-2000—Xerox copy of the circular regarding Examination normal channel promotion process from clerical to officer cadre in JMG Scale I.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का.अ. 376.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियो-जकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण गुवाहाटी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1(सी)/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/168/2000-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 376.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 1(C)/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-1-2002.

[No. L-12011/168/2000-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL :
GUWAHATI, ASSAM

Reference No. 1(C) of 2001

PRESENT :

Shri K. Sarma, LL.B., Presiding Officer.
Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute between :

The Management of
Union Bank of India, Calcutta.

Versus

The General Secy., U.B.E.U.
Guwahati.

Date of Award : 20-12-2001.

AWARD

This industrial dispute has been referred to by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, under Section 10(1)(d) R/W 2A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 vide order No. L-12011/168/2000/IR(B-II) dated 31-10-2000 to adjudicate the dispute arising between the management of Union Bank of India, Calcutta and Union Bank of Employees Union, in short UBEU represented by the General Secretary on the following issue :

“Whether the action of the management in not giving equal opportunity to all Special Assistant in the State of Assam for filling up newly created vacancies at Nalbari, Nowgaon Branches is justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

On receipt of reference, this tribunal has registered this case and issued notices to both the parties calling upon them to appear before this tribunal and file their written statement additional, written statement and document, if any, in response to which both the parties have appeared and filed their written statement, addl. written statement and documents. Both the parties have also adduced oral evidence by adducing one witness from each side.

After completion of evidence the argument advanced by the representative of the both the parties, are heard.

The fact of the case as is reflected from materials on record is that the management U.B.I. Its regional Office at Guwahati has made arrangement for filling up the newly created vacancies of the post of Special Asstt. at Nowgaon, Nalbari and Tinsukia Branches as per procedure prescribed in their promotion policy entered into between the management and the majority recognised union of Union Bank Employees on 23-10-92. As per said settlement policy management has to fill up the vacancies by following transfer policy and also by interview informing all concerned about the creation of the vacancy. Accordingly the management has filled up the vacancy at Nowgaon, Nalbari by transferring Special Asstt. from Chapakhowa and Barpeta Road on the basis of the application for transfer already lying in the Bank and thereafter issued circular on 1-10-99 for filling up the post of Special Asstt. from Chapakhowa, Barpeta and Tinsukia as appeared from the Annexure II in this case. The management has also held interview for selecting the candidate for appointment in the post of Special Asstt. in said 3 Branches from the intending candidates who have applied for the post. But before holding interview, the union has moved a petition before this tribunal for stalling the interview till this reference is finally disposed. Accordingly this tribunal vide order dated 10-8-2001 have granted stay order directing management not to hold interview until further order, but subsequently after hearing both the parties stay order was partially

vacated alongwith management to hold interview for all the branches except Chapakhowa.

The workmen's contention is that when a vacancy is created in any branch information is to be given all concerned affording equal opportunity to all to apply for the post, the management has not informed about the creation of vacancy at Nalbari and Nowgaon and filled up the newly created vacancies is not in accordance with promotion policy and as such it has deprived the employees from getting equal opportunity for applying for the post.

Management's contention is that the vacancies have been filled up as per promotion policy of 1992 and creation of vacancy has been informed to all concerned vide Annexure II, III etc. and vacancies have been filled up as per transfer policy and interview which includes both the policy prescribed in the promotion policy. It is also contended that the union raising this industrial dispute is not a majority union recognised by bank and the majority recognised union with whom promotion policy of 1992 was signed by the management has not raised any industrial dispute and as such the present union has no right to raise the dispute.

I have heard the argument advanced by the representation of the both the parties and perused the record including pleading of the parties and the document, Annexure I, II, III and exit, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 filed by the parties. The only dispute agitated by the union, is that creation of vacancies is not informed to all and as such genuine candidate has been deprived from getting opportunity to apply for the post. But the management contended that the post is created by the Head Office and circular was issued by the Head Office to that effect as appear from Annexure II. According to transfer policy it is found that the vacancies are to be filled up on the basis of transfer application filled by the willing candidate for transfer and thereafter by holding interview. As petition was already filled by intending candidate seeking transfer to Nalbari and Nowgaon Branches, these two vacancies have been filled up on transfer and subsequent vacancies arising at Tinsukia, Chapakhowa and Barpeta Branches were arranged to be filled up through interview. The vacancies at Barpeta Road and Tinsukia have already been filled up by holding interview. The only post remains to be filled up is at Chapakhowa. As it appears from the material on record, is that as vacancies are already filled up as per promotion policy it can not be held that management has not followed the promotion policy of 1992 by not informing to all concerned. In view of these, contention of the union that management is to be directed to review the entire situation can not be accepted. Moreover from the perusal of the material on record I do not find any individual employees who is affected for filling up these vacancies on transfer. If any employee is aggrieved personally or if his right is violated for not getting equal opportunity with that of other candidates who have already been selected transferred and posted he/she should come forward and depose before the Tribunal. It is true that union may raise a dispute for welfare of its members, but at the same time the court/tribunal must be satisfied as to who is the person aggrieved. Only the General Secretary

who has raised the dispute has come forward and depose before the tribunal, but in his deposition also he has not mentioned the name of any employee who has been personally effected. Moreover, union raising this dispute is not a recognised union and recognised majority union has not raised any dispute.

In view of my aforesaid discussion on material on record, I am unable to hold that filling up the vacancies in Nagaon and Nalbari is violative to the promotion policy of 1992 by not giving equal opportunity to all and accordingly reference cannot be answered in favour of the workmen. However, it is directed that in case of filling up the post of Spl. Asstt. at Chapakhwa promotion policy of 1992 should be fully adhered to.

This reference is answered accordingly. Prepare an award.

K. SARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 377.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/65/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/16/99-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 377.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/65 of 2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-1-2002.

[No. L-12012/16/99-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar—Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/65 of 2001

Employers in relation to the Management of
Bank of Maharashtra.

The General Manager (Personnel)
Bank of Maharashtra,
Central Office, 1501, Lokmangal,
Shivaji Nagar,
Pune (Maharashtra)-411005.

AND

Their Workmen.

The General Secretary,
Bank of Maharashtra Employees Union,
Kolhapur, C/o. Bank of Maharashtra,
Miraj-416410 (Maharashtra).

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer.—No Appearance.

For the Workmen.—No Appearance.

Mumbai, dated 6th November, 2001.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-12012/16/99-IR(B-II), dated 14-5-2001, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 16 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Assistant General Manager, Bank of Maharashtra, Pune, in reducing the pay to lower stage in time scale by two increments with cumulative effect and compulsorily retiring Shri Sham Kamalakar Kocharekar, Clerk of Bank of Maharashtra, Regional Office, Rainagiri from 11-1-1997 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. On receipt of the reference notices were sent to the union and the management, Bank of Maharashtra. However, they both though served vide acknowledgement (Exhibits-3 & 4) did not appear on 13-7-2001. It is seen from the record workman under reference Mr. Kocharekar appeared that day before the tribunal and that dates were given for filing Statement of Claim on 14-8-2001, 28-9-2001 and as last chance till today. However, today none from the management nor from the union present. So also workman is absent nor put Statement of Claim. Since the workman/union did not put Statement of Claim, though sufficient time given clearly indicates that workman/union is not interested in prosecuting the reference and therefore the reference will have to be disposed of and hence the order :

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of for non-prosecution.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 378.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/270/2000-आईआर (बी II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 371.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Pef. No. 13/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-01-2002

[No. L-12011/270/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 13 of 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India

AND

Their workman

PRESENT :

Mr Justice Bharat Prasad Sharma,
Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Mr R. N. Majumdar, Advocate
Management with Mr. S. Pal, Advocate
On behalf of Mr. K. Chatterjee, Advocate
Workmen

State : West Bengal Industry : Banking

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/270/2000/IR (B-II) dated 22-03-2001 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Section 10 (1) (d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the United Bank of India in not regularising the service of its canteen employees (as per list enclosed) in the service of the Bank and refusing them the grade and scale and other benefits available to the members of subordinate staff of the bank is legal and justified ? If not, what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ? ”

Annexure to Order No. L-12011/270/2000-IR (B-II) dated 22-3-2001

CALCUTTA REGION

Sl. No.	Name	Branch
1.	Sri Nikhil Bera	Dunlop Bridge
2.	Smt. Kadam Naskar	Baishaki
3.	Sri Somenath Debnath	Belgachia
4.	Sri Dharamdhar Roy	Pati-pukur
5.	Smt. Anjana Das	New Maniktala
6.	Sri Avay Das	E. C. Market
7.	Sri Parton Karanaker	Dunlop Bridge
8.	Sri Ajit Roy	Belgachia
9.	Sri Malay Mera	Brighata
10.	Smt. Sandhya Kundu	V. I. P. Road
11.	Sri Swapan Chakraborty	H. B. Town
12.	Sri Bakul Khatua	Sukar Bazar
13.	Sri Paritosh Patra	Kalindi West
14.	Smt. Sandhya Debnath	East Beliaghata
15.	Sri Harinath Debnath	Belghoria
16.	Sri Bijay Krishna Debnath	Belghoria
17.	Sri Kalicharan Rana	Salt Lake
18.	Smt. Tapan Majumdar	E. T. Road
19.	Sri Biswanath Das	Baguihati
20.	Sri Lalitohan Bera	Mayukh Bhawan
21.	Smt. Tapati Das	Titagarh
22.	Smt. Sandhya Das	Ariadaha
23.	Sri Sekumar Karanaker	Salt Lake
24.	Sri Tapan Karanaker	Naihati
25.	Sri Prabir Chakraborty	Barrackpore
26.	Sri Nema Mukherjee	Barasat
27.	Sri Mukul Sekhar Sen	Pandhari
28.	Sri Sunil Biswas	Baguihati
29.	Sri Raju Majumdar	Paik Para
30.	Sri Sahadeb Das	Kalindi (West)
31.	Tapas Mondal	Krishnapur Bazar
32.	Biswajit Ghosh	Ultadanga

CALCUTTA SOUTH REGION

Sl.	Name	Branch
33.	Sri Ram Chandra Pusti	Head Office
34.	Sri Gouranga Das	Head Office
35.	Sri Gautam Nandi	Head Office
36.	Sri Balu Hazra	Head Office
37.	Sri Bholanath Chakraborty	Head Office
38.	Sri Raju Das	Head Office
39.	Sri Samil Manna	Head Office
40.	Sri Satchit Samanta	Head Office
41.	Sri Sadhan Dey	Head Office (2nd floor)
42.	Sri Ranjit Shaw	Head Office "
43.	Sri Sambhu Roy	Head Office "
44.	Sri Somenath Das	Head Office "
45.	Sri Manoj Banerjee	Head Office "
46.	Sri Subrata Biswas	Head Office "
47.	Sri Rabin Roy	Head Office "

Sl. No.	Name	Branch	Sl. No.	Name	Branch
48.	Sri Sanjay Khanna	Head Office "	87.	Sri Gopal Adhikari	Royd Street
49.	Sri Ashok Mitra	Head Office "	89.	Smt. Chitra Das	Lake Garden
50.	Sri Modan Mondal	Head Office (16th floor)	90.	Sri Sankar Das	Calcutta South Region
51.	Sri Achinta Maity	Head Office "	91.	Sri Swapan Biswas	Services
52.	Sri Amar Laha	Head Office "	CALCUTTA (CENTRAL) REGION		
53.	Sri Shymal Das	Head Office "			
54.	Sri Tilok Day	Head Office "	92.	Sri Nagen Sarkar	Dharmatala
55.	Smt. Partima Mukherjee	Head Office "	93.	Sri Arun Kumar Day	Shyambazar
56.	Sri Pradip Samanta	Head Office "	94.	Sri Pravas Chandra Kusari	Shyambazar
57.	Sri Kanu Chandra Das	Head Office "	95.	Sri Mohadeb Kumar	Calcutta - I Region
58.	Sri Gopal Chandra Das	Head Office "	96.	Sri Akhil Das	Burrabazar
59.	Sri Asim Dutta	Head Office "	97.	Sri Amar Das	Burrabazar
60.	Sri Bimal Deshmukh	Head Office "	98.	Sri Pratap Bera	Strand Road
61.	Sri Monaranjan Patra	Head Office (5th floor)	99.	Sri Pradip Kumar Dey	Lal Bazar
62.	Sri Dinesh Mondal	High Court	100.	Sri Subrata Mitra	J.M. Avenue
63.	Sri Shashanka Chakraborty	Shakespeare Sarani	101.	Sri Pankoj Banerjee	C.R. Avenue
64.	Sri Sambhu Maity	Lake Road	102.	Sri Tarak Biswas	Sashibazar Dey Street
65.	Sri Somendranath Das	Hazra	103.	Sri Sanatan Bhattacharya	Alambazar
66.	Sri Shymal Das	Hazra	104.	Sri Soumen Karmakar	College Street
67.	Sri Adhir Das	Jadavpur	105.	Sri Dilip Kumar Pramanik	Hatibagan
68.	Sri Bimal Bera	Harish Mukherjee Road	106.	Sri Saajib Nandi	Nimta
69.	Smt. Manasa Prasad Banu	D.S.P. Extn. Counter	107.	Sri Sripati Kaul	Overseas
70.	Sri Santosh Kumar Bhagar	Bhawanipore	108.	Sri Susil Sarkar	Dharmatala
71.	Sri Barun Samanta	Sothern Market	109.	Sri Mahanlal Das	Royal Exchange
72.	Sri Sunil Ghosh	Alipur	110.	Sri Kamal Das	Royal Exchange
73.	Sri Suprakash Payne	Tivoli Park	111.	Sri Partha Raha	Royal Exchange
74.	Sri Sri Shymal Ghosal	Topsia	112.	Sri Mitunjay Das	Royal Exchange
75.	Sri Akshay Mallick	Chokberia	113.	Sri Gaur Chakraborty	N.S. Road
76.	Smt. Kaütaki Chakraborty	Rabindra Sarabor	114.	Sri Ranjit Jana	N.S. Road
77.	Sri Buddhadev Modak	Dhakuria	115.	Sri Jay Oza	Clive Row
78.	Sri Swapan Ghosal	Jadavpur	116.	Sri Uttam Samanta	Overseas
79.	Sri Prafulla Das	Ekdalia	117.	Sri Uttam Saha	Kalakur Street
80.	Sri Bholanath Ghorui	Park Circus	118.	Sri Sudhir Mahapatra	Bowbazar
81.	Sri Ashok Ganpui	Park Circus	119.	Sri Ajoy Santra	Calcutta
82.	Smt. Soma Roy	Golpark	120.	Sri Bhimpada Nayak	Calcutta
83.	Sri Biswajit Chakraborty	Ekdalia	121.	Sri Basudeb Das	Calcutta
84.	Sri Tusar Kanti Das	Park Street	122.	Sri Ramakrishna Pradhan	Calcutta
85.	Sri Biswas Das	Southern Market	123.	Sri Khagen Jana	Calcutta
86.	Sri Narayan Halder	C.I.T. Road	126.	Sri Asoke Samanta	Overseas
			127.	Sri Sushanta Jana (I)	Calcutta

Sl. No.	Name	Branch
128.	Sri Ashit Das	Calcutta
129.	Sri Khaken Pradhan	Calcutta
130.	Sri Ranjit Parta	Calcutta
131.	Sri Basudev Jana	Calcutta
132.	Sri Sushanta Jana (2)	Calcutta
133.	Sri Ranjit Maity	Calcutta
134.	Sri Jagannath Naskar	Calcutta
135.	Sri Nakul Chandra Pradhan	Subrah Mallik Square
136.	Smt. Namita Acharya	Baranagar
137.	Sri Medhnath Gayen	P.R.B.B
138.	Sri Gobinda Das	Ganesh Chandra Avenue
139.	Smt. Rina Sasmal	Medical College Hospital
140.	Sri Krishna Kumar Biswas	Ganesh Chandra Avenue
141.	Sri Sukumar Naskar	Mechua Bazar
142.	Sri Sanat Banerjee	Kumartooly

24-PARGANAS (NORTH) REGION

143.	Sri Nirmal Kumar Das	New Barrackpore
144.	Sri Jhantu Poddar	Barasat Regional Office
145.	Sri Partha Das	Habra
146.	Sri Biswanath Biswas	Basirhat
147.	Sri Goffar Ali Mella	Jadurhati
148.	Sri Sambhunath Chakraborty	Nona Chandan Pukur
149.	Sri Rabindranath Talukder	Dum Dum
150.	Sri Rabi Prasad Biswas	Dakshin Chatra
151.	Sri Bimal Ghosh	Berachampa
152.	Sri Sanjib Nandi	Nimtala
153.	Sri Sadhan Banerjee	Basirhat
154.	Sri Sankar Majumder	Duttapukur
155.	Sri Sisir Chakraborty	Deganga
156.	Sri Nimai Mukherjee	Barasat
157.	Sri Manabendra Ghosh	Rajarhat
158.	Sri Bablu Das	Akaipur
159.	Sri Fani Mondal	Barasat
160.	Sri Gobinda Sarkar	Hasnabad
161.	Sri Mahadeb Kolay	Moynagudi
162.	Sri Bhaslar Manna	Nima

Sl. No.	Name	Branch
163.	Smt. Kalpana Biswas	Nozai
164.	Sri Samar Banerjee	Nilganj
165.	Sri Gobinda Bose	Gopal Nagar
166.	Sri Dipak Das	Gadamrabat
167.	Sri Anup Roy	Amdanga
168.	Sri Tarak Kundu	Moynagudi
169.	Smt. Gita Rani Dalal	Habra
170.	Sri Tapas Sadhukha	G. bardanga
171.	Smt. Rani Sarkar	Shyamnagar
172.	Smt. Manju Bhargur	Nilganj
173.	Sri Pradip Kumar Paul	Kancharapara
174.	Sri Gautam Hazra	Habra

24-PARGANAS (SOUTH) REGION

175.	Sri Adhir Halder	Bosepukur Rajdangaga
176.	Sri Chitta Ranjan Mukherjee	Bhangur
177.	Sri Anil Paul	Santoshpur
178.	Sri Gopal Mitra	Malancha (Panchabati)
179.	Sri Swapan Halder	Kasba
180.	Sri Biswajit Mondal	Sreechandrabat
181.	Sri Santosh Kumar Ghosh	Meudi
182.	Sri Chittaranjan Sarder	Palarhat
183.	Sri Chandidas Das	Laxmikantapur
184.	Smt. Minati Biswas	Canning
185.	Smt. Gaitry Halder	Kakdeep
186.	Sri Debaprasad Mandal	Baisnabgita (Patuli)
187.	Sri Sankar Das	Pethar Partima

24-PARGANAS (CENTRAL) REGION

188.	Sri Basudeb Samadder	Kudghat
189.	Smt. Indira Paul	Chetla
190.	Sri Aloke Mondal	Behala
191.	Sri Prasanta Metia	Metiabruze
192.	Sri Shymal Das	Golfgreen
193.	Sri Dinabandhu Das	Rai Bahadur Road
194.	Smt. Manju Purkait	Kidderpore
195.	Sri Debrata Chowdhury	Naktala
196.	Sri Nirmal Mahapatra	Banisha
197.	Sri Dilip Roy	Regnet Park
198.	Sri Raj Kumar Halder	Tollygunge

Sl.No.	Name	Branch
199.	Sri Ganesh Chatterjee	Tallygunge Depo.
200.	Smt. Renubala Sarkar	Garia
201.	Sri Joydeb Das	Gangulibagan
202.	Sri Murari Mohan Purkait	Watgunj

HOWRAH REGION

203.	Sri Pranab Chakraborty	Bagnan
204.	Sri Akahaya Sarkar	Anchul
205.	Smt. Sandhya Dalui	Jagacha
206.	Smt. Reba Karmakar	Shanpur
207.	Sri Anil Koley	Domjur
208.	Sri Jaladhar Mondal	Pilkana
209.	Sri Dipak Mallick	B.M.C.
210.	Sri Naren Das	Howrah Regional Office
211.	Smt. Rama Koley	Lilcoah
212.	Sri Bhabani Majumder	Belur Math
213.	Sri Biswanath Ghosui	Howrah Approach
214.	Sri Haradhan Chatterjee	Bally

HOOGHLY REGION

215.	Sri Barendranath Ghosh	Chinsurah
216.	Sri Shymal Dhara	Sirampur
217.	Smt. Usharani Biswas	Ketwa
218.	Sri Ganga Das	Pandua
219.	Sri Prabash Maitv	Chandan Nagar
220.	Sri Basanta Das Bairagi	Bhadreswar
221.	Sri Ashutesh Nandy	Baidyabati
222.	Sri Amar Biswas	Mogra
223.	Sri Asit Karmakar	Chatra (Sirampur)
224.	Smt. Dipali Patra	Arambag
225.	Sri Dijendra Nath Ray	Rishra
226.	Smt. Sandhya Dey	Rishra

MIDNAPUR REGION (NORTH)

227.	Sri Ashoke Roy	Fetesinghpur
228.	Sri Ramprasad Bag	Dhadika
229.	Sri Sankar Kumar Samanta	Khepal
230.	Smt. Manju Duley	Gealter
231.	Sri Santanu Mondal	Loada
232.	Sri Chandan Kala	Loada
233.	Sri Jayanti Ponda	Daten

Sl. No.	Name	Branch
234.	Sri Khoka Das	Chandabila
235.	Sri Prabir Kumar Roy	Balarampur (M)
236.	Sri Arun Kumar Chakraborty	Sandhipur
237.	Sri Belai Chandra Maity	Egra
238.	Sri Ramsankar Dey	Panchrel

MIDNAPUR REGION (SOUTH)

239.	Sri Manash Chandra Maity	Satgachia
240.	Sri Gadadhar Das	Danda Belbani
241.	Sri Ananta Kumar Das	Depal Sasanbar

NADIA REGION

242.	Sri Dilip Dey	Kalyani
243.	Sri Narayan Sarkar	Ramnagar
244.	Sri Gurapada Kundu	Chapra
245.	Sri Samir Paul	Haringhata Hat
246.	Sri Chinnmay Bhadra	Bidhan (C.K.V.V.)
247.	Sri Bidhan Chandra Ghosal	Karimpur
248.	Sri Subrata Halder	Habidpur
249.	Smt. Bani Roy	Taherpur
250.	Sri Ratan Kumar Kundu	Sarupganj
251.	Sri Analerdu Ghosh	Katwa
252.	Sri Nimal Mali	Chakda
253.	Sri Goutam Premanik	Matiary
254.	Sri Shymal Halder	Nadia Regional Office
255.	Sri Giridhar Biswas	Palashipara
256.	Sri Kalachand Saha	Waddburn
257.	Sri Samir Kumar Das	Ramanagar
258.	Smt. Tapati Sarkar	Majdiha
259.	Sri Biswanath Rakshit	Krishnagar

PURULIA REGION

260.	Sri Nisapati Dey	Raghurathpur
261.	Sri Sujay Bhagat	Suisa
262.	Sri Pravat Paul	Jaypur

Sl. No.	Name	Branch	Sl.	Name	Branch
263.	Sri Shyamalpada Meddya	Galia	293.	Sri Dilip Samantha	Baidhyapur
264.	Sri Tapan Sen	Bakrampur (Purulia)	294.	Sri Subhas Chakraborty	Barmundia Colliery
265.	Sri Banshi Tewari	Barraha	295.	Sri Sarbani Mondal	Natunganj
266.	Sri Goutam Mahapatra	Urma	296.	Sri Goutam Kha	Sangramgarh Colliery
267.	Sri Ramakanta Dhal	Beliatore	297.	Sri Naru Bauri	Cheked
268.	Sri Pradip Chatterjee	Amar Kanan	298.	Sri Joydev Paul	Panuhat
269.	Sri Basudev Rakshit	Santalalib	299.	Sri Swapan Das	Bolepur Bhuban- danga
270.	Sri Kiriti Barui	Dura	300.	Sri Susanta Banik	Ghardourhatti
271.	Sri Mridul Modak	Hersla	301.	Sri Tapan Pramanik	City Centre
272.	Sri Sitaram Mahato	Pukharia	302.	Sri Ranadeb Das	Coke Oven
273.	Sri Patit Paban Mondal	Simlapaul	303.	Sri Mahadev Das	Suri
274.	Sri Sanjay Kumar Mondal	Khatra	304.	Sri Sadhan Mondal	Mayabazar
275.	Sri Tarun Kumar Das	Kankardanga	305.	Sri Arjun Chaube	Burnpur
276.	Sri Haradhan Karmakar	Sanamukhi	MURSIDABAD REGION		
277.	Sri Sukumar Roy	Bisnupur			
278.	Sri Nathuram Paul	Purulia			
279.	Sri Ajit Kumar Garain	Hutmura			
BURDWAN REGION			306.	Sri Biphal Manjit	Jahangirpur
280.	Sri Anil Chandra Mondal	Asansol Apear Garden	307.	Sri Pathik Sarnakar	Ajimgunj
281.	Sri Sadhan Lohar	Durgapur Regional Office	308.	Sri Gajal Kumar Das	Panutia
282.	Sri Somen Karmakar	Kuldiha	309.	Sri Samir Baudi	Gramsalika
283.	Sri Ramapada Dangar	Bidhannagar	MALDA REGION		
284.	Sri Subal Debnath	Demo Main Colliery			
285.	Sri Bhanu Sen	Benachity	310.	Sri Bijoy Kundu	Malda
286.	Sri Manik Gope	Asansol Hutton Road	311.	Sri Biplob Mahanta	Pugligunj
287.	Sri Ramdeb Mal	Dunigram	312.	Smt. Anjali Mahanta	Harirampur
288.	Sri Bankim Mondal	Durgapur	313.	Sri Salik Harison	Harirampur
289.	Sri Sanat Roy	Alley Steel Project	314.	Sri Sadhan Das	Chanchal
290.	Sri Manash Kumar Shandra	Bholas	315.	Sri Satish Mahato	Babupur
291.	Sri Naragopal	Katra	316.	Sri Tapash Barman	Safanagar
292.	Sri Amalendu Ghosh	Katra	317.	Sri Gambir Kumar Mondal	Kaliachank
			318.	Sri Mrinal Kanti Roy	Isalampur
			319.	Sri Gourango Roy	Sukhdebpur
			320.	Sri Binoy Kumar Sarkar	Tarangopur
			321.	Sri Susanta Das	Itchanar (Uttar Dinajpur)
			322.	Sri Narayan Chandra Das	Samsi
			323.	Sri Sanjoy Kumar Sarkar	Muchia

Sl. No.	Name	Branch	A "No Dispute" Award is accordingly passed and the case is disposed of.
324.	Sri Biplab Debnath	Kaliaganj (Uttar Dinajpur)	Dated, Kolkata The 3rd January 2002
325.	Sri Dipendra Nath Mahato	Tapan (Dakshin Dinajpur)	B. P. SHARMA, Presiding Officer
326.	Sri Palash Tarafder	Debinagar (Uttar Dinajpur)	नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी 2002
327.	Sri Badri Charan Sarkar	Chandra Para	का.ग्रा. 379. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयरपोर्ट ऑथोरिटी आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।
328.	Sri Kalipada Karmakar	Mathurapur	
329.	Sri Nirmal Kanti Roy	Ishlamur	
330.	Sri Sadhan Das	Chanchal	
331.	Sri Susanta Banik	Ghar-dur-Chat	
332.	Sri Amar Das	Balurghat	
333.	Sri Pintu Kumar Singha	Debipur	
334.	Sri Shymal Kumar Sarkar	Mathurapur	

[सं. एच-11022/1/2002-आईआर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

CALCUTTA SOUTH

335.	Sri Ananta Sardar	TrivoliPark
336.	Sri Mahadev Mondal	New Market
337.	Sri Swadesh Bose	Dhakuria
338.	Sri Rajkumar Dehui	New Market

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 379.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management Air Port Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2001.

[No. H-11021/1/2002-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail.—Presiding Officer.

Dated : 12th October, 2001

Industrial Dispute L.C.I.D. No. 30/2001

2. When the case is called out today, none appears for the union/workman although the management is represented by its Advocate Mr. S. Pal. Today is for evidence on behalf of the workman, but, the Advocate for the union is absent and no step is taken to produce witness on behalf of the workman. It is accordingly clear that the union/workman has no interest left to proceed with the case. Advocate for the management has stated that he has no evidence to tender.

3. In the circumstance, in the absence of any evidence in respect of the matter under reference, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to dispose of the matter by passing a "No Dispute" Award. 267 of 2002—41.

BETWEEN

Sri Imran Khan
S/o A. S. Khan,
C/o Airport Authority Kamgar Union,
Hyderabad Petitioner

AND

1. The Executive Engineer/Elect.,
Airport Authority of India,
Begumpet, Hyderabad-16.
2. The Chairman. (Mr. R. K. Aggarwal)
M/s. ICS Systems Pvt. Ltd.,
WZ-1671. 1st floor, Nangal Raya,
New Delhi-110046.
3. The Manager,
M/s. ICS Systems Pvt. Ltd.,
C/o Executive Engineer/Elect.,
Airport Authority of India,
Begumpet, Hyderabad-16. Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner.—Sri Latheefuddin.
For the respondent.—Sri A. Jaya Prakash Rao.
Advocate for R1.
Sri P. B. Vijay Kumar, Advocate for R2
and R3.

AWARD

This is a case taken under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sir U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. That the petitioner was appointed by second Respondent M/s. ICS Systems Pvt. Ltd. And he was appointed for the Aero Bridge and posted under 1st Respondent. That while he was working, he received a letter dated 15-6-2000 various allegations and he was placed under suspension but, they used to take work from him and again from 1st July, 2000 onwards he was permitted to sign. And they ultimately issued the order of termination dated 19-7-2000 and handed over to the petitioner on 11th August, 2000. Hence, he may be directed to be reinstated. 1A was filed by the Respondent questioning the jurisdiction. But, however, the petitioner filed a memo that the matter has been settled between

himself and the management and he may be allowed to withdraw the ID. Hence, the petitioner is permitted to withdraw the ID and the ID is closed.

Accordingly a Nil Award is passed.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 12th day of October, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner.—Nil.

Witness examined for the Respondent.—Nil.

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

NIL.

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ 380.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. पी. स्टेट माईनिंग कॉर्पो. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आर/107/87) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-29011/6/85-डी-III (बी)]

बी एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 380.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. R/107/87) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M.P. State Mining Corpn. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-29011/6/85-D-III(B)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR

Case No. CGIT|LC|R|107|87

Presiding Officer.—Shri K. M. Rai.

The General Secretary,
Satna Stone and Lime Workers Union,
79/10, Krishna Nagar,
Satna.

.. Applicant

Versus

The Mines Manager,
MP State Mining Corporation Ltd.,
Bemhour Lime Stone Mine,
Rajendra Nagar,
Satna.

.. Non-Applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 10th day of December, 2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-29011|6|85-D.III B dated 10th July, 1987 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal—

“Whether the action of the management of MP State Mining Corporation Ltd. in relation to their Bemhour Limestone Mine at Satna in not paying Bonus to piece rated workers of the Mine for accounting years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 is justified? If not, what relief these workmen concerned are entitled?”

2. No body appeared on behalf of the Union on 31-8-2001 when the case was called on for hearing. It appears that the Union is not interested in pursuing this matter. In view of this fact, no dispute exists between the parties in this case.

3. In view of the facts stated above. It is held that no dispute exists between the parties in this case. Hence, no dispute Award is passed.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.अ. 381.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. अगरवाला ब्रदर्स के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 259/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-29012/24/99-आई.आर. (एम)]

बी.एम. डेविड, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 381.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 259/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Agarwala Bros. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-22012|24|99-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 259/2001

Date of conclusion of hearing—28th November, 2001

Date of Passing Award—24th December, 2001

BETWEEN

The Management of The M/s. Agarwala
Brothers, Contractor, Baula
Chromite Mines of FACOR Ltd.,
At, Dhanigadia, P.O. Charanipa,
Bhadrak .. Ist Party-Management.

AND

Their Workman, Shri Yudhister Samal,
At P.O. Balibarei, Via. Hadgarh,
Keonjhar-758 023. .. 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES :

Shri D. Mohapatra.—For the 1st Party Management.

Shri Yudhister Samal.—For Himself-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by Clause(d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29012|24|99|IR(M), Dated, 8-6-1999 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Agarwal Bros., Contractor, M/s. FACOR Ltd., in terminating the services of Shri Yudhister Samal, without any charge-sheet, enquiry and notice is justice? If not, to what relief, the workman is entitled?”

2. The 2nd Party-Workman in his Claim Statement has stated that, he was working under the 1st Party-Management as daily wage basis. He was promoted in the year 1993 and subsequently he was also promoted in the year 1995. But suddenly, the 1st Party-Management retrenched him on 25-1-1996. According to the 1st Party-Management without serving any notice or making an enquiry his services has been terminated violating the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act. He raised a dispute and after failure of the reconciliation the present reference has been made. The 2nd Party-Workman has prayed for reinstatement with full back wages and with all other consequential service benefits and for regular absorption in permanent sub-staff category.

3. The 1st Party-Management has not filed any Written Statement in view of the fact that the 2nd Party-Workman has filed a petition to drop the proceeding on the ground that he has no grievance against the 1st Party-Management.

4. The dispute has been raised at the instance of the 2nd Party-Workman. Though he has filed the Claim Statement, subsequently he has intimated the Tribunal that, he has got no grievance against the 1st Party-Management. So, it would be presumed that the 2nd Party-Workman has accepted the action taken by the 1st Party-Management. In other words, the action of the 1st Party-Management in terminating the services of Shri Yudhister Samal, (2nd Party-Workman) without any charge-sheet, notice is justified and the 2nd party-Workman is not entitled for any relief.

5. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated and Corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 382.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में अग्रवाला ब्रदर्स के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 258/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 29012/25/99 -आई आर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 382.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 258/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Agarwala Brothers and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-29012/25/99-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 258/2001
Date of conclusion of hearing—28th November, 2001

Date of Passing Award—24th December, 2001

BETWEEN

The Management of The M/s. Agarwala
Brothers, Contractor, Baula
Chromite Mines of FACOR Ltd.,
At. Dhanigadia, P.O. Charanipa,
Bhadrak. ... 1st Party-Management.

AND

Their Workman, Shri Rasananda Parida,
At/P.O. Balibareil, Via. Hadgarh,
Keonjhar-758 023. ... 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES :

Shri D. Mohapatra.—For the 1st Party Management.

Shri Rasananda Parida.—For Himself-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29012/25/99/IR(M), dated 8-6-1999 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Agarwal Bros., Contractor, M/s. FACOR Ltd. in terminating the services of Shri Rasananda Parida without any charge-sheet, enquiry and notice is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The 2nd Party-Workman has filed his Claim Statement wherein he has pleaded that, initially, he was appointed as un-skilled Labour by the 1st Party-Management and worked from 1992 and again he was promoted in the year 1993 as semi-skilled Labour. In the year 1995 he was promoted. But suddenly he was dis-engaged by the 1st Party-Management on 25-1-1996. He was retrenched from the service without any notice, thereby violating the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act. He raised a dispute and after failure of the reconciliation the present reference has been made. The 2nd Party-Workman has prayed for reinstatement with full back wages and with all other consequential service benefits and for regular absorption in permanent sub staff-category.

3. When the case was adjourned for filing of the Written Statement of the 1st Party-Management a petition has been filed on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that he has got no grievance against the 1st Party-Management and has prayed to drop the reference. The 1st Party-Management has not filed his Written Statement.

4. The dispute has been raised at the instance of the 2nd Party-Workman. Though he has filed the Claim Statement but subsequently he filed a petition that he has no grievance against the 1st Party-Management. So, in that case it can be presumed that the action of the 1st Party-Management in terminating the services without any charge-sheet, enquiry and notice is justified. In that case, the 2nd Party-Workman would not be entitled for any relief.

5. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated and Corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.383.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार तमिलनाडू मिनरल्स लि., के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजका और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 499/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/104/97-आई आर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 383.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-1-2002.

[No. L-29012/104/97-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 26th December, 2001

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 499/2001
(Tamil Nadu State Industrial I.D. No. 78/98)

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A)

of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between Sri T. Kandasamy and the Management of Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. Ariyalur.]

BETWEEN

Sri T. Kandasamy. . . I Party/Workman.

AND

The Divisional Manager,
Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.,
Ariyalur. . . II Party/Management.

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman,
V. Ajoy Khose and S. T. Varadharajulu,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. Muthumani Dorai-
sami and Kandavadi Vel Doraisami, Adv-
ocates.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-29012/104/97-IR(M) dated 16-4-1998.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 78/98. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 499/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 7-3-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, the counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter was pending before the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, when the matter was taken up for enquiry there, with the consent of the counsel on either side documents filed on either side were marked as Exs. W1 to W24 and M1 to M5. Before that Tribunal itself, it was represented by counsel on either side that they have no oral evidence to let in and the counsel for the I Party had advanced his argument in part. At this state, this case has been transferred from the file of Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal to the file of this Tribunal for adjudication.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 3-12-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence let in on either side, upon hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the I Party/Workman and perusing the written arguments filed by the learned counsel for the II Party/Management and this matter having stood

over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Government for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. in removing from the service of the workman Shri F. Kandasamy, semi-skilled workman, is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. The facts of this industrial dispute are briefly as follows :—

The II Party/Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) is the registered company wholly owned by Government of Tamil Nadu. It is carrying on mining operations in various parts of State. The I Party/Workman Sri T. Kandasamy (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) was employed as a semi-skilled worker in Ariyalur Division, Periyanal-gallur Limestone Mine fixed with time scale of pay applicable to the semi-skilled category. The Petitioner was appointed on 1-7-84 in the services of the Respondent as a semi-skilled worker. He applied for medical leave for ten days on 28-2-94 and the same was granted by the Respondent. On the expiry of the medical leave granted to the Petitioner, he has to report to duty on 10-3-94, but he failed to report for duty on 10-3-94 or on subsequent days. Thereafter, the Respondent sent a memo dated 16-4-1994 through RPAD which was returned unserved with the postal endorsement stating ‘the addressee is out of station, which is not known and returned’. On a discrete enquiry by the Respondent, it was revealed that the Petitioner was arrested and kept in judicial custody by Kayarlabath Police Station in Crime No. 49/94 under Sections 392 and 379 of IPC. The Petitioner was remanded to custody on 15-3-94. Subsequently he was released on bail on 24-6-94. He received the memo dated 16-4-94 on 29-6-94 and the Petitioner sent a reply dated 1-7-94 to the Divisional Office of the Respondent. The Petitioner was absent from 10-3-94 and even though he was released on bail on 24-6-94, he reported to the Divisional Office at Ariyalur on 29-6-94 after receiving the memo dated 16-4-94. Based on the reply of the Petitioner, the Divisional Manager, Ariyalur suspended the Petitioner by his letter dated 17-9-94. Disciplinary action was initiated against the Petitioner and a charge memo dated 24-9-94 was issued. The Petitioner has sent his reply dated 10-10-94. A revised charge memo dated 15-2-95 was issued to the Petitioner, for which the Petitioner has sent a notice through his lawyer on 21-1-95 and the same was replied by the Respondent/Management through their counsel on 4-3-95. In the initial charge memo dated 15-2-95, the charges including murder charge registered against him by Kayaralath Police. But, subsequently in view of the fact that departmental enquiry cannot decide about the culpability of the individual relating to criminal case pending against him, since the matter is to be decided only by a competent Court, a revised charge memo

was issued to the Petitioner on the only charge of his unauthorised absence even after getting bail. The Petitioner did not report for duty from 10-3-94 to 14-3-94 prior to his remand. Further, even after he was released on bail on 24-6-94 he has submitted his reply only on 2-7-94. Thus, the Petitioner has absent unauthorisedly for a period of eight days. Without any reason, the Petitioner has been absent for 13 days on two spells. As per the certified Standing Orders Clause 31(8), ‘habitual absence from work without leave for more than eight consecutive days will constitute major misconduct’ and therefore, the Petitioner was called for enquiry on 22-6-95. A domestic enquiry was conducted with regard to the charges against the Petitioner. The Petitioner took part in the enquiry. Management witnesses were examined in his presence. The letter received from the police officer also was marked as an exhibit on the management side in the enquiry. The Petitioner cross examined the management witnesses. The Enquiry Officer found the Petitioner guilty of the charges and submitted his report with his findings. The Enquiry Officer’s findings were communicated to the Petitioner and a second show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner on 9-10-95 informing him the proposed punishment of removing his name from the roll and to submit his explanation. The Petitioner also has submitted his explanation on 13-10-1995. Taking into consideration, the gravity of the misconduct, the past record of service and other relevant and attendant circumstances, the Management passed an order dated 13-11-95 removing the name of the Petitioner from the roll. The Petitioner preferred a departmental appeal to the Chairman and Managing Director, who rejected the same by confirming the order of removal of the Petitioner’s name and subsequent conciliation was ended in a failure. So, this matter has been referred by the Government to this Hon’ble Tribunal as an industrial dispute for adjudication.

3. The Petitioner has averred in his Claim Statement that after the Petitioner has submitted his explanation for the second charge memo dated 15-2-95 issued by the Respondent, by an order dated 14-6-95, the Respondent ordered for an enquiry and appointed Sri A. M. Sambantham, Advocate as an Enquiry Officer. In the enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer on 22-6-95 at the Head Office of the Respondent/Management in Chennai, one Mr. G. Venkatesan appeared as Presenting Officer on the side of the Respondent. One Mr. Kalyanasundaram was examined as the only witness for the Respondent. The Petitioner had also given evidence. The enquiry was concluded on the same day in a hasty and hurried manner against the principles of natural justice. The Presenting Officer was a law graduate and was an experienced person in Personal Management and in conducting departmental enquiries. The Petitioner was only a semi-literate and had no experience at all in the conduct and procedures of enquiry. The Respondent and the Enquiry Officer ought to have put on notice to the Petitioner about his right to have the assistance of a lawyer. For want of one such notice, the Petitioner had been denied fair and reasonable opportunity to defend him in the enquiry. None of the documents filed on the side of the Respondent in the enquiry was furnished to the Petitioner either in advance or during the enquiry. Therefore, the Petitioner was denied fair opportunity

to effectively cross examine the management witness based on the documents. A copy of the letter dated 19-9-94 said to have been sent by the police to the Respondent was not marked in the enquiry through the author of the document. The concerned police officer who wrote the letter dated 19-9-94 was not subjected for cross examination in the enquiry. A copy of the enquiry proceedings was not furnished to the Petitioner either at the time of enquiry or later. The Petitioner was not paid subsistence allowance during the period of suspension and during the enquiry. As the Petitioner has no other source of income, he has not able to effectively participate in the enquiry. Therefore, the enquiry was conducted in flagrant violation of principles of natural justice. The enquiry was not fair and proper and the same has to be set aside. Based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer in his report, the Respondent issued second show cause notice for which the Petitioner has submitted his explanation dated 13-10-95. Without considering the same, the Respondent by an order dated 31-11-95 removed the Petitioner's name from the roll's of the Respondent w.e.f. 10-3-1994. When the Petitioner preferred an appeal to the Chairman and Managing Director in May, 1996, the appeal was rejected by the Appellate Authority by an order dated 1-8-96. The findings of the Enquiry Officer was perverse and contrary to evidence and materials on record. It was not supported by any legal and acceptable evidence. Based on wrong conclusion accepting the evidence of Management witness, the Enquiry Officer committed a grave error in coming to the conclusion of his findings against the Petitioner. Without applying the mind and without considering the explanations of the Petitioner, the Enquiry Officer has erred in coming to the conclusion that the Petitioner had not given plausible reasons for his absence of 13 days. As the Petitioner was a permanent employee and had put in ten long years of continuous service, his name could not be removed from the roll's of the Respondent, without complying with Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The action of the Respondent amounts to retrenchment. Therefore, the termination was illegal and void ab initio. The alleged absence of the Petitioner would not constitute misconduct under clause 31(8), particularly when it was not intentional or wilful. As the punishment of removing the name of the Petitioner from the rolls has not been prescribed either under clause 29 or clause 32, the action of the Respondent by imposing it as a punishment is illegal and without jurisdiction. Even assuming that clause 29(2) is attracted, it is only a minor misconduct and the Petitioner could not be terminated from service. Even assuming the charge has been proved, it is only a minor misconduct and terminating/dismissing the services of the Petitioner is too harsh and shockingly disproportionate. The Respondent without applying his mind had terminated/dismissed the services of the Petitioner. Hence, an award may be passed directing the Respondent to reinstate the Petitioner in service with continuity of service, full back wages and other attendant benefits.

4. Denying the allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement, the Respondent in the Counter Statement has stated that as the Petitioner has committed major misconduct as per the standing orders, he was called for enquiry on 22-6-95. In the domestic enquiry

principles of natural justice were fully adhered to and full and fair opportunity was given to the Petitioner to participate in the enquiry and to put forth his case. The Management has let in evidence and examined witness in the presence of the Petitioner. The Petitioner was given full opportunity to cross examine the witness and he availed the same. The domestic enquiry was conducted by an experienced advocate adhering to the principles of natural justice and the procedure enumerated in the Standing Orders. The Enquiry Officer found the Petitioner guilty of all the charges and his findings were communicated to the Petitioner along with the second show cause notice on 9-10-95 directing the Petitioner to submit his explanation. The Petitioner also has submitted his explanation. Taking into consideration the gravity of the misconduct, the past record of service and other relevant materials, the Respondent/Management passed an order dated 13-11-95 removing the name of the Petitioner from the roll and the order is valid. The enquiry was conducted in a manner well known to law. The Respondent has not acted against the Standing Orders. Any act which was done contrary and against the standing order, will attract the disciplinary action. Nine years of service put in by the Petitioner does not have any bearing to enforce the provisions contained in the standing order. The Petitioner did not give any acceptable reason for the prolonged unauthorised absence hence his name was removed from the roll as per provision contained in Standing Order No. 23(g). If this Court comes to the conclusion that the enquiry is unfair and improper the Respondent crave leave of this Hon'ble Court to permit them to conduct a fresh enquiry by adducing evidence before this Hon'ble Forum to prove the misconduct committed by the Petitioner. The termination of service of the Petitioner was ordered since he had left from the service on his own. Hence, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the petition.

5. The point for my consideration is—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. in removing from the service of the workman Shri T. Kandasamy, semi-skilled workman, is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

Point :—

From the available documentary evidence let in on either side, it is seen that the Petitioner having applied for leave, was detailed in custody in view of the criminal case registered against him by the police. Only during the period, the Petitioner applied for medical, he was said to have committed a criminal offence for which a criminal case has been registered against him and he was arrested and detained in custody for the same and thereby he was absented himself for work, even after the expiry of the medical leave granted to him. It is contended on the side of the Respondent that the above two actions of the Petitioner is a clear case of misconduct.

6. In the Claim Statement of the Petitioner, it is very much pleaded that the domestic enquiry conducted for the charge against the Petitioner for his unauthorised absence subsequent to the grant of medical leave to him, was not fair and proper and the Enquiry

Officer has given his findings without properly analysing the evidence and it is perverse. It is further contended that findings of the Enquiry Officer is contrary to the evidence and materials on record and the Petitioner was denied fair opportunity to effectively cross examine the management witnesses based on the documents, since none of the documents relied upon by the Respondent in the enquiry was furnished to the Petitioner either in advance or during the enquiry. He would further contend that the enquiry was concluded in the same day in a hasty and hurried manner against the principles of natural justice and that the Respondent and Enquiry Officer have not put the Petitioner on notice about his right to have assistance of a lawyer, amounts to denial of fair and reasonable opportunity for the Petitioner to effectively defend himself in the enquiry. The Petitioner has admitted that he has preferred an appeal to the Appellate Authority and the same was rejected. Ex. W21 is the xerox copy of the appeal preferred by the Petitioner to Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Respondent/Management. Neither in that appeal nor in his explanation to the second show cause notice under Ex. W19, the Petitioner has raised all these objections with regard to the validity of the domestic enquiry. In the order passed by the Appellate Authority under Ex. W22 dated 1-8-96, after commenting about the belated filing of appeal by the Petitioner by stating that no acceptable reason has been mentioned by the Petitioner for his belated filing of the appeal, he has clearly stated that on perusal of evidence and documents recorded in the domestic enquiry points out that every opportunity was given to the appellant and subsequent to the enquiry also, nothing has been stated and no representation was sent by him on the way in which the enquiry was conducted, which clearly shows that the appellant has no denial towards the documents and that the evidence recorded therein. From all these things, it is seen that the Petitioner has chosen to raise the above contentions in his Claim Statement for the first time with regard to the validity of the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management against him in respect of the charges levelled against him in the charge memo Ex. W5. Further, a perusal of the enquiry proceedings filed by the Respondent/Management which is marked as Ex. M5 by consent, it is seen that the allegations made by the Petitioner in his Claim Statement are incorrect. On the other hand, the available material in this case clearly shows that fair and sufficient opportunity was afforded to the Petitioner in the domestic enquiry to effectively defend himself and the Petitioner has availed that opportunity and has cross examined the only management witness in respect of the documents relied upon by the management in the domestic enquiry. Hence, it can be held that the domestic enquiry conducted against the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management is proper and valid following the principles of natural justice. At the time of enquiry before the Enquiry Officer or in his explanation to the Enquiry Officer's report or even in his appeal to the Appellate Authority, the Petitioner has not stated that the Enquiry Officer and the Respondent have not put him on notice about his right to have assistance of a lawyer in the enquiry, and the same caused him prejudice in effectively taking part in the enquiry. So, mentioning it as a reason for his allegation that the principles of

natural justice has not been followed in the domestic enquiry is only an afterthought of the Petitioner and because of that he was not prejudiced in taking part in the domestic enquiry to put forth his defence effectively.

7. It is in evidence that the Petitioner was arrested on 14-3-94 by the police in connection with the grave crime under Sections 392 and 364 of IPC and a criminal case was filed against him and another, including for an offence under Section 302 of IPC. Ex. W24 is the xerox copy of the judgement in Sessions case No. 113/98 wherein it is stated that the Petitioner, the first accused along with the other accused were acquitted giving them benefit of doubt on the failure of prosecution to prove the charges framed against them. It is not disputed that after the Petitioner was released on bail on 24-6-94, he has not chosen to inform the Respondent/Management about the reason for his absence for duty and his inability to intimate the Respondent/Management immediately after the expiry of medical leave on 9-3-94. Only on 2-7-94 he has chosen to give his explanation for his absence. If really, he was taken into custody by police in respect of criminal case registered against him on 15-3-94, he could have made arrangement to let the Respondent know about his inability to attend the work from 10-3-94 subsequent to the expiry of his medical leave. Though there was sufficient time and opportunity for the Petitioner to intimate the Respondent/Management about his absence from 10-3-94 on his release on bail on 24-6-94, he has not intimated the Respondent/Management till he sent his reply for the memo dated 16-4-94 on 2-7-94. So that amounts to period of eight days of unauthorised absence apart from his earlier absence from 10-3-94 since he was taken into custody by the police in respect of a criminal case only on 14-3-94, is non-submission of explanation with acceptable reason for his unauthorised absence for work to the Respondent/Management itself prove that he had no valid reason to offer for the same. So, the Enquiry Officer had come to the proper and correct conclusion on the basis of materials placed before him by either side in the enquiry by way of evidence and gave a finding that the charge against the Petitioner, the charge-sheeted employee has been proved. As per the clauses in the Standing Order Nos. 23(g) and 31(8) of Respondent company's certified Standing Orders, it was concluded by the Respondent/Management that the Petitioner has left the service on his own accord and thereby the Disciplinary Authority passed an order of removing the name of the Petitioner from the roll. Therefore, the punishment given to the Petitioner in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Order for the proved misconduct cannot be considered as shockingly disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by him. It cannot be considered as a minor misconduct as contended by the learned counsel for the Petitioner. Further, as it is mentioned in the written argument of the Respondent the ruling laid down in a case reported as 1977 1 LLJ 746 that 'the Interest of administration demands that undesirable elements are thrown out and any charges of misdemeanour is entered into promptly'. As it is held in that case, the disciplinary proceedings are meant not only to punish the guilty but also to keep the administrative machinery unskilled by getting rid of bad elements. So, the Respondent/Management was

justified in removing the name of the Petitioner from the roll. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to the relief prayed for. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

8. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Respondent/Management of Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. in removing the semi-skilled workman Sri T. Kandasamy from the services of the Respondent is justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. No cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 26th December, 2001.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None.

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Workman : Nil.

Ex. No	Date	Description
1	2	3
W1	16-4-94	Xerox copy of the memo issued to the Petitioner by the Management.
W2	1-7-94	Xerox copy of the explanation from the Petitioner to Management.
W3	3-8-94	Xerox copy of the letter from the Respondent to the Petitioner.
W4	17-9-94	Xerox copy of the order suspending the Petitioner from service.
W5	24-9-94	Xerox copy of the chargesheet issued to Petitioner.
W6	10-10-94	Xerox copy of the explanation from the Petitioner to the Management.
W7	21-1-95	Xerox copy of the notice of lawyer sent by Petitioner to the Management.
W8	4-3-95	Xerox copy of the reply given by the Respondent to the above notice.
W9	15-2-95	Xerox copy of the reminder notice from the advocate of Petitioner to the Management.
W10	15-2-95	Xerox copy of the second chargesheet issued to the Petitioner.
W11	4-3-95	Xerox copy of the explanation from the Petitioner to Management.
W12	22-3-95	Xerox copy of the order passed by Respondent deleting the charges made in the chargesheet dated 24-9-94 and 18-2-95.
W13	30-3-95	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to Management.
W14	15-6-95	Xerox copy of the enquiry notice to the Petitioner issued by the Enquiry Officer.

1	2	3
W15	21-6-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to the Management seeking to furnish copy of documents.
W16	27-6-95	Xerox copy of the Enquiry Officer's findings.
W17	9-10-95	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Management.
W18	9-10-95	Xerox copy of the second show cause notice.
W19	13-10-95	Xerox copy of the explanation of the Petitioner to Management for 2nd show cause notice.
W20	13-11-95	Xerox copy of the order of dismissal.
W21	May, 1996	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Chairman and Managing Director
W22	1-8-96	Xerox copy of the order passed by the Appellate Authority rejecting the appeal.
W23	27-11-96	Xerox copy of the application u/s 2A of the Petitioner to Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Trichy
W24	25-3-99	Xerox copy of the judgement in S.C. No. 113/98.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	May, 1995	Xerox copy of the charge memo.
M2	9-10-95	Xerox copy of second show cause notice.
M3	13-10-95	Xerox copy of the explanation of the Petitioner to the Management.
M4	13-11-95	Xerox copy of the order from the Management to the Petitioner.
M5	22-6-95	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 384.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का. 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पारादीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में, निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-38012/3/96-आई आर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 384.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Cen-

tral Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.D. 113/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of PARADIP PORT TRUST and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-38012/3/96-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID. Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal. OSJS (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court
Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 113/2001

Date of Conclusion of the hearing 23rd Nov. 2001

Date of Passing Award-21st Dec. 2001

BETWEEN

The Management of the Chairman,
Paradip Port Trust, Paradip,
Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa. . . 1st Party-Management

AND

Their Workman, Shri P. K. Kar,
Represented through the General
Secretary Paradip Port & Dock Labour
Union Shramik Bhawan, Paradip Port,
Cuttack-754 142, Orissa. . . 2nd Party-Workman
Manageemnt.

APPEARANCES :

Shri Ashwani Kumar Mohanty,
Legal Assistant. . . For the 1st Party-
Shri P. K. Kar. . . For Himself, 2nd
Party-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-38012/3/96-IR (Misc.), dated 27-12-1996:

"Whether the action of the Management of Paradip Port Trust by clubbing the charges of 1984 and 1992 of Shri P. K. Kar's misconduct and passing an order of compulsory retirement from the Port's services with effect from 8-12-1995 is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. While sending the reference the Government of India (Ministry of Labour) sent the copy of the reference to the Chairman, Paradip Port Trust, Paradip

(hereinafter called as the 1st Party) and to General Secretary, Paradip Port & Dock Labour Union Shramik Bhawan, Paradip (hereinafter called as the 2nd Party) with a direction to file their Claim Statement, documents and list of witnesses. In pursuance of the direction both the parties have complied the directions,

3. In this reference, Shri P. K. Kar is the Workman. He has conducted his case in person though the Claim Statement has been filed by the General Secretary of the 2nd Party-Union. When the Tribunal refer to the 2nd Party it would mean the Workman i.e. Shri P. K. Kar. The case of the 2nd Party as pleaded runs thus. He was appointed as Radio Mechanic on temporary basis by the 1st Party-Management. After his joining he worked under the 1st Party-Management No. 2. He continued till his promotion to the post of Senior Radio Mechanic on 24-11-1989. Subsequently, he was also promoted on adhoc basis to the newly created temporary post of Sr. Radio Mechanic, ignoring legitimate and regular promotion to the permanent post of Junior Engineer. Later his pay scale was reduced illegally. On 15-10-80 one outsider Shri R. P. Mishra directly appointed to the Post of Jr. Engineer (Telecommunication) ignoring the case of the 2nd Party-Workman. That compelled the 2nd Party-Workman to file the Writ Application before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. While disposing of the Writ Application, the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa were pleased to pass order quashing the order of scaling down and directed the 1st Party-Management to reconsider the case of the 2nd Party-Workman to the Post of Junior Engineer (Telecommunication) retrospectively with effect from 14-4-1977. The observation was made to comply the direction by 30-11-1989. According to the 2nd Party-Workman this irritated the 1st Party-Management, and they wanted to victimise him by any means.

The 2nd Party-Workman has also pleaded that, he was one of the office bearer of the Trade Union for the long period and due to the trade union activities he had urged other workmen to join in the trade union as a result of which the 1st Party-Management had a personal grudge and was trying to victimize him by falsely implicating him in several charges. His further case is that in the year 1984 the departmental proceeding was initiated against him for his misconduct i.e. for misbehaving to Shri J. Gangopadhyaya on 13-12-1982, misbehaving to Shri P. R. C. Nair on 22-2-1984, absconding from duty for 1 and half hours on 22-2-1984, and taking away of attendance register on 22-2-1984 on false grounds. While this departmental proceeding was continuing as per the negligence of the 1st Party-Management against a departmental proceeding was initiated against him in the year 1992 for alleged misconduct committed by him on 16-4-1990. Both the charges were clubbed and one departmental enquiry was conducted by the Enquiry Officer. The grievance of the 2nd Party-Workman is that the 1st Party-Management knowingly delayed the disposal of the 1st departmental proceeding which was started in the year 1984 and was searching for an opportunity to bring new charges keeping in mind to impose major punishment on him and they were successful in bringing the second charge in the year 1992. It has been further pleaded that, during the departmental enquiry no reasonable opportunities were given to him to defend his case. According to

him his petitions filed for engagement of Advocates, for payment of cost of the Assistant, to supply Stenographer and other requests were turned down and that would suggest that, reasonable opportunities were not given to him. He has also taken the stand that the mutation of the departmental proceedings are not sustainable in the eye of law as it was initiated after a long gap of time. The further case of the 2nd Party-Workman is that the direction of the Hon'ble High Court was also violated. The departmental enquiry according to the 2nd Party-Workman was not conducted with fairness and thereby the principle of natural justice has been violated. He has further pleaded that, the Disciplinary authority had personal bias for him and so he before his retirement passed the order of punishment without application of mind. The punishment imposed on him by the Disciplinary Authority ordering for compulsory retirement was not proper. He made appeal to the Appellate Authority who also did not apply his mind and mechanically confirmed the order of disciplinary authority. In the prayer portion the 2nd Party-Workman has prayed to pass an Award in favour of him declaring that the action of the 1st Party-Management by clubbing the charges of the year 1984 and 1992 for his misconduct and passing the orders of suspension with effect from 22-2-1984 to 24-5-1987 indeed with implicating major penalty of compulsory retirement from Ports service with effect from 8-12-1995 is illegal, unwarranted and unjustified and to quash the impugned order, dated 8-12-1995 including the appeal the order, dated 7-6-1996 directing the 1st Party-Management to grant consequential benefits as per law treating the period of suspension as has been on duty for all purposes and to direct the 1st Party-Management to grant interest at the market value on the arrears sum accrue to him and to cost of the litigation and compensation for damages and loss amounting to Rs. 5.0 lakhs as deemed fit.

4. The 1st Party-Management has filed the Written Statement. Their case is as follows :—The appointment of the 2nd Party-Workman has not been disputed. On 1-1-1974 the pay scale of Radio Mechanic was revised by the Wage Revision Committee with effect from 1-1-1974 on 31-5-1989 as per the recruitment rule for the Post of Junior Engineer (Telecommunication). The petitioner become eligible to become Junior Engineer (Telecommunication), i.e. the eligibility of I.T.I. Certificate holder. There was objection by the Union not to facilitate the I.T.I. certificate holder to the Post of Junior Engineer (Telecommunication), as similar demand may be raised by the other I.T.I. certificate holders. On 8-8-1992 as per the demand of the petitioner the General Secretary, Radio Mechanic pay was enhanced to Rs. 575 which was approved by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport with serious reservation and on 16-11-1989 after a discussion it was agreed to promote the 2nd Party-Workman as a Senior Radio Mechanic and on 24-11-1979 the 2nd Party-Workman was promoted on adhoc basis to the Post of Sr. Radio Mechanic which was specially created with the same pay scale of Junior Engineer (Telecommunication) i.e. the Graduate Engineer. The reduction of pay scale was admitted. The filing of O.J.C. No. 1715/1980 also has been admitted by the 1st Party-Management. When the matter stood thus on 22-2-1984 the petitioner mis-behaved with his

supervisor Shri P. P. R. C. Nair who died by committing suicide in the office and the 2nd Party-Workman was placed under suspension. On 2-3-1984 charge-sheet was issued against him. The 2nd Party-workman moved for engagement of legal practitioner which was turned down by the Disciplinary authority as well as the Appellate Authority and the petitioner moved the Hon'ble High Court in O.J.C. No. 2260/84. The proceeding was stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. Thereafter the suspension order was revoked. In the earlier O.J.C. which was filed the 2nd Party-workman against the reduction of pay scale the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa were pleased to direct to consider the promotion of the 2nd Party-Workman to the Post of Junior Engineer and accordingly on 18-10-1990 departmental proceeding Committee considered his case for promotion but the decision kept in the sealed cover since the departmental proceeding was pending against him. On 30-10-1990 O.J.C. No. 2260/84 filed by the 2nd Party-Workman was disposed of in which the prayer of the 2nd Party-Workman was allowed to be defended by the legal practitioner. One Shri B. K. Mishra, retired I.A.S. was appointed as the Enquiry Officer but the 2nd Party-Workman objected. Subsequently, one Shri J. C. Mishra, retired I.A.S. Officer of the 1st Party-Management was appointed as Enquiry Officer and this appointment also was objected by the 2nd Party-Workman on the ground of bias. It is further pleaded by the 1st Party-Management that though the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa were pleased to pass order that the 2nd Party-Workman would be defended by a legal practitioner, the 2nd Party-Workman filed an application requesting the Disciplinary Authority to consult the Advocates from the outside of the State like Mr. Nariman, Mr. Soli Sorabji at the Supreme Court, without engaging an Advocate of his choice as directed by the Hon'ble High Court. When the appointment of Shri J. C. Mishra as Enquiry Officer was objected then Shri H. K. Pani was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. In this background it is alleged by the 1st Party-Management that the 2nd Party-Workman made allegation that two officers of the 1st Party-Management demanded bribe from him to implement the order of the Hon'ble High Court passed on O.J.C. 17-5-80. He was asked to furnish the details papers and proof in support of his allegation but the 2nd Party-Workman did not respond. So it was considered by the 1st Party-Management that, the 2nd Party-Workman has committed misconduct by making allegations against the officers of the 1st Party-Management for demanding bribe for implementing the order of the Hon'ble High Court. The second charge-sheet was served on him on 23-1-1992 under regulation 4(20) and 22 of the Paradip Port Trust Regulation 1989. After preliminary enquiry conducted by the Port Trust Vigilance Officer. The 2nd Party Workman, as pleaded by the 1st Party-Management went to the extent of submitting petitions to the Chief Minister of Orissa on 19-4-1990 alleging that the officer who was in-charge of the implementing the order of the Hon'ble Court demanded illegal money (bribe) from him. According to the 1st Party-Management when the first disciplinary proceeding of the year 1984 was pending another proceeding was initiated in the year 1992. The Enquiry Officer who was appointed to enquire the departmental proceeding of 1984 was also appointed as the Enquiry Officer for the departmental pro-

ceeding of the year 1992 in order to give better scope and opportunity to the 2nd Party-Workman to defend his case before one and same enquiry officer. During enquiry, it is stated by the 1st Party-Management that all reasonable opportunities were given to the 2nd Party-Workman who defended his case without any objection. The Enquiry Officer submitted two separate reports for two different Departmental Proceedings and the Disciplinary Authority on receipt of those two reports passed the order of compulsory retirement. According to the 1st Party-Management the order of compulsory retirement passed by the Disciplinary Authority is just and proper and has rightly been confirmed by the Appellate Authority. The 1st Party-Management has prayed to answer the reference by recording a findings that the reference is not maintainable and the 2nd Party-workman is not entitled for any relief.

5. On the above pleadings of the parties, the following issues have been settled.

ISSUES

1. Whether the action of the Management of Paradip Port Trust by clubbing the charges of 1984 and 1992 against Shri P. K. Kar is justified?
 2. Whether the order of compulsory retirement from service of Shri P. K. Kar from 8-12-95 is justified?
 3. In view of the fact that O.J.C. 6761/96 filed by Shri P. K. Kar on the self-same issue is subjudice before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa, whether, the present I.D. Case is maintainable?
 4. To what relief, if any, the workman is entitled?
 5. Whether Shri P. K. Kar has been inflicted punishment in the impugned departmental proceeding and the same has been again re-opened, if so the consequential effect of it?
 6. Whether the direction in O.J.C. 2260 of 1984 passed on 30-11-1991 has not been complied, if so the effect of it?
 7. Whether adequate opportunity has been provided to Shri P. K. Kar in the departmental proceedings of 1984 and 1992?
6. On behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman four witnesses has been examined, including the workman. The 2nd Party-Workman has tendered his oral evidence in shape of an affidavit having been permitted by the Tribunal and has faced the cross examination. He has exhibited a number of documents in support of his case. Similarly the 1st Party-Management has examined and exhibited number of documents in support of their case.
7. It may be stated here that two departmental files have been marked as Ext.-I and Ext.-II on behalf of the Court documents as the perusal of those two files was felt necessary for answering the reference.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. I :

8. The grievance of the 2nd Party-Workman is that, the 1st Party-Management has committed illegality by clubbing both the charges of the year 1984 and the charges of 1992. On the other hand it has been contended on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that the charges have not been clubbed up. Even if it is accepted for the argument sake that both the charges have been clubbed up no prejudice has been caused to the 2nd Party-Workman. While the Disciplinary Proceeding for the charges framed in the year 1984 was pending for the alleged mis-conduct committed by the 2nd Party another disciplinary proceeding was initiated in the year 1992. The Enquiry Officer who was appointed for the disciplinary proceeding in the year 1984 was appointed as Enquiry Officer for the Disciplinary Proceeding initiated for the year 1992. The concerned file has been marked on behalf of the 1st Party-Management in this case as Ext-OO without objection of the 2nd Party. After perusal of the said file it is seen that, order has been passed on 19-8-1994 that the disciplinary proceeding initiated for the charge framed for the year 1984 was closed and the Management and the 2nd Party-Workman were directed by the Presenting officer to proceed for the additional charges. This position has not been disputed by the 2nd Party-Workman. So it cannot be said that both the charges have been clubbed up. After the evidence of the parties were closed in the disciplinary proceeding initiated for the charges made in the year 1984 hearing of the disciplinary proceedings for the charges framed in the year 1992 was taken up. It would suggest that, both the charges were heard separately but by same Enquiry Officer, so I am not inclined to agree with the submission made on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that, the charges of the year 1984 and 1992 were clubbed up. Moreover, clubbing of two enquiries is not prohibited. In this regard reference can be made to the case of H.R. Nagendra Rao-Versus-Indian Bank, reported in 1996 (73) FLR 27 (Sum.) (Kr.) But this situation does not arise in this case because both the charges have not been clubbed up. So, the question of commission of any illegality by the 1st Party-Management does not arise. This Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the disciplinary proceeding initiated for the charges made in the year 1984 and the disciplinary proceeding for the charges made in the year 1992 have not been clubbed up. This Issue is answered in favour of the 1st Party-Management.

ISSUE NO. II :

9. This Issue being the main and important Issue I will take up this Issue later on for convenient sake.

Issue No. III :

10. Both the parties have conceded that the findings of this Tribunal is not necessary in respect of this Issue because the O.J.C. No. 6761/94 has been disposed of and so the present Industrial Dispute is maintainable. This Issue is answered accordingly.

ISSUE NO. IV :

11. This issue will be taken up later on.

Issue No. V :

12. As regards this Issue, the grievance of the 2nd Party-Workman is that, he was punished for the charges of the year 1984. But it was again reopened which is not permissible and not sustainable in the eye of law. On the contrary it is submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that the question of re-opening of the proceeding does not arise. The case of the 2nd Party-Workman is that he was warned for his mis-conduct shown to one Mr. Nair. According to him when warning was issued to him there was no justification to initiate a disciplinary proceeding for the self same allegation. It is submitted on behalf of Mr. Kar, (the 2nd Party-Workman) that, a person cannot be convicted twice for self same offence. According to him initiation of the disciplinary proceeding for the charges in the year 1984 for his alleged mis-conduct is illegal in view of the fact that he was warned for the said alleged mis-conduct. On the other hand the 1st Party-Management has taken the stand that, the question of re-opening the proceeding does not arise. The warning issued to Mr. Kar is not sustainable in the eye of law because the person who issued warning was the competent authority to issue such punishment. So according to the 1st Party-Management an order passed by a person having no jurisdiction is not an order in the eye of law. In this regard the 2nd Party-Workman has relied on the Ext. 8. This is a letter written to the 2nd Party-Workman by the Executive Engineer, Port Electrical Division under whom Mr. Kar was working. Admittedly, the Executive Engineer, Port Electrical Division was not the Disciplinary Authority. It was alleged that the 2nd Party-Workman misbehaved to his superior officers, absconded from the duty without permission and took away the attendance register unauthorisedly for which a report was made. The 2nd Party-Workman was asked to submit explanation through his immediate superior. He submitted his explanation. The Officer who had issued warning admittedly was not the Disciplinary Authority of the 2nd Party-Workman. His duty was to forward the explanation of the 2nd Party-Workman to the Disciplinary Authority. Without doing so he has passed an order of warning. The Ext. 8 does not disclose the details of the charge or the name of the officers to whom mis-behaviour was shown by the 2nd Party-Workman. The Enquiry Officer while submitting his report has clearly stated that, the warning has been issued by a person who was not the Disciplinary Authority. So I agree with the submission made on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that an order passed by a person having no jurisdiction is not at all an order and it can not be acted upon. The disciplinary authority has passed order for initiation of the disciplinary proceeding when the explanation of the 2nd Party-Workman was not accepted by him. The order passed by the Executive Engineer Port Electrical Division has rightly been ignored by the disciplinary authority. So, in that case, it can not be said that, the disciplinary proceeding has been reopened to victimize the 2nd Party-Workman. Hence, this Issue is answered in favour of the 1st Party-Management.

ISSUE NO. VI :

13. The grievance of the 2nd Party-Workman is that, the direction of the Hon'ble High Court passed

in O.J.C. 2260/84 on 30-10-1991 has not been complied with. This allegation of the 2nd Party-Workman has been refuted by the 1st Party-Management. It is contended on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that the direction of the Hon'ble High Court has been complied with and there is no violation of the Hon'ble High Court. The copy of the said judgement in O.J.C. 2260/84 has been exhibited in this case as Ext. 39. In this case direction was given by the Hon'ble High Court to permit Mr. Kar, to engage lawyers of his choice to defend him in the disciplinary proceeding. According to the 1st Party-Management the 2nd Party-Workman filed petition to the Disciplinary Authority to take consent of the advocates of outside of the State. He also filed petition for payment of fees of the Advocate. According to engage lawyer of his choice to defend him in the of the Hon'ble Court that the payment should be made by the 1st Party-Management, or the Management would make correspondence with the Advocates named by the 2nd Party-Workman to conduct his case. From the correspondence and in the course of the argument it is found that Mr. Kar has asked the Disciplinary Authority to make correspondence with some of the Advocates of the Supreme Court and Advocates of the Calcutta High Court to take their consent whether they are willing to defend him in the Disciplinary Proceeding. There was no such direction by the Hon'ble High Court while disposing the O.J.C. No. 2260/84. The Hon'ble High Court have been pleased to direct the Management to permit Mr. Kar to be represented through an Advocate of his choice. So, it is the duty of the 2nd Party-Workman to select the Advocate of his choice either from the State of Orissa or outside of the State. But he compelled the Management to make correspondence with the Advocates of his choice to obtain their consent, which has not been accepted. So, in that case, it can not be said that, the direction of the Hon'ble High Court has been violated by the Management. Moreover, I find that the application was not filed before the Enquiry Officer. When the 2nd Party was facing the disciplinary proceeding and Enquiry Officer has been appointed it is the duty of the 2nd Party-Workman and the Management to file petition before the Enquiry Officer not before anybody else. But the 2nd Party-Workman without filing such an application before the Enquiry Officer has sent the application to the disciplinary authority by sending the copy to the Enquiry Officer. It has been further contended on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman is that the 1st Party-Management did not pay the fees of the legal Assistant as required as per the standing order of the Paradip Port Trust. It is submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that there was no such direction from the Hon'ble Court about the fees of the Advocate to be paid by the 1st Party-Management. As per the standing order of the Paradip Port Trust, the facilities available to the Presenting Officer must be available to the defence assistant of the delinquent in the Disciplinary Proceeding. That means if a co-worker represents the delinquent in a disciplinary proceeding he should get the facilities of the Presenting Officer. That means his prayer to leave the Head Quarter if the proceeding is taken outside of the Head Quarter must be allowed and he should be permitted to conduct the case during

office hour. He should be paid for that date though he did not work for the Management by conducting the case on behalf of the delinquent. But it does not mean that he should be paid some amount for conducting the case for the delinquent. Attention of this Tribunal has been invited to a case decided by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras Bench in O.A. No. 224, 225, 226 & 283 of 1989 reported in 1990(1) S.L.J. (CA) 5, between S. Pandiyan and Others, Versus the Director, B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Madras, and it has been submitted that the refusal of the Management to pay the fees of the Advocate has clearly violated the direction of the Hon'ble High Court passed in O.J.C. 2260/84. I may repeat here that no such direction was given by the Hon'ble High Court to the Management to pay the cost of the Advocate who would represent Mr. Kar in the disciplinary proceeding. The direction was that the Management should allow the delinquent (Mr. Kar) to be represented by an Advocate of his choice. In the cited case, it was held that, the applicants were allowed by the disciplinary authority to engage a lawyer to defend them because the Presenting Officer was an Advocate. There was demand from the applicants that the fees of the Advocate should be paid by the Departments. The Tribunal found that, the defence assistant was on same pedestal as the Presenting Officer. So, it was held that, the fees of the Advocate who had represented the applicants be paid by the 1st Party-Management. But the case of Mr. Kar is different from the case on which he has relied upon. In his case the Presenting Officer was not an Advocate. He was an employee of the 1st Party-Management. So no fee has been paid to him. In that case, Mr. Kar is not entitled to get any fees for the legal Assistant. Moreover, for the argument sake if it is accepted that the Management is to pay the cost of the Advocate the situation would arise after the conclusion of the case when the Advocate would submit the bill but prior to appearance of the Advocate no demand can be made that the fees should be paid by the 1st Party-Management. It would be not known to the 1st Party-Management how long the proceeding will continue and how much amount would be charged by the Advocate concerned. So, the 1st Party-Management can not oblige the 2nd Party by accepting that they are ready to pay the fees of his Advocate whatever may be the amount. It does not sound well. But this situation does not arise because there was no direction by the Hon'ble High Court that the fees of the Advocate should be paid by the 1st Party-Management or the Management should take step to obtain consent of the Advocates named by the 2nd Party-Workman. In my opinion, Mr. Kar, the 2nd has mis-understood the order of the Hon'ble High Court. There was direction of the Hon'ble High Court, that Mr. Kar, would be represented by an Advocate of his choice. So Mr. Kar is to choose an Advocate. No materials have been placed by Mr. Kar, that his request made to the Enquiry Officer for time to bring his Advocate has been rejected or refused. So, in my opinion there has been no violation of the order of the Hon'ble High Court passed on O.J.C. 2260/84 by the Management. Hence, this issue is answered accordingly.

ISSUE NO. VII.

14. The main grievance of Mr. Kar, the 2nd Party-Workman is that adequate opportunity has not

been provided to him in the disciplinary proceeding in the year 1984 and in the year 1992. During course of the argument he has raised following grounds to satisfy the Tribunal that adequate opportunity was not provided to him in both the disciplinary proceedings. Those are :—

- (1) That the list of witnesses and documents were not provided to him while issuing charge-sheet.
- (2) That his request to conduct the disciplinary proceeding in Oriya was refused.
- (3) That his request to provide the assistance of stenographer was turned down.
- (4) That the copies of the documents of which the prosecution was relied upon were not supplied to him.
- (5) That the Enquiry Officer did not conduct the enquiry in accordance with law.
- (6) That the Witnesses of the prosecution were allowed to sit in one room when one witness was tendering his evidence.
- (7) That, the witnesses named by him to be examined as defence witnesses were not summoned.
- (8) That his prayer to engage advocate was refused.

15. On the other hand it is the case of the Management that, all the reasonable opportunities were given to the 2nd Party in the Disciplinary Proceeding. According to the 1st Party Management Mr. Kar submitted the list of five officers to be appointed as Enquiry Officer and the Management had appointed one of them as Enquiry Officer for both the proceedings. So, according to the Management that would suggest that, reasonable opportunities have been given to the 2nd Party. Both the parties have made lengthy submissions in this regard by referring to many decisions of different High Courts. I am inclined to refer to the case of the Union of India Versus T. R. Verma, reported in 1958 (II) LLJ 259 SC. In that case it was held that, stating it broadly and without intending it to be exhaustive, it may be observed that rules of natural justice require that a party should have the opportunity of adducing all relevant evidence on which he relies, that the evidence of the opponent should be taken in his presence, and that he should be given the opportunity of cross examining the witness examined by that party. It was further held that, no materials should be relied on against him without his being given an opportunity of explaining them. Keeping this observation of the Hon'ble Apex Court now this Tribunal is required to examine whether reasonable opportunity as alleged by Mr. Kar, was afforded to him or not.

16. Coming to the first ground, Ext.-A is the charge framed against the 2nd Party-Workman. Admittedly, it does not disclose the name of the witnesses and the list of documents relied upon Mr. Kar the 2nd

Party-Workman has submitted that, when no documents and the list of witnesses are supplied to him while serving the charges on him and enquiry has been conducted, sufficient prejudice has been caused to him and that would suggest that reasonable opportunity was not afforded to him. On the other hand, it is submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that, all the documents of the prosecution relied upon were supplied to the 2nd Party-Workman, but inadvertently the Ext.-A does not reveal the same. Attention of the Tribunal has been invited by the Management to Ext.-OO wherein day to day proceeding has been reflected for both the enquiries. The order passed on 6-6-1994 by the Enquiry Officer reveals that, on that day, six documents were arranged by the Management to be relied upon. Mr. Kar, who was the delinquent had received the Xerox copies of all the documents exhibited in this case except Ext.-2 and 6 and order was passed by the Enquiry Officer to the Presenting Officer to supply the copy of the Ext.-2 and Ext.-6 on the next date of the hearing. The enquiry was adjourned to 8-6-94, after some adjournments on 7-7-1994 three witnesses were examined on behalf of the Departments and they were duly cross-examined. The 2nd Party-Workman participated in the enquiry without any objection. The order sheet does not reveal that, the 2nd Party-Workman had raised objection that he had not received the copy of the Ext.-2 and 6. The Presenting Officer has been examined before this Tribunal as one of the witness on behalf of the Management. In the cross examination he had frankly admitted that he had not supplied the copies of the Ext.-2 and 6 to the 2nd Party-Workman, as per the direction of the Enquiry Officer. Basing on this admission, Mr. Kar has seriously submitted that, non-supply of the copies of the documents for which prosecution has relied would suggest that reasonable opportunity was not given to him. Ext.-2 is a report dated 22-2-1984 of Shri Nair addressed to the Executive Engineer, Port Electrical Division, intimating the return the attendance register by Shri Kar and Ext.-6 is a letter addressed to Shri Kar to submit explanation about the misbehaviour shown to one Shri J. Ganooopadhava. Ext.-OO has been marked on behalf of the Management without objection of the 2nd Party-Workman reveals that, the detail charge list of witnesses and the documents relied upon were reflected along with the charge which has been marked as Ext.-A though the enclosures to Ext.-A are not there but the copy of the Ext.-A is available in other files wherein the list of witnesses and the list of the documents have been reflected with detail charge. Moreover, the Ext.-25 exhibited by the workman reveals that, the photo-copy of the documents relied upon by the prosecution have been supplied to him. It is alleged that, the Ext.-2 which is the report of Mr. Nair dated 22-2-1984 was relied upon by the Management, but the copy was not handed over to Mr. Kar but the Ext.-25 exhibited by the workman-2nd Party reveals that, he had received the copy of the said letter on 20-2-1992. Ext.-6 was nothing but a letter issued to the 2nd Party-Workman calling for explanation from him. As I have stated earlier that the 2nd Party did not raise any objection that he had not received the copies of the documents and took part in the proceeding, even if it is admitted for the argument sake that Ext.-2 and 6 (marked in departmental enquiry) were not supplied it cannot be said that reasonable was not given to the 2nd Party-Workman.

Where the documents were placed during enquiry and the 2nd Party-Workman did not ask for the copies, non-supply of the copies, can not be said as violation of the principle of natural justice. He had received earlier Ext.-2 as revealed from the Ext.-25 exhibited before this Tribunal by the 2nd Party-Workman himself. The copy of the only document i.e. Ext.-6 (marked in the disciplinary proceeding) was not supplied and that was the letter issued to him calling for explanation the workman did not asked for the copies in the next sitting of the enquiry. So, it can not be said for that non supply of copy of Ext.-6 there has been violation of the principle of natural justice and that reasonable opportunities was not given to the 2nd Party-Workman. As regards the charges framed in the year 1992 no grievance has been made by the 2nd Party-Workman. So, I am not inclined to agree with Mr. Kar if there was violation of the principle of natural justice and no reasonable opportunity was given to him because of the copies of the documents relied upon by the prosecution were not supplied to him.

17. Coming to the 2nd point, it is submitted on behalf of Mr. Kar, that he had made a request to the Enquiry Officer to conduct the enquiry in Oriya and that prayer was not accepted and the proceeding was taken in English for which prejudice has been caused to him. To reply this it has been submitted on behalf of the Management that, this prayer of Mr. Kar had no foundation at all. It was only to put the Enquiry Officer in an embarrassing position because, Mr. Kar had filed the written Statement in English and all correspondences had been made by Mr. Kar in English. So, it cannot be said that Mr. Kar was not able to follow the English language and prejudice has been caused to him by conducting the enquiry in English. The proceeding file did not reveal that such an application has been made by Shri Kar. The 2nd Party-Workman has also not exhibited his application that he had made a request to conduct the enquiry in Oriya instead of English. I wanted to see that application in order to find out whether that application was drafted in Oriya or English. But unfortunately the said application could not be brought to my notice during course of the argument by both the parties. Before this Tribunal all correspondences have been made by Mr. Kar in English language. He has tendered his evidence in shape of an affidavit in English language and he has argued his case in English. So, it can not be said that Mr. Kar was able to understand English and it was necessary for the Enquiry Officer to conduct the enquiry in Oriya instead of English. In my opinion, it cannot be said that reasonable opportunities was not given to Mr. Kar because the proceedings of the enquiry has been taken in English language.

18. Coming to the next contention it has been submitted on behalf of Mr. Kar, that he had requested to the Management to provide a stenographer to assist him in the disciplinary proceeding. But his request was turned down and that would suggest that, reasonable opportunities was not given to him. Mr. Kar, has failed to produce any materials to show that the Management is bound to provide the stenographer to the delinquent in a Disciplinary Proceeding. In my opinion, in the disciplinary proceeding the Management is not obliged to provide a stenographer to a delinquent to assist him in the disciplinary proceeding.

If the prayer has been rejected or has not been considered it cannot be said that, there has been any violation of the principle of natural justice and that the delinquent was been deprived of the reasonable opportunities. I am not inclined to accept the submission made on behalf of Mr. Kar, that, no reasonable opportunities was not given to him by not providing a stenographer to him.

19. As regards, non supplies of the copies of the documents relied upon in the disciplinary enquiry I have recorded my findings above in this paragraph, the copies were supplied to him except one document and the delinquent had inspected that document, so it cannot be said that no reasonable opportunities was provided to him as the copy of the one of the documents (Ext.-6) marked in the disciplinary enquiry was not supplied to him.

20. It is submitted by Shri Kar, that the Enquiry Officer had conducted the enquiry being pressurized by the higher authorities and so he did not follow the proper procedure while taking up the enquiry. According to him the enquiry Officer asked him leading questions and that has caused prejudice to him. This allegation of Mr. Kar, the 2nd Party-Workman has been refuted by the Management. It may be stated here that Mr. Kar had submitted the list of five officers to be appointed as Enquiry Officer. Mr. Pani who was appointed as the Enquiry Officer was one of them. So, in that case, in my opinion, Mr. Kar had no scope to make any allegation against Mr. Pani because the enquiry Officer was of his choice. As regards leading questions the order dated 19-8-1994 passed by the Enquiry Officer in the disciplinary proceeding reveals that the defence witnesses were examined from 17-8-94 to 19-8-1994. They were namely, Shri S. P. Arora, D. Behra, S. K. Jena, J. Annotto, P. C. Mohanty, & D. Mohanatra and the disciplinary proceeding for the charges framed in the year 1984 was closed on 19-8-1994. In that case Mr. Kar has not been examined as defence witness. So the question of putting him the leading questions by the Enquiry Officer does not arise. In the disciplinary proceeding initiated for the charges framed in the year 1992 Mr. Kar has also not been examined as defence witness as revealed from the Ext.-OO. So, I do not find any substance in the submission made on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that the Enquiry Officer had put leading questions to him. So, in my opinion the allegation by the 2nd Party-Workman that the Enquiry Officer had not conducted the proceeding in proper manner and that, reasonable opportunity was refused to him putting leading questions to him by the Enquiry Officer has no foundation at all.

21. It is further submitted on behalf of the 2nd Party that when the prosecution witness were examined other witnesses were allowed to sit in one room. So they had the opportunity to know the evidence tendered by the witness and that caused prejudice to him. In this case, no materials have been placed, that the delinquent had raised any objection before the Enquiry Officer that the witness should not be allowed to sit in the room where the proceeding was taken up. Moreover, I do not find any substantial force in the submission made on behalf of the 2nd Party, that reasonable opportunity

was refused to him because the witnesses were allowed to sit in the same room where witnesses were being examined in a disciplinary proceeding.

22. Coming to the next contention it is submitted on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that the defence witnesses named by him were not summoned and thereby there has been violation of the principle of natural justice. I am not inclined to agree with this submission. The order, dated 14-7-1994 reveals that, the prosecution case was closed and the 2nd Party-Workman was asked to open the defence and order was passed to issue notice to the defence witness as per the list submitted by the 2nd Party. On 17th/18th August 1994 six witnesses were examined on behalf of the 2nd Party. It appears that all the six witnesses the list of which was submitted by the delinquent were summoned and were examined. No material have been placed by the 2nd Party-Workman before this Tribunal that his prayer to summon any other witnesses as defence witness has been turned down. So, it cannot be said that, the enquiry officer refused to examine the defence witness and thereby reasonable opportunities has not been afforded to the 2nd Party and there has been violation of principle of natural justice.

23. The last submission made on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman is that his prayer for engagement of Advocate and the direction of the Hon'ble High Court for engagement of Counsel of his choice has not been allowed by the Management and thereby there has been violation of the principle of natural justice and he has been deprived of getting reasonable opportunities. I have already discussed the contentions of both the parties in respect of Issue No. VI. To repeat initially, the Management has refused for engagement of Advocate by the 2nd Party in the disciplinary proceeding. The 2nd Party approached the Hon'ble High Court on filing writ application which in O.J.C. by 2260/84. While disposing the said O.J.C. the Hon'ble High Court were pleased to direct that, the 2nd Party will be allowed to engage advocate of his choice. Without engaging an Advocate of his choice the 2nd Party filed an application before the disciplinary authority that he should be given TA/DA to proceed to New Delhi and other parts of the state to consult the Advocate to represent him. He also made prayer that the 1st Party-Management should make correspondence with Mr. Nariman, Mr. Soli Sorabji and other Senior Advocates of the Supreme Court to obtain their consent whether they are prepared to represent Mr. Kar. There was no such direction by the Hon'ble High Court while disposing of O.J.C. 2260/84. The Hon'ble High Court were pleased to make it clear that the 2nd Party-Workman would be allowed to be represented by an Advocate of his choice. It is the duty of the 2nd Party-Workman to engage an Advocate of his choice. There was no necessity or scope to ask the 1st Party-Management to obtain the consent of the Advocates of his choice. The 2nd Party-Workman without availing the opportunity given to him by the direction of the Hon'ble High Court took the other method imposing responsibility on the Management and blaming the Management that his prayer for engagement of Advocate was not allowed. After hearing of both the parties I am satisfied that 2nd Party-Workman failed to engage Advocate of

his choice inspite of direction of the Hon'ble High Court. It was his fault, not the fault of the Management. So, in that case, it cannot be said that, there has been violation of the principle of natural justice and no reasonable opportunities was given to the 2nd Party-Workman because he could not be represented through an Advocate of his choice. As per above discussions I am of the opinion that, the 2nd Party-Workman has failed to make out a case that, no reasonable opportunities was given to him in the disciplinary proceedings. Both the party had adduced oral evidence by examining some witnesses. In my opinion in a case of this nature oral evidence has got little value where documentary evidence is available. The main and relevant documents have been exhibited in this case on behalf of the Management as Ext.-OO without objection of the 2nd Party. After perusal of the said file and after hearing of both the parties, I am of the opinion that, the 2nd Party-Workman was given all reasonable opportunities in the disciplinary proceeding and there has been no violation of the principles of natural justice. This issue is answered accordingly.

ISSUE NO. II.

24. As regards this issue is concerned, Mr. Kar, the 2nd Party has advanced a lengthy argument touching upon different aspects of this case. For better appreciation I am inclined to mention those points on which Mr. Kar has based his submission. Those submissions may be divided into three parts. Under the first part the following contentions has been raised by Mr. Kar.

- (a) That, the initiation of both the proceedings by the Disciplinary Authority without giving personal hearing is not sustainable in the eye of law.
- (b) That, the continuance of the disciplinary proceeding for the charges made in the year 1984 for a long period has caused prejudice to him and the Disciplinary Enquiry should have been closed after six months as required under rule.
- (c) That, the initiation of the disciplinary proceeding in the year 1992 for the charges in the year 1990 after long gap of period is not sustainable in the eye of law.

25. In the 2nd Phase the following submissions has been raised by Mr. Kar.

- (I) That, the findings of the Disciplinary Authority finding him guilty of the charges is based on no evidence.
- (II) That, there has been no application of mind by the Appellate Authority when appeal was preferred against the order of punishment passed by the Disciplinary Authority.
- (III) In the last it has been submitted on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that, the punishment of compulsory retirement passed against him is not proportionate to the offence committed by him.

26. I will deal with each of the item separately.

27. The 2nd Party-Workman is governed under the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control

and Appeal Regulation), 1967. Section 10 provides the procedures for imposing major penalties. Sub-section 4 of Section 10 provides that, the Disciplinary Authority shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the employees a copy of the article of the charge, the statement of imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour and list of documents and witnesses by which each article of charges is proposed to be sustained and shall require the employees to submit within such time as may be specified in a written statement of his defence and to state whether he desires to be heard in person. Inviting the attention of the Tribunal, to the provision Mr. Kar, has submitted that though he wanted a personal hearing while filing his statement of defence the Disciplinary Authority without hearing him passed the order of initiation of disciplinary proceedings. According to him this is illegal, so the proceedings initiated against him are not sustainable in the eye of law. On the other hand, it has been submitted on behalf of the Management that, the personal hearing of the delinquent before passing of order of initiation of a proceeding is not mandatory. Even if the Disciplinary Authority has not heard the delinquent in person before passing order for initiation of the proceedings it cannot be said that, the proceedings initiated against the 2nd Party-Workman were not sustainable in the eye of law. In this case, admittedly the 2nd Party was not heard in person before passing of order for initiation of the disciplinary proceeding. No doubt Sub-section 4 of Section 10 provides that, the delinquent may be asked whether he desires to be heard in person. In my opinion, that does not mean that the Disciplinary Authority is bound to hear because Sub-section 5(a) of Section 10 reads with that on receipt of the written statement of the defence, the disciplinary authority may itself enquire into such article of the charge as are not admitted or if it considers it necessary so to do as opined under sub-regulation 2. It does not say that the personal hearing of the delinquent is must. If that was intended then Sub-section 5(a) should have been suitably worded in that manner. In my opinion, it is the discretion of the disciplinary authority to hear the delinquent in person before passing of order for initiation of the disciplinary proceeding. It is not mandatory in the part of the disciplinary authority to hear the delinquent in person in each case before passing order for initiation of the disciplinary proceeding. So, in my opinion, it cannot be said that, the initiation of both the disciplinary proceedings were illegal because no personal hearing was given by the disciplinary authority when order was passed for initiation of those two proceedings. It has been seriously submitted on behalf of Mr. Kar, that the proceedings which was initiated in the year 1984 for the charges of the year 1982 was finalized in the year 1995 i.e. after 13 years. According to him as per the Port Regulation the enquiry should be completed within six but months not beyond that. This fact has not been disputed by the Management. But the circumstances of this case is quite different. While the disciplinary proceeding was pending, Mr. Kar approached the Hon'ble High Court against the order of the Management refusing for engagement of Advocate. There was stay order from the Hon'ble High Court. After vacation of stay, the 2nd Party moved the disciplinary authority for change the Enquiry Offi-

cer on the ground that, the Enquiry Officers had a personal grudge against him. Two to three Enquiry Officers were changed and lastly one of the officers choiced by the 2nd Party-Workman was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. It is true that, all the disciplinary enquiries should be completed as expeditious as possible. But if the circumstances is different and the proceeding continues for a long period beyond the control of the parties, then it cannot be claimed that the proceedings should be quashed because it was not completed during the time limit. I have perused the relevant documents placed by both the parties and I am satisfied that, the delay was beyond the control of the Management. No material has been placed by the 2nd Party to convince this Tribunal that the Management knowingly and intentionally had tried to delay the disposal of the disciplinary proceedings of the year 1984. The delay, which has been caused was beyond the control of the Management. So I am unable to agree with Mr. Kar, the 2nd Party that, the proceedings initiated against him in the year 1984 is not sustainable in the eye of law because there was delay in the disposal of the said proceeding. As regards the second proceeding, which was initiated in the year 1992 for the offence of the year 1990 the grievance of Mr. Kar is that after two years he was charge-sheeted for the alleged offence committed by him in the year 1990. No explanation has been come forward from the side of the Management that for the delay in initiating the disciplinary proceeding. So according to Mr. Kar the un-explained delay in initiating the enquiry is a ground for quashing the proceedings. Mr. Kar has invited the attention of this Tribunal to the CCS (CCA) Rules to support his contention that delay by itself will constitute the denial of reasonable opportunities and would amount to violation of the principle of natural justice. In this regard some facts are necessary to be mentioned here when the disciplinary proceeding for the charges framed for the misconduct in the year 1984 was pending the Hon'ble High Court directed the Management to consider the case of Mr. Kar, as regards to his promotion. It is alleged that, Mr. Kar reported against two Officers of the Port that they demanded bribe to implement the order of the Hon'ble High Court. Mr. Kar was asked by the authority to provide materials in support of his allegation. Mr. Kar while intimating this fact to the Vigilance Officer of the Port also intimated to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. It is submitted on behalf of the Management that, after the enquiry, when this allegation was found to be false and Mr. Kar did not come forward to substantiate his allegation it was decided to have a disciplinary proceeding against him for mis-conduct. So there was delay initiating of the disciplinary proceeding of the year 1990. It is true that, inordinate, unexplained delay in initiating the proceedings vitiates enquiry. But it is quite possible that, in some cases real testimony may be more important whether delay in initiating the disciplinary proceeding may be fatal to the enquiry but the same might not be true where the charges sought to be supported by the documentary evidence as well. There is no statutory rule, which prescribes any limitation for initiation of the disciplinary proceedings or holding an enquiry. Each case has to be judged on its own merit. In the present case the 2nd Party made allegation against two officers making allegation that

they demanded bribe from him to implement the order of the Hon'ble High Court so it is quite natural that time will be taken by the Management to make confidential enquiry as to whether there was any truth in the allegation of Mr. Kar or not. Moreover, there are documents to show that, Mr. Kar was asked by the Vigilance Officer to place the materials to substantiate his case. But Mr. Kar did not respond to that letter. So, it is quite natural that the Management might have take some time to enquire the matter and when they found there was no truth, it was proposed to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against the 2nd Party-Workman for commission of mis-conduct. So, in my opinion, the delay, which was caused in this case was not intentional and that would not be a ground to say that the disciplinary proceeding can be quashed because there was delay in initiation of the said proceeding.

28. As regards the findings of the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority, it is submitted on behalf of Mr. Kar that, he has been found guilty on no evidence. According to him both the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority have failed to appreciate the evidence produced on behalf of the Management in substantiating the charges. Mr. Kar has submitted there has been no application of mind while finding him guilty in the charges. On the other hand, it has been submitted on behalf of the Management that both the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority have given their anxious consideration to the evidence adduced by both the parties in both the disciplinary proceedings and they have rightly come to the conclusion that, the charges were established against the 2nd Party. In the Disciplinary proceeding initiated in the year 1984 three charges were made against Mr. Kar. The first charge was that he had mis-behaved his superior officer Mr. Nair. The second charge was that on 22-2-1984 he absconded from duty without any authority from 9.30 A.M. to 11 A.M. and the third charge was on the same day he took away the attendance register unauthorisedly after 9.30 A.M. and tried to tamper with the documents. The enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer has been marked in this case as Ext-E. The observations made by the Enquiry Officer in his report may be extracted for better appreciation.

29. "I perused the articles of charges, written statement of defence submitted by the charged employees, documentary evidence, statements of witnesses recorded in the course of enquiry and all other written documents produced by both the parties and record my enquiry report as follows :

Article-I :

The charge that Shri P. K. Kar, Senior Radio Mechanic has committed gross official misconduct in behaving in a disorderly and indisciplined manner is established.

It is evident from the statement of Shri J. Gangothhavy, Ex-ESO-VIII recorded on 7-7-1994 and Shri R. N. Das, Ex-A.E. (Elect.) recorded on 8-7-94 which was accepted by Shri P. K. Kar, charged employee while cross-examining them. But it is reported that Shri Kar was warned for his misbehaviour by

the then Executive Engineer Port Electrical Division, who was not the Disciplinary Authority.

Article-II :

The charge is "Absconding of Shri Kar from duty without any authority from 9.30 A.M. to 11 A.M. on 22-2-1994 thereby neglected in his duty".

This charge is not established as the main Reporting Officer Late P. P. R. C. Nair, Ex-ZSO-VIII expired. No documental evidence and deposition of the witnesses in support of the charge is also available.

Article-III :

The charge is "Committing gross official misconduct by Shri Kar by taking away the site office attendance register unauthorisedly on 22-2-1984 at 9.30 A.M.".

This charge is also not established as the Witnesses did not give any positive answers in support of the charge due to long time gap of occurrence of the incident.

30. From this it would appear that the Enquiry Officer has come to the conclusion that the Charge Nos. II and III were not been established. As regards Charge No. I the Enquiry Officer has opined that, the charge was established in view of the evidence of Shri J. Gangopadhyay and Shri R. N. Das. It has been also mentioned that, Mr. Kar had admitted about his misbehaviour shown to his superiord. Mr. Kar, has submitted that, Mr. Nair who had made complaint has not been examined. So the finding of the Enquiry Officer that the charge has been established is not sustainable in the eye of law. It is admitted fact that, Mr. Nair committed suicide and by the time the enquiry was conducted he was no more. So, it is not possible for the Management to examine Mr. Nair. When a person is dead his complaint or statement given in writing is admissible in the evidence and that, has been duly corroborated by both Shri J. Gangopadhyay and Shri R. N. Das. In my opinion, the Enquiry Officer has rightly accepted the evidence of Shri J. Gangopadhyay and Shri R. N. Das as regards Charge No. I is concerned. His findings that, the Charge No. I was established in based on evidence on record. The enquiry report for the second domestic enquiry has been marked in this case as Ext.-E/I. The Enquiry Officer has made it clear that, no witnesses were examined by either of the parties. He perused the documents alone. He has observed in his report as follows :

"I have gone through the documents listed out vide Annexure-III of the charge sheet and record my findings as below :—

There is no list of Witness available in the charge sheet, as a result the case could not be examined through the Witnesses. However, from the documents it is revealed that Shri Kar has reported to the Chief Vigilance Officer, Paradip Port Trust, regarding charging of Rs. 1000 by the Legal Officer Shri H. K. Mohanty, and Rs. 500 by Shri Parameswar as, Senior Clerk, of E & M Department for implementing the High Court's judgement without furnishing any documental evidence, which is an act of misconduct,

The charge is, therefore, left to the Disciplinary Authority to decide the case basing on its own merit."

31. This charge was framed on the ground that Mr. Kar made false allegation against two officers that they demanded bribe to implement the order of the Hon'ble Court. It is admitted that Mr. Kar had reported the Vigilance Officer of the Port and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa that, Shri S. K. Mohanty, Legal Assistant, demanded Rs. 1000 Shri P. Das, Sr. Clerk asked for Rs. 500 for implementing the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court. When Mr. Kar has made allegation and he has been charge-sheeted that, he has committed misconduct by making false allegation, the initial burden lies on Mr. Kar to establish that such bribe was demanded by the two officers of the Paradip Port. Mere making allegation is not sufficient. When he has made allegation, he has to establish the same and when he has failed to establish it would be presumed that was a false allegation and that would amount misconduct. In my opinion, the Enquiry Officer has rightly approached the case by observing that Mr. Kar is found guilty for misconduct when he has failed to prove that two officers of the Port demanded bribe from him for implementing the order of the Hon'ble High Court. I am not inclined to agree with Mr. Kar that the finding of the Enquiry Officer is based on no evidence.

32. Both the reports were submitted to the Disciplinary Authority and the Disciplinary Authority by his order, dated 8-12-1995, which has been exhibited in this case as Ext.-G has imposed punishment of compulsory retirement against the 2nd Party-Workman. While passing order, the disciplinary authority has agreed with the finding of the Enquiry Officer as regards Charge No. I. I have already stated that the finding of the Enquiry Officer as regards to the charge No. I is concerned is based on evidence. So, it cannot be said that, both the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority had recorded the findings in respect of Charge No. I without any evidence. As regards Charge No. II the Enquiry Officer has recorded a findings that the said charge has not been established. The Disciplinary Authority has differed from the findings of the Enquiry Officer and has observed that, the Charge No. II has been established against the delinquent. The Charge No. II was that, Mr. Kar absconded from the duty without authority from 9.30 A.M. to 11 A.M. The Enquiry Officer has observed that, the charge cannot be established because the main reporting officer, i.e. Mr. Nair was not examined and no documentary evidence were available in support of the said charge. The Disciplinary Authority has recorded the reason by saying that when the Reporting Officer Mr. Nair is dead his written report can be taken into consideration as evidence and Mr. Kar has not come forward to say that he did not abscond from the duty. Report was made against the 2nd Party that he absconded from the duty for certain time. The said officer is dead. So it is quite natural that the Management cannot examine and he was the only witness. The 2nd Party (Delinquent) has not examined himself in the disciplinary proceeding to disprove the fact that he did not abscond from the duty. So in my opinion, the Disciplinary Authority has

rightly come to the conclusion that the Enquiry Officer has failed to appreciate this fact. I agree with the Disciplinary Authority that, when the 2nd Party (Delinquent) has not come forward to say that he did not abscond and there is a report against him by an Officer who is dead and cannot be examined, inference can be drawn that, the delinquent had absconded without any authority as reported by late Mr. Nair. So, I am not inclined to agree with the 2nd Party-Workman that, the findings of the Disciplinary Authority in respect of Charge No. II is based on no evidence.

33. As regards Charge No. II it was alleged that, Mr. Kar has forcibly took away the attendance register on 22-2-1984 at 9.30 A.M. The Enquiry Officer has observed that this Charge could not be established, as the witness could not give any favourable answer in support of the charge due to long time gap of the occurrence. The Disciplinary Authority has not accepted the said findings. According to him the fact of furnishing xerox copies of the attendance register by the delinquent has proved that the delinquent had in possession of the attendance register, as otherwise how could it be possible to obtain the same. So the Disciplinary Authority recorded a finding that the Charge No. III was established against the delinquent. The order-sheet, dated 8th June, 1994 in the disciplinary proceeding reveals that the delinquent had submitted the xerox copies of the attendance register for the month of 2 84 where in his name appears. The delinquent has not come to the witness box in the disciplinary proceeding to explain how he got the copies of the attendance register because the attendance register is an official document and ordinarily he should not possess those documents. So, in my opinion, the Disciplinary Authority has rightly come to the conclusion that, the delinquent was in possession of the attendance register otherwise how he could get the photo-copy of the said register. No materials have been placed before this Tribunal, that the delinquent had called for the same from the Management and accordingly it was granted to him. It has not been explained by 2nd Party-Workman as to how he could get the photo-copy of those documents which was filed before the Enquiry Officer, during the disciplinary proceeding. So, I agree with the disciplinary Authority that, the Charge No. III was established even if no witness has whispered any word as regards this charge is concerned. Rightly the Disciplinary Authority has differed from the findings of the Enquiry Officer in respect of this charge.

The Enquiry Officer has reported that making false allegation of demanding bribe against two Officers of the Paradip Port Trust amounts to misconduct and according to him that charge was established. The Disciplinary Authority has accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer. Mr. Kar had alleged that, two Officers of the Management had demanded bribe from him to implement the order of the Hon'ble High Court. He was asked to substantiate his allegation. But he did not respond to the letter of the authority. Mr. Kar while making such allegation to the Vigilance Officer of the Port went to the extent of making alleging my sending representation to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State, without bringing this fact to the

notice of the Hon'ble Court. So, when he has made allegation, he has to establish and if he fails, it would be presumed that there was no truth in his allegation. The Enquiry Officer has rightly said that when no evidence has been produced on behalf of Mr. Kar, the 2nd Party-Workman, it amounts to misconduct for making false allegation and according to him charge was established. This findings has been accepted by the Disciplinary Authority. I do not find any reason to say that the findings of the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority are based on no evidence. After perusal of the statement of the witness recorded by the Enquiry Officer, his report and the report of the Disciplinary Authority and as per my above discussion, I am of the opinion that, the findings of the Disciplinary Authority finding the delinquent, guilty of all the charges is well founded and is based on materials on record. So, I am not inclined to agree with Mr. Kar that finding of the Disciplinary Authority is based on no evidence. It is submitted by Mr. Kar, that, the appellate authority committed illegality by not giving a personal hearing to him before disposal of the appeal made by him against the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority on him. According to the 2nd Party-Workman, his prayer to give him a personal hearing has been turned down and that would suggest that the Management wanted to victimize him and the authority had no courage to face him. On the other hand, it has been submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that, there is no provision in the rules of the Port that a personal hearing is a must before the disposal of the appeal made by the delinquent against the punishment. The 2nd Party-Workman has also stated that there is no such provision. So, in that case it can not be said that because Appellate Authority has not give personal hearing to him there has been violation of principle of natural justice and the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority is not sustainable in the eye of law.

35 Coming to the last submission that has been made on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman, that, the punishment of compulsory retirement passed against him is not proper in comparison with the alleged misconduct committed by him. According to him allegation was made against him that he misbehaved to the superior officers, took away the attendance register, remain absent for one hour and made allegation against some officers of the Port that they had demanded bribe from him. These charges were very minor, and even if it is accepted for the argument sake that these charges were established the order of the compulsory retirement is harsh. On the other hand it has been submitted on behalf of the Management that, the misbehaviour shown to the superior officers, tampering with the official documents and making false allegation for demanding bribe by the officers of the Port are the allegations of serious in nature and once the charge are proved the proper punishment is removal or dismissal. But in this case the lenient view was taken by the authority and order of compulsory retirement has been passed. It has been further submitted on behalf of the Management that, this Tribunal can not record a finding that punishment is not proportionate because this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to do it. According to the Management as per section 11(a) of the Industrial

Dispute Act, the Tribunal or the National Tribunal have got powers to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of the workman. Under section 8 of the Paradip Port employees (Classification, Control and Appellate Regulation), 1966, Censure, withholding of his promotion, recovery from his pay and withholding of increments come under the minor penalties and reduction to lower stage, reduction to lower time scale, compulsory retirement, removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment and dismissal from service which shall ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment come under major penalty. So, I am not inclined to agree with the submission made on behalf of the Management that, the order of compulsory retirement would not be treated as penalty. Section 11(a) of the Industrial Dispute Act provides that where the Industrial Dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a lower court the Tribunal or the National Tribunal for adjudication and in the course of the adjudication proceeding, the Labour Court, Tribunal, or the National Tribunal as the case may be is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct for reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any as it gives fit or give such other relief to the workman including the award of lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require. Inviting attention of this Tribunal to this section it is submitted on behalf of the Management that, in this case, no order of dismissal or discharge has been passed by the Disciplinary Authority. So, this Tribunal have no jurisdiction to record a finding that the order of the compulsory retirement is not proper. No doubt that the word of compulsory retirement does not find place in Section 11(a). But in my opinion, even in case of order of compulsory retirement it is treated as major penalty the Tribunal can consider whether the punishment imposed in way of compulsory retirement is just and proper considering the gravity of the charge. While considering the said fact the Tribunal is required to follow certain rules. The power to set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and grant relief of reinstatement or lesser punishment does not mean that in each and every case the Tribunal has got untrammelled power to enquire with the punishment. The power has to be exercised only when the Tribunal is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified. The satisfaction of the Tribunal is objective satisfaction and not subjective satisfaction. It involves application of mind by the Tribunal to various relevant circumstances like the nature of the delinquencies committed by the 2nd Party-Workman, his past conduct, the impact of the delinquencies on the employers business and also the total length of service rendered by him. Further more, the Tribunal is to consider whether the decision taken by the employer is just or not. Only after taking all these facts into consideration the Tribunal can upset the punishment imposed by the employer. The quantum of the punishment can not be interfered with without relaying specific findings on the point. No indulgence should be provided to a person found guilty of allegation of mis-conduct. The Tribunal has no power to convert the penalty into a reward

purporting to exercise of a discretion. In this case, admittedly, no order of dismissal or removal has been passed. The Disciplinary Authority while passing order had taken to the consideration of the financial condition of the 2nd Party-Workman and passed the order of compulsory retirement as a result of which the delinquent, i.e. the 2nd Party-Workman would have the pensionary benefits. Misbehaviour to the superior officers, tampering with official documents and making false allegations of demanding bribe particularly for implementing the order of the Hon'ble High Court, in my opinion are very serious in nature. It can not be said that, the charges were very minor. In my opinion, both the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority having taken all these facts into consideration have rightly passed the order of compulsory retirement instead of passing order of dismissal or removal. The punishment of compulsory retirement imposed on the 2nd Party-Workman, in the circumstances above is just and proper. There is no compelling ground for this Tribunal to interfere with the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority and confirmed by the Appellate Authority. Hence, this Issue is answered accordingly.

36. During course of argument both the parties have placed decisions of different High Courts, Central Administrative Tribunal, in support of their stand. I have referred to the case laws which are relevant to answer the reference, because I was not inclined to burden the award by referring all the case laws which are not relevant for answering the reference.

ISSUE NO. IV.

37. In view of my findings given in respect of Issues as stated above, the 2nd Party-Workman is not entitled for any relief.

38. Hence, the reference is answered accordingly.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 385.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हुट्टी गोल्ड माईन्स कं. लि., के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-43012/17/2000-आई आर (वि.)]

वी. एम. डेविड, अव्वर सचिव,

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 385.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hutti Gold Mines

Co. Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-1-2002.

[No. L-43012/17/2000-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT "SHRAM SADAN", G. G. PALYA,
TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTPUR,
BANGALORE-560 022

Dated : 11th December, 2001.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble V. N. Kulkarni.—Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 64 00

I Party :

R. Balan.
S/o G. Rathnam,
No. 37A, Labour Colony,
Taranagar Post, P.B. No. 4,
Chitradurga-577 501.

II Party :

The General Manager,
Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.,
Chitradurga Gold Unit,
P. B. No. 4, Karnataka,
Chitradurga-577 501.

APPEARANCES :

I Party —N. Madhusudan, Advocate.

II Party —N. S. Rajaram, Advocate.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/17/2000-IR(M) dated 29-8-2000 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd. in dismissing Sh. Balan R. vide their letter dated 25-6-98 justified? If not, to what relief the concerned employee is entitled?"

2. Advocates for the parties are present. I party in person is present. It is reported in writing that the matter is settled and the I party workman is reinstated in view of this, they have prayed to close the dispute. Accordingly, I proceed to pass the follow order :—

ORDER

Case is disposed off as settled.

(Deputed to the L.D.C. in my court, transcribed by him, corrected and signed by me on 11th December, 2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.वा. 386.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.बी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 172/85) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-02 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल-24012/43/85-डी IV-बी (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 386.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 172/85) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2002.

[No. L-24012/43/85-DIV-B.(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 172 of 1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bastacolla Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 31st December, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Sec—

tion 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012(43)/85-D.IV(B) dated, the 4th December, 1985.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Bastacolla Colliery of Bastacolla Area No. 9 of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Dhanbad in terminating the services of S/Shri Jairam Jaiswara, Narain Passi, Ramdhari Passi and Ujagar Passi is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to W.S. in brief is as follows :—

It has been alleged by the concerned workmen in the W.S. that the management terminated their services with effect from 20-9-83 without assigning any reason and without affording any opportunity though pursuant to the settlement and subsequent Award they were reinstated in the service after fulfilling pre-condition mentioned in the settlement. After termination of their services the concerned workmen submitted representation before the management but the management did not pay any heed to the same. Accordingly the concerned workmen raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. through their union. The management submitted in details back ground of the instant reference. They submitted that an industrial dispute was raised by Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union for providing employment to some ex-workers of New Standard Lodna Colliery which was closed by the previous owner prior to the nationalisation under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 which came into force from 1-5-72. The management's original stand was that since such workers were not in the service of the Management at the time of taking over/nationalisation the management had no liability to provide employment to them as per provision of the Nationalisation Act. As this contention of the management was not accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in view of the decision the management agreed to compromise the case relating to the provision of the ex-workers of New Standard Lodna Colliery and filed Joint Compromise Petition signed by the management and the union before the then CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad in Ref. No. 36 of 1978. However, considering wide-spread problem of impersonification being inducted by the Trade Union and interested other persons into the employment of BCCL, the management took precaution of making a provision for adequate safeguard to deal with the impersonators and in this respect the following provision was made in the Compromise Petition on the basis of which the then CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad passed an award holding “that their appointment will be subject to verification of aforesaid particulars supplied by the workmen and if at any time it is revealed that they are not the genuine workmen entitled to the benefit of this settlement, their services

shall liable to be terminated without any notice or reference to them and no dispute will arise thereafter on this account”. In accordance with the above compromise settlement which formed part of the Award of CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad in Ref. No. 36/78 the workers concerned were provided employment in Lodna Area of BCCL including the concerned workmen. Subsequently, these persons i.e. the concerned workmen were transferred to Bastacolla Colliery of BCCL from Lodna Area. The management submitted that latter on it transpired that the real workers bearing the same name as the persons referred to in the Reference Order had secured employment in BCCL after nationalisation of the Coal Mines much earlier and have been working as indicated below in Lodna Area :—

- (a) Ramdhani Passi, Driller, North Tisra Colliery Area No. X, BCCL.
- (b) Ujagar Passi, Pump Khalasi, North Tisra Colliery, Area No. X, BCCL.
- (c) Jayram Jayaswara, Explosive Carrier, Jeena-gora Colliery Area X, BCCL.
- (4) Narayan Paswan, Loader, New Selected Lodna Colliery Area No. X, BCCL.

The real and genuine workers as above gave their statement in November, 1982 addressed to the G.M. Lodna Area X. On verification it was found that four persons were the real and genuine workers previously worked in New Standard Lodna Colliery and the four persons i.e. the concerned workmen who were provided employment as a result of the Award of CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad in Ref. No. 36/78 have been impersonated in the name of the real and genuine workers and secured employment by fraudulent means. On receipt of the above statements the management issued letters to impersonators concerned and after receiving replies and further enquiry the management discontinued their employment with immediate effect by an office order issued on 20-9-83 by the Agent of Bastacolla Colliery. In the said order the concerned workmen were also directed to produce proof contrary to the conclusion of the Management that they are not fake persons or impersonators. However, till date they failed to do so. Thereafter the concerned workmen raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

4. The points for consideration in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Bastacolla Colliery of Bastacolla Area No. 9 of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad in terminating the services of S/Shri Jairam Jaiswara, Narain Paswan, Ramdhari Passi and Ujagar Passi is justified? If not, to What relief the workmen are entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. The concerned workmen in support of their claim have examined three witnesses while the management in order to counter act the claim of the concerned workmen examined 6 witnesses. Considering the sub-

mission of both sides the moot question which has to be decided here is if the concerned workmen are the genuine workmen who were provided employment in view of the Award passed by the learned CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad in connection with Ref. No 36/78. It is the specific contention of the management that the real and genuine workers bearing the same names and particulars had secured employment under BCCL after nationalisation of the Coal Mines and have been working in the capacity as shown below :—

- (a) Ramdhani Passi, Driller, North Tisra Colliery, Area No. X.
- (b) Ujagar Passi, Pump Khalasi North Tisra Colliery, Area No. X.
- (c) Jayram Jayaswara, Explosive Carrier, Jeena-gora Colliery, Area No. X; and
- (d) Narayan Paswan, Loader, New Selected Lodna Colliery Area No. X.

As soon as they came to know about this fact those genuine workers were called on by the management and their statements were recorded. Thereafter on proper enquiry the management came to know that the concerned workmen by false impersonification secured the job under the management. Accordingly they were discharged from their services with immediate effect by office order issued on 20-9-83. However, by the said office order an opportunity was given to the present workmen to submit the genuine documents in support of their claims but those concerned workmen thereafter did neither appear nor submitted any document in support of the genuinity of their claim. The management in course of hearing examined Ramdhani Passi, MW-1, Jayram Jaiswara, MW-2, Ujagar Passi, MW-3, and Narayan Paswan, MW-4. All these witnesses in course of their evidence disclosed that they were the employees of New Standard Lodna Colliery prior to its nationalisation. They submitted that as the said New Standard Lodna Colliery was closed they searched for their job and obtained job under BCCL and posed in different collieries. MW-5 who is a Pump Khalasi of New Standard Lodna Colliery since 1965 in course of his evidence disclosed that in the year 1970 the said colliery was closed and for which all the employees sat idle. He submitted further that 3,4 months after closure of the said colliery reopened again. In course of his evidence identifying MW-4 i.e. Narayan Paswan stated that he was also an employee of New Standard Lodna Colliery and worked there till 1970. MW-6 who is a staff of the management in course of his evidence producing the Form B register disclosed the names of the 4 persons namely Ramdhani Passi, Jayram Jaiswara, Ujagar Passi and Narayan Paswan who were the employees under the management. Their names in the Form B Register appearing in Sl. No. 1173 to 1177 and during evidence was marked as Ext. M-5. Names of those persons also appeared in the I.D. Card register. Therefore considering the Form B Register and I.D. Card register and considering the evidence of MW-1 to MW-5 I find no dispute to hold that Ramdhani Passi, Ujagar Passi, Jayram Jaiswara, and Narayan Paswan were the employees of New Standard Lodna Colliery. It is admitted fact that when the management refused to reinstate the employees of the said colliery after its

nationalisation the concerned union raised an industrial dispute and as a result of which Ref. No. 36/78 was initiated before the Learned Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad. It is also admitted fact that the said reference was ended in compromise and on the basis of the said compromise learned Presiding Officer passed the Award and on the basis of the said Award all the employees under the reference were reinstated in service. It is the contention of the management that but the genuine workers are not deprived of or any mal practices is committed they jointly decided with the union that the appointment of the workmen will be subject to the verification of the particulars to be supplied by the workmen and if at any time it is revealed that they are not the genuine workmen entitled to the benefit of the settlement their services shall be terminated without any notice and no dispute will arise hereafter on this account. It has been submitted by the management that subsequently it was detected that the concerned workmen who started working there in the names of all MW-1 to MW-4 were not the genuine workers and by way of impersonification they entered into the service and in order to substantiate this claim the management examined those genuine persons as MW-1 to MW-4. The management also relied on the particulars recorded in the Form B Register in respect of these persons. Therefore, the point for consideration is if the concerned workmen are the genuine persons or by impersonification have got the employment under the management. MW-1 and MW-2 in course of their evidence have failed to produce any genuine document to show that they were the real persons and in view of the genuinity of the identity they were reinstated by the management. It is the specific contention of the management that as soon as they came to know that these workmen by way of impersonification have secured their employment they started enquiry and in course of enquiry they examined MW-1 to MW-4. Therefore, it has to be taken into consideration if the facts which MW-1 to MW-4 disclosed in their evidence shall be considered as genuine one. It is seen that ample opportunity was given to the concerned workmen to submit their genuine credentials to establish their genuinity of the claim. But I find no hesitation to say that in course of hearing the concerned workmen have failed to produce an iota of evidence relying on which their claim could be substantiated. On the contrary considering all relevant papers and also considering the evidence of MW-1 to MW-4 there is no reason to disbelieve the submission of the management. By an award passed in Ref. No. 36/78 the management reinstated the workmen under Reference subject to fulfilment of certain terms and conditions relating to the genuinity of their identity. They in the said settlement reserved the right to discharge the workmen if in future their genuinity is not established. The management discharged the concerned workmen from service at subsequent stage, as it revealed that by false personification the concerned workmen got their job under the management. By doing so there is no scope to say that the management has violated the terms of the Award passed by the Learned Presiding Officer, CGIT No. 3, Dhanbad in Ref. Case No. 36/78. Onus absolutely lies on the concerned workmen to establish the genuinity of their claim. I find no hesitation to say that the

concerned workmen inspite of getting ample opportunity have failed to produce a single scrap of paper in support of their such claim. Accordingly I do not find any illegality in discharging the concerned workmen from service and as a result of which the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the Management of Bastacolla Colliery of Bastacolla Area No. 9 M/s. B.C.C.L. P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad in terminating the services of S/Shri Jairam Jaiswara, Narain Passi, Ramdhari Passi and Ujagar Passi is justified. Consequently, the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 387.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों बीच अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 205/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/289/92-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 387.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 205/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2002

[No. L-20012/289/92 IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 205 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bararee Colliery under Bhowra Area No. XII of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Shri Samarendra Sinha, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/289/92-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 30th September, 1993.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bararee Colliery, under Bhowra Area of M/s. BCCL in prematurely retiring from service Shri Neaz Ahmed w.e.f. 2-7-92 is justified? If not, to what relief should be granted?”

2. The case of the concerned workman as per W.S. is as follows :—

The concerned workman in his W.S. submitted that he was a permanent employee of Bararee Colliery since 1958 as Fan Khalasi. He submitted that in the year 1987 the management circulated service excerpt to him where from it transpired that two date of birth were recorded in respect of him in the books of the management namely 9-11-1940 and 1-7-32, indicating the obvious position that there was no correct date of birth available with the management. As a result the concerned workman submitted representation before the management for rectification of his date of birth according to his school certificate produced by him but the management did not do any thing to his representation. On the contrary the management superannuated him with effect from 2-7-92. It has been alleged by the concerned workman that the management illegally, arbitrarily and also without following the principles of natural justice superannuated him from service. As a result the concerned workman raised an industrial dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. The management after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. It has been submitted by the management that the Vice President of the R.C.M.S. union vide their letter dt. 8-8-91 raised an Industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad regarding the concerned workman. In the letter it was stated that the concerned workman raised an industrial dispute about his age. On receipt of letter from the ALC(C) Dhanbad dt. 30-9-91 the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Agent, Bararee Colliery vide his letter dt. 3-11-91 submitted that the concerned workman raised the age dispute recorded in his service excerpt during 1987 and on the basis

of which he was referred to the Medical Board for assessment of his age vide letter dt. 25-8-89. It was further stated that the concerned workman did not appear before the Medical Board for assessment of his and as such nothing could be done. On the basis of that submission the ALC(C) closed that dispute. Thereafter the said union raised the same dispute again on 4-5-92 before the ALC(C) Dhanbad and as a result of which the present reference has come into existence.

4. The management submitted that the concerned workman was a permanent employee of Bararee Colliery and was working as Fan Khalasi. As per the statutory record of the colliery maintained under the Mines Act, 1952 the date of birth of the concerned workman in the Form B register was recorded as 1-7-1932. The concerned workman was served with service excerpt in the year 1987 wherein his date of birth was also recorded as 1-7-32 and the date of appointment as 8-12-1958. Management submitted that the contention of the union that the date of birth of the concerned workman as mentioned in the service excerpt as 9-11-40 is baseless and fabricated and the same was not recorded on the body of the service excerpt as produced by the union before the ALC(C) Dhanbad. They submitted that when the concerned workman raised objection in the service excerpt for the correction of his date of birth in the record of the colliery he was referred to the Medical Board along with others for assessment of his age/date of birth but the concerned workman did not appear before the Medical Board in this regard. Accordingly the concerned workman was superannuated from his service after attaining the age of 60 years on 1-7-92. Accordingly the management submitted their prayer for passing an Award in their favour.

5. The points to be decided in this reference are:—

“Whether the action of the management of Bararee Colliery, under Bhowra Area of M/s. BCCL in prematurely retiring from service Shri Naaz Ahmed w.e.f. 2-7-92 is justified? If not, to what relief should be granted?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

6. The management in order to substantiate their claim examined three witnesses while the concerned workman examined two witnesses in support of his claim. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was a permanent employee under the management. The claim of the concerned workman is that in the year 1987 the management issued a service excerpt to him and on perusal of the same he came to know that his two dates of birth were recorded in the same namely 9-11-40 and 1-7-32. Disclosing this fact the concerned workman submitted that as his date of birth was not properly recorded in the Form B Register he requested the management by submitting representation relying on the school leaving certificate to record his date of birth properly. In support of his claim the concerned workman relied on school leaving certificate wherefrom it transpired that his date of birth was recorded as 9-11-40. The school leaving certificate during evidence of the concerned workman was marked as Ext W-1. The said school leaving certificate was issued by the School authority on 5-7-65. On the contrary the management submitted that as per the date of birth i.e. 9-11-40 recorded in the service excerpt appears to be

a manufactured one and it was not at all written by the management. The service excerpt during evidence of the management was marked as Ext. M-3. From the service excerpt it transpires that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 1-7-32 while his entry in the same was recorded as 8-12-58. Just on the left side of that record date of birth and date of appointment in different ink had been written as 9-11-40 and 8-12-58. The management in order to establish such false recording of date of birth as 9-11-40 in the service excerpt submitted original Form B Register which during evidence was marked as Ext. M-1. From the said Form B Register it transpires clearly that his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-32. Not only that other particulars of the concerned workman have already been duly recorded properly in the respective columns and the concerned workman had put his LTI on the same. Therefore, if the contention of the management is taken into consideration in relation to the Form B register I find no dispute to hold that the date of birth of the concerned workman was properly recorded as 1-7-32 in the Form B Register. Accordingly there is no reason to believe that separate date of birth of the concerned workman i.e. 9-11-40 was recorded by the management ignoring his actual date of birth. The management submitted that as the concerned workman raised dispute over his age they asked the concerned workman to appear before the Apex Medical Board for his medical examination in order to assess his date of birth/age. But in spite of giving opportunity the concerned workman did not attend the said Apex Medical examination in this regard and for which finding no other way the management issued notice upon the concerned workman and superannuated him with effect from 2-7-92 i.e. on attaining the age of 60 years. From the evidence of the concerned workman it transpires that in response to the direction of the management he went to the Apex Medical Board but the medical officer refused to examine him on some technical flaws. The concerned workman further submitted that he reported this fact to the management but the management did not consider necessary to take step for his re-medical examination. On the contrary superannuated him from his service with effect from 2-7-92. The concerned workman disclosed that in spite of his submitting school leaving certificate marked as Ext. M-1 the management did not consider necessary to rectify his date of birth according to JBCCI Circular No. 76. I have considered the said circular and clause B(i)(a) of the said circular speaks clearly that in the case of the existing employees Matriculation Certificate or Higher Secondary Certificate issued by the recognised Universities or Board or Middle Pass Certificate issued by the Board of Education and/or Department of Public Instruction and admit cards issued by the aforesaid Bodies should be treated as correct provided they were issued by the said Universities/Boards/Institutions prior to the date of employment. The concerned workman relied on the School Leaving certificate but did not consider necessary to examine the officials of the said school to authenticate the genuinity of the said certificate. Even if it is ignored in that case according to the provision of the said circular which has already been discussed above it is the mandatory provision that the said certificate should be issued prior to his getting appointment in the service. It is seen that the concerned workman was

appointed as employee under the management in the year 1958 and the said circular was issued by the School authority in the year 1965. As such the said certificate cannot be considered as an authentic document according to the provision as laid down in the JBCCI Circular No. 76. The concerned workman had the scope to agitate this matter before the management at its earlier stage but he did not consider necessary to do so. No satisfactory explanation is also forthcoming on the part of the concerned workman why he made such long delay of 29 years in the matter of raising his age dispute. As such the date of birth recorded in the Form B Register is very clear. Until and unless any contrary, is proved there is no scope to ignore that recording of the date of birth in the Form B Register which has to be considered as authentic document. I therefore hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in respect of his claim. In the result the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Bararee Colliery under Bhowra Area of M/s. BCCL in prematurely retiring from service of Shri Naaz Ahmed w.e.f. 2-7-92 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 388.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/1990) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/167/89—आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 388.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/1990) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad-I, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2002.

[No. L-20012/167/89-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 13 of 1990.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Tapin South Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. H. Kazmi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 31st December, 2001.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/167/89-I.R.(Coal-I) dated the 11th January, 1990, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demands of the union that Sri Hardayal Singh's designation of Supervisor or alternatively the designation of Clerk Grade Special be restored to him from the date Shri Hardayal Singh was made clerical Gr. II is justified? If so, what monetary benefit is the workman entitled to?”

2. Precisely, the case of the concerned workman is that he was originally appointed as permanent loading supervisor on 1-7-1973 against permanent vacancy and since the date of appointment he had been working as Loading Supervisor with unblemished record of service and right from that date he had been legally entitled to received special grade wages which he was getting accordingly. It has been said that the management illegally and arbitrarily changed the designation and category of the concerned workman w.e.f. 19-11-73 without affording the concerned workman any opportunity and in violation of principles of natural justice. Thereafter it is said that repeatedly representations were made before the management against such illegal action. Further, it has been said that the management in violation of Section 9A of the I.D. Act changed the designation of the concerned workman as Clerk Gr. II and when representations were filed for restoration of pay designation the management did not pay any heed to the request

made in that regard. Seeing no other alternative an industrial dispute was raised before the A.L.C.(C), Hazaribagh, but the same ended in failure due to the adamant attitude of the management and so ultimately the dispute was referred to the Tribunal for adjudication. Lastly it has been said that the demand of the union for restoration of designation of supervisor or alternatively special grade clerk from the date the concerned workman was made Clerk 'Gr. II is legal and justified.

3. The management, on the other hand, in its written statement filed apart from raising the question as regards the maintainability of the instant reference denied and controverted several averments made and the claims raised by the concerned workman in his written statement. It has been said that the sponsoring union never raised any such dispute before the A.L.C. (C) and therefore such dispute could not have been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. It has also been said that the concerned workman was never placed or held the post of Clerk Grade Special and therefore there was no question of restoring such designation to him or giving any benefit on that post to him. Before the A.L.C.(C), Hazaribagh, it has been said, that the demand of the sponsoring union was for promotion of the workman concerned which at any rate is a sole management function and no workman has any such right to claim promotion. Further the case is that at the time of nationalisation of Tapin Colliery located in Hazaribagh alongwith other non-coking coal mines w.e.f. 1-5-73 the concerned workman was working in the said colliery which after nationalisation was placed under and included in the Central Division National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. which has since been re-named as Central Coalfields Ltd. w.e.f. 1-11-75. Topa and other collieries included in Kuya Area were being managed prior to nationalisation by raising contractors who were mostly paying consolidated wages to the workers and not in terms of Coal Wage Board Recommendations. But at that time neither the workers nor the trade unions made complaints. After nationalisation of the collieries falling Kuya Area, which was originally referred to as West Bokaro Group of Collieries, the management screened the workers and prepared a list of them and absorbed those found to be genuine in the nationalised colliery. Subsequent to that categorisation was made of the workers having regard to the nature of duties performed by them, their qualification, experience etc. As a result the concerned workman was placed in Clerk Gr. II and he was paid wages accordingly. It has also been stated that from Topa colliery the concerned workman was transferred to Sub-Area office in March, 1974 and then later he was promoted as Clerk Gr. I w.e.f. 23-12-82 in Tapin South Colliery, but during all these years and till 1990 he did not raise any demand or any dispute for 17 years after nationalisation. But only thereafter he came forward with the present claim by fabricating documents with mala fide intention. Such over-stale dispute, it has been said, is liable to be rejected outright. It is also the case that Topa Colliery has no railway siding where railway wagons are placed for being loaded with coal for transportation and similarly Tapin South Colliery has also no railway siding.

In its rejoinder filed to the written statement filed on behalf of the workman also while controverting

several facts it has been stated that the concerned workman was never appointed at any time as Loading Supervisor and he never got wages of Special Grade and as such, the demand or claim made is absolutely unjustified.

4. In view of the overments made on behalf of the respective sides it becomes apparent that the core issue which requires consideration is whether the concerned workman at all was appointed and working as Loading Supervisor and was getting Special Grade wages prior to his alleged change of designation as Clerk Grade-II. The question of regularisation, quite obviously, depends upon the findings arrived at upon the aforesaid pertinent issue involved.

5. It is obvious from the above that the clear and categorical statement made by the concerned workman as regards his appointment is that he was appointed on 1-7-1973 as Loading Supervisor against permanent vacancy. Apart from such statement being made in the written statement the concerned workman himself also in course of his evidence has stated in the same manner. Neither in the written statement nor in the rejoinder nor in course of evidence it was mentioned that the concerned workman even prior to 1-7-1973 or even prior to nationalisation of the collieries had been working in the said colliery or in any other colliery situated in that Area. But the stand of the management is that the concerned workman had been working in the colliery even prior to its nationalisation and during that period the collieries were being run mainly by the contractors by engaging their own workers who were paid only fixed wages and not in accordance with Coal Wage Board Recommendations etc. Further the stand of the management is that only after nationalisation list of these workers was prepared and categorisation was made considering their qualification, experience etc. and it is only after observing all those formalities the concerned workman was put under Gr. II and was paid wages accordingly. Though the concerned workman has not stated about his engagement in the colliery even prior to its nationalisation and has simply given a date of his appointment, but from his own documents which have been marked Exts. W-10/1, W-10/2 and W-10/3, the representations said to have been submitted by the concerned workman before the management, it becomes evident that he was working in Topa colliery even prior to its nationalisation and was placed in certain scale of pay. A very clear statement to the aforesaid effect is there in those representations submitted by none else than the concerned workman himself and which bears his signature and are own documents of the concerned workman. Interestingly in none of those representations (Ext. W-10 series) there is any mention about the fact that the concerned workman was appointed on 1-7-1973. It is thus obvious that the concerned workman has concealed the material fact as regards his engagement or appointment and has not come out with clean hands as far as that aspect is concerned for the reasons best known to him. It is also significant to notice that no any appointment letter has been filed by the concerned workman to show, that in fact, that he was appointed on 1-7-73 as Loading Supervisor. In fact, he could not have filed such document as the same can be well taken to be not in existence in view of the contents of the concerned workman's own documents (Ext. W-10 series)

It is also the case of the workman that when he was being appointed as Loading Supervisor he was being paid special grade scale. No statement is there in the written statement as to how much was paid as special grade scale and after being placed in Gr. II how much was paid and the scale was reduced to what extent. Even in the representations (Ext. W-10 series) there is no specific mention about getting special grade scale by the concerned workman and other relevant facts concerning that. Even in course of his evidence the concerned workman upon question being asked failed to give the details as to what was special grade pay scale which he was getting and for how long he went on receiving the same. No any document has been filed in support of the said contention that he was drawing the wages of his special grade. That apart, it becomes apparent that as per Coal Wage Board Recommendations the post of Loading Supervisor falls in Clerk Gr. I and not in Clerk Grade Special. This fact as regards Coal Wage Board Recommendation has not been denied in course of argument and so assuming for the time being that the concerned workman worked as Loading Supervisor he could not have been paid the scale of Clerk Grade Special or he could not have been put in that grade. It is thus clear that neither the date of appointment nor the payment of the scale of Clerk Grade Special has been established by the concerned workman.

6. For the purpose of the present case much emphasis has been made from the side of the concerned workman over certain documents filed on his behalf which are marked Exts. W-1 to W-5, Ext. W-8 and W-9. Most of those documents are Office Orders. It has been urged on behalf of the workman that it is quite evident from those documents that the concerned workman was appointed and working as Loading Supervisor and was getting the wages of Special Grade Scale which was changed by the management to Clerk Gr. II w.e.f. 19-11-73. Having gone through those documents as also few other documents, such as, Exts. W-6 and W-7 it appears that only Ext. W-1 which is said to be an Office Order speaks about the concerned workman as Loading Supervisor and that document is dated 25-3-74. In other documents the concerned workman has been mentioned either as Supervisor or Sales Supervisor. It has been contended on behalf of the management that there is much difference between the designation of Supervisor and Loading Supervisor as the exclusive duties of a Loading Supervisor used to be at railway siding. As far as Ext. W-1 is concerned it has been mentioned therein that the concerned workman would be assisting the Supdt. (M) Prod. in regard to certain works enumerated therein such as, to prepare the wagon indent in collaboration with the Coal Despatch Section or collecting informations regarding placement/loading/empty loaded wagons position from the collieries and placing the same before the Supdt. (M) Prod. In regard to the duties discharged by a Loading Supervisor the workman himself in course of his evidence has said that his duty as Loading Supervisor was to arrange for allotment of railway wagon to different collieries laden with coal raised from Topa colliery and also to arrange for loading and unloading of coal at the railway siding, and further the duty to deploy workmen according to requirement for loading of coal into railway wagon.

Such details of work mentioned by the concerned workman do not tally or find corroboration from the contents of the said Office Order (Ext. W-1). Therefore, if the aforesaid statement made by the concerned workman is to be believed then the said document does not help him a lot despite the mentioning of the designation of the concerned workman therein as Loading Supervisor. The management's witness very clearly in this evidence has said that the concerned workman used to sit in the office of Kuju Sub-Area Manager and perform duty there as indicated in Ext. W-1 and so according to him, those duties as mentioned in Ext. W-1 were required to be performed by the concerned workman at the office itself and not going to the railway siding etc., which is exclusive job of a Loading Supervisor. Moreover, as noticed above, the said document is of the year 1994 and out of that it does not stand conclusively established that the concerned workman was appointed as Loading Supervisor in Clerk Special Grade and was being paid also the scale of that grade. So far as other aforesaid exhibits are concerned, besides the fact that in none of them the concerned workman has been described as Loading Supervisor. It further appears that they do not contain the nature and description of the work being done by the concerned workman from which it could be gathered that, in fact, he was working as Loading Supervisor. Those documents also do not show that the concerned workman was working as Special Grade Clerk and was getting the payment for the same. Exts. W-2 to W-5, W-8 and W-9 are said to be under the signature of the management's witness WW-1 but in course of his evidence the said witness has categorically denied those signatures to be of his own and only identified and accepted the signature which is there on Ext. W-7 to be of his own. In this regard it is relevant to be noticed that the contention advanced from the side of the management is that the concerned workman has fabricated few documents on his behalf in order to put up the false claim. When the said witness denied his signature upon those documents it appears that on behalf of the concerned workman prayer was made for sending those documents to Handwriting Expert for verification. Some order was also passed in that regard and the concerned workman was directed to take necessary step, such as, bearing cost etc. But as it appears from the record no step in that regard was taken and the concerned workman never pursued the said matter thereafter. However, having seen those signatures upon those documents from the naked eye also the signatures appearing in Exts. W-2 to W-5 and Exts. W-8 and W-9 do not appear to be the same as on Ext. W-7. However, in any view of the matter the aforesaid documents over which much emphasis has been placed do not go to show convincingly that the concerned workman was appointed and worked as Loading Supervisor and was getting the Special Grade Scale. Mere mention of designation as Supervisor or Sales Supervisor or even Loading Supervisor in some of those documents does not materially support the aforesaid contention or claim raised by the concerned workman.

7. It is pertinent to be noticed that no statement as regards Ranchi Railway Siding or Chainpura Railway Siding or as regards the nature of work was made in the written statement and only afterwards in the rejoinder filed on behalf of the workman those details

were given for the first time. The assertion of the concerned workman is that he worked at Railway Siding also being a Loading Supervisor for getting the loading and unloading of coal done by the workers. But in course of his evidence the concerned workman (WW-1) seems to have stated at one place that at Topa Colliery he used to perform his duty in Topa Colliery office and while he was posted to Sub-Area office he used to perform the job at Sub-Area office. He has further said that he used to provide information to the office of the colliery after collecting from railway siding. This apart he could not give the name of Munshi, Attendance Clerk and the workmen working at railway siding. If such statement made by the concerned workman is to be believed then it is difficult to gather he was working as Loading Supervisor and used to arrange for loading and unloading of coal at the railway siding or to deploy workmen for that purpose and also to supervise their work. Therefore, the aforesaid improvement made in the statement in course of the proceeding and also in view of the nature of the deposition of the concerned workman it becomes clear that in desperate attempt to support his case or claim, the concerned workman was hiding something and was reluctant to place the exact position as regards his designation and nature of work. At one place in his evidence he has clearly said that except Ext. W-1 he has no other document to show that he was working as Loading Supervisor at Ranchi Road Railway Siding but if Ext. W-1 is to be referred then from that it cannot be gathered that he used to work at Ranchi Road Railway Siding. There is no mention at all as regards that in the said document and this apart, as mentioned earlier also, the description of the job given therein is quite different from that given by the concerned workman himself in course of his evidence and so in that view also the said document does not come to the rescue of the concerned workman.

8. By pointing out one statement of the management's witness (MW-1) it has been urged on behalf of the workman that the said witness in his cross-examination has admitted that he had seen the concerned workman working as Loading Supervisor and so this amply supports the claim of the concerned workman. Having gone through the evidence of MW-1 it appears that the said witness has given the details as regards nationalisation of coal mines and other connecting details and has also given description of the work of Loading Supervisor. He has said at one place that to his knowledge there was no Loading Supervisor of the colliery posted at Ranchi Road Railway Siding and so the claim of the concerned workman working as Loading Supervisor is far from correct. He has also said, as noticed above, that the concerned workman used to sit in the office of Kuju sub-area office and performing his duty as indicated in Ext. W-1. In course of his evidence it seems that at one place he has said that he does not remember if the concerned workman was appointed as Loading Supervisor on 1-1-73 and has further said that he was in Topa colliery till June, 1974 and during this period he had occasion to work as Loading Supervisor. It is obvious that he has not specifically said that the concerned workman was working as Loading Supervisor, rather according to him, the concerned workman had occasion to work as Loading Supervisor. So it cannot be strictly interpreted in that way as has been

suggested on behalf of the concerned workman. Furthermore, it would not be proper to read the said statement in isolation, rather it should be read together with other statements made by the said witness in the aforesaid regard. It is apparent that at more than one place the said witness has emphatically denied the claim of the concerned workman that he ever worked as Loading Supervisor and was discharging the duties of Loading Supervisor whether at railway siding or any where else. Therefore, on the face of several other factors which have been discussed above merely by indicating the aforesaid solitary statement of the management's witness the concerned workman cannot take any advantage or his claim cannot be taken to have been established.

9. Besides the above, much belated raising of the industrial dispute by the concerned workman can also not go un-noticed. It appears that at Topa colliery, as per the case of the concerned workman, he was appointed on 1-7-73 and thereafter he was transferred to sub-area office at Kuju in March, 1974. Admittedly, he was later promoted as Clerk Grade-I w.e.f. 23-12-82 in Tapin South Colliery. During all these years till the year 1988 the concerned workman did not raise any dispute though his claim as raised is that from Clerk Grade Special he was made Clerk Grade-II w.e.f. 19-11-73 which action was absolutely unjustified. Since 1973 to the year 1988 i.e. for 15 years the concerned workman just sat idle and did not choose to raise the dispute and it is only in the year 1988 the dispute was raised before the A.L.C.(C) whereafter upon failure in conciliation the dispute was referred ultimately to this Tribunal for final adjudication. No explanation in regard to such inordinate delay in raising the dispute has been furnished in the written statement and it is only when the rejoinder to the written statement filed on behalf of the management, was filed wherein the statement was made that the concerned workman represented several times before the management for restoration of his original designation and grade, but without any effect and further the statement was made that the concerned workman immediately proceeded against the illegal and arbitrary change of designation and grade, but at that time the management assured the concerned workman for favourable decision and on such assurance of the management, the poor concerned workman waited patiently since long. In course of the present proceeding as mentioned above few representations have also been exhibited at the instance of the concerned workman to show that he has been pursuing the matter before the authorities of the management. It appears that most of these representations are either of the years 1973, 1974 or 1979 and only one representation of the year 1987. These documents can easily brought into existence, as the same contain the signature of the concerned workman himself and none else and this apart just on the strength of these representations such an inordinate delay caused in raising the dispute cannot be sufficiently explained. The genuineness of those documents, as noticed above, has already been challenged by the management and those have been described as fabricated documents. In course of the arguments it has been contended on behalf of the workman that there is no limitation prescribed for raising the dispute or making a reference and so the claim of the concerned workman

cannot be brushed aside due to belated raising of the dispute. In support of this contention few decisions have also been cited, the most recent decision of which is reported in 2001 L.L.R. 900. Having gone through the said decision as well as few other decisions on that aspect it becomes clear that it has not been held anywhere that irrespective of the facts and circumstances of a particular case and despite lapse of several years in raising the dispute, the reference cannot be held to be bad in law or can be questioned on the ground of inordinate delay. As far as the aforesaid recent decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court is concerned firstly the same is quite distinguishable on facts as there at the time of making reference the conciliation proceeding was still pending and secondly in the facts of that case reference was held to be bad by the Hon'ble High Court solely on the ground of inordinate delay in raising the dispute whereafter the matter travelled to Hon'ble Supreme Court. In this decision the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not taken a different view, rather its finding is quite in-consonance with the finding in few earlier decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court. It has rather referred and quoted from the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in 2000(2) SCC.455 wherein it was held that a dispute which is stale could not be the subject matter of the reference under Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and when the dispute can be said to be stale would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Therefore, those decisions, in my view, do not support the aforesaid contention raised on behalf of the concerned workman that irrespective of the facts and circumstances the industrial dispute can be raised at any point of time and even after the lapse of about 15 or 16 years. As far as facts and circumstances of the present case are concerned, as mentioned above, there is no explanation worth consideration much less reasonable explanation furnished from the side of the concerned workman for inordinate delay of about 15 years caused in raising the dispute. As such, the dispute as raised can very well be called "stale".

10. In view of all the aforesaid observations, considerations and discussions based on the materials on record, I come to the final conclusion that it stands not established that the concerned workman was ever appointed as Loading Supervisor or Clerk Grade Special and so in that view no question arises of his being restored to a post not held by him, and similarly no question arises of any violation of provision of Sec. 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act or of the principles of natural justice. In short, the claim of the concerned workman, in view of the materials on record, is quite unjustified.

11. The award is thus rendered as hereunder :

The demand of the union for restoration of the designation of the concerned workman as Supervisor or alternatively as Clerk Grade Special from the date when he was made Clerk Grade-II is not justified.

However, there would be no order as to costs.

S. H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 389.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/146/92-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 389.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 169/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2002.

[No. L-20012/146/92-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 169 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Kenduadih Colliery of M/s. BCCL and
their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. C. Gaur,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath,
Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand : INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 27th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(146)/92-I.R. (Coal-I), dated the 14th September, 1993.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the union that Shri Bisram Mahato and 19 others (as per list enclosed with the schedule of order of reference) who were engaged by Shri Raj Dular Contractor, should be given employment by the management of Kenduadih Colliery of M/s. BCCL since closed in 1989 is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen as per their W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workmen submitted in their W.S. that they were working at Kenduadih Colliery for performing jobs of coal cutting, stone cutting, Making of Isolation s'oppage and many other allied jobs which were within the private types of contractor. They submitted further the tools and implements for the workmen were supplied by the management and they also worked under the guidance, supervision and control of the Company's officials, and they rendered services for the trade and business of the Company. They all along worked underground. They further submitted that since 1989 they were working under the management through so-called contractor. They submitted that if a study of works done by them is taken up it will show clearly that they worked under the prohibited category of work and the work in question were permanent and perennial in nature, and for which there was no scope for engagement of any contractor to perform the said job by engaging labourers. They further submitted that the said contractor was a camouflage contractor and deliberately projected by the management only to deprive the worker from their legitimate claims and benefits under the NCWAs and thereby they were exploited by the management. They further submitted that Kenduadih Colliery is a functioning establishment with it Agent, Personnel Officer, Engineer and along with thousand employees. They also disclosed that the jobs done by them were very much necessary and essential for the interest of production. The workmen submitted that as the management have refused to render to their services they raised an Industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. On the contrary the management after filing W.S. counter-claim denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. They submitted that the concerned workmen were never employed at Kenduadih Colliery as alleged by them. They submitted that since Kenduadih Colliery was closed with effect from April, 1989 they could not have been employed by any contractor in a closed mine. The management also denied the fact categorically that the concerned workmen were ever employed by the contractor named Rajdular. They submitted that M/s. BCCL being a public sector undertaking have to observe rules and regulations made by the Govt. of India relating to the filling up of the posts in the Company. The appointment of the concerned workmen in a company's roll will mean their entry into service by back door method in contravention of the service rules, breach of the employment of the SC/ST candidates and also in violation of the provision of the Employment Exchange Act. Accordingly the management submitted that the reference in ques-

tion is not maintainable both in the eye of law and facts and accordingly they have prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workmen.

4. The points for decision in this reference are:—

"Whether the demand of the Union that Shri Bisram Mahato and 19 others as per list enclosed with the schedule of order of reference) who were engaged by Shri Raj Dular Contractor, should be given employment by the management of Kenduadih Colliery of M/s. BCCL since closed in 1989 is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. The concerned workmen in order to substantiate their claim have examined two witnesses while to counter act the claim of the concerned workmen the management examined three witnesses. MW-2 who happened to be the Assistant Surveyor of Kenduadih Colliery during his evidence disclosed that the management used to appoint Rajdular a contractor in order to carry on some job in the said colliery as and when required by them. He submitted that he used to prepare the work order and also used to take other necessary steps relating to the work done by the contractor through his men. This witness disclosed that the concerned workmen worked in the said colliery being employed by the said contractor and necessary payment was done to them on the basis of the bill submitted by the said contractor. MW-3 during his evidence also corroborated the facts disclosed by MW-2. This witness in course of his evidence disclosed categorically that the contractor was never entrusted with the job of prohibited category like coal cutting etc. He further stated that the management had no relationship of Master and servant. He further disclosed that in June, 1989 the said Kenduadih colliery was stopped functioning in consultation with the union and for which paper was prepared. The relevant document in course of evidence was marked as Ext. M-3. This witness also categorically denied the facts that the concerned workmen worked under the management till 1991. On the contrary WW-1 during his evidence disclosed that they used to work at Kenduadih Colliery under BCCL being through contractor Rajdular. The work was started in the year 1989 and continued till 1991. He further submitted that in discharge of their duties they used to perform coal cutting, stone cutting work. He admitted that the work order for their work was issued while the said contractor was appointed. WW-2 during evidence also corroborated the fact which WW-1 disclosed in course of his evidence.

6. Now considering the evidence of MW-1, MW-2 and WW-1 and WW-2 it is seen that one Rajdular was a contractor who used to carry on work under the management being appointed. Said contractor used to carry on work appointing the labourers. It is the contention of the concerned workman that they were employed by the contractor to carry on certain jobs under the management continuously from 1989 to 1991. Learned Advocate for the concerned workmen submitted that the nature of the job which the concerned workmen used to carry out were in prohibited permanent and

perennial in nature. They further alleged that the contractor was a camouflage and in the guise of camouflage contract they were engaged for carrying on said prohibited category of job taking the opportunity of their helplessness by the management. Accordingly they submitted that they should be considered as regular employees of the management. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act has clearly pointed out which categories of jobs come under prohibited types. They are namely coal raising, coal loading and unloading, over burden removal and earth cutting, soft coke manufacturing, driving of stone drift under ground etc. WW-1 and WW-2 except in course of their evidence though disclosed that they were engaged by the contractor for taking up coal cutting and stone cutting, repairing of lines etc. they never stated that the contractor under whom they worked for the interest of the management was a sham contractor and in the guise of the said contractor the management exploited to their services. Onus absolutely lies on the concerned workman to establish that the contractor was a sham contractor and the management in the guise of the said sham contractor exploited their services for their own interest. In course of hearing the concerned workman have failed to establish the fact that the contractor was a sham contractor. On the contrary they categorically admitted that they worked in the said colliery being employed by the contractor Rajdular. Now the point for consideration is if the concerned workmen though worked in the said colliery being employed by the contractor are entitled to get regularisation of their services or not. It is the specific contention of the management that the said Kenduadih Colliery was closed in the month of 1989 and the management in course of hearing relied on the document marked as Ext. M-3. If the fact disclosed in the said document marked as Ext. M-3 is taken into consideration it will expose that the condition of the said Kenduadih Colliery was not at all good during June, 1989. Onus absolutely lies on the concerned workman to establish that even inspite of bad condition in the said colliery they worked there till 1991. Even if it is taken into consideration that they worked till 1991 in that case the question which will crop up here is if by virtue of the said work they are entitled to get regularisation of their services directly under the management. The concerned workmen in course of hearing relied on certain documents marked as Ext. W-1 to W-4 in support of their claim. I have carefully considered the documents and considering the documents there is little scope to say that the concerned workmen took up any job of prohibited category during the said period under the management. Neither Section 10 of the Contract Labour (R & A) Act nor any other provision of the Act, whether expressly or by necessary implication, provide for automatic absorption of contract labour on issuing a Notification by appropriate Government under sub-section (1) of Section 10 prohibiting employment of contract labour, in any process operation or other work in any establishment. Consequently, the principal employer cannot be required to order absorption of the contract labour working in the concerned establishment. In this connection decision reported in 2001-II L.J. (SC) page 1087 may be taken into consideration. In the said decision, Their Lordship of the Hon'ble Apex Court observed:—

267 GI2002—45.

"On issuance of Prohibition Notification under Section 19(1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act prohibiting employment of contract labour or otherwise in an industrial dispute brought before it by any contract labour in regard to conditions of service, the industrial adjudicator will have to consider the question whether the contractor has been interposed either on the ground of having undertaken to produce any given result for the establishment or for supply of contract labour for work of the establishment under a genuine contract or is mere ruse/camouflage to evade compliance of various beneficial legislations so as to deprive the workers of the benefits thereunder. If the contract is found to be not genuine but a mere camouflage, the so-called contract labour will have to be treated as employees of the principal employer who shall be directed to regularise the services of the contract labour in the concerned establishment subject to the conditions as may be specified by it for that purpose in the light of para 6 hereunder.

6. If the contract is found to be genuine and Prohibition Notification under Section 10(1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act in respect of the concerned establishment has been issued by the appropriate Government, prohibiting employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work of any establishment and where in such process, operation or other work of the establishment the principal employer intends to employ regular workmen he shall give preference to erstwhile contract labour, if otherwise found suitable and if necessary, by relaxing the condition as to maximum age appropriately taking into consideration the age of the workers at the time of their initial employment by the contractor and also relaxing the condition as to academic qualifications other than technical qualifications."

Therefore if observation of the Hon'ble Apex Court is taken into consideration it will be clear that the concerned workmen only by virtue of their working under the contractor cannot claim regularisation of the services directly under the management. The only thing which has to be considered here is whether the said contractor under whom the concerned workmen worked were the sham contractor of the management and in the guise of that sham contractor the management exploited the services of the concerned workmen. I have carefully considered all the materials on record including the evidence of the concerned workmen and I have failed to find out any iota of evidence relying on which it can be said that the contractor was a sham contractor of the management and their services were exploited by the management through him. The concerned workmen had the scope to examine the said contractor in order to substantiate their claim but they did not consider necessary to do so. On the contrary they admitted

categorically that they were employed by the contractor to perform certain jobs and this averment on the part of the concerned workmen shows clearly that their services were not exploited by the management under a sham contractor. As such after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the concerned workmen have failed to establish their claims reasonably. As such I find little scope to apply the principles of natural justice in regularising their services under the management. As such the workmen are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for. An Award is passed accordingly.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 390.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वी.सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-20012/18/88—आई.आर. (सी-1) डी-IV/ए]

एस एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 390.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 23/1992) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2002.

[No. L-20012/18/88-IR(C-D)'D-IV[A]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 23 of 1992

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Sudamdih Colliery, P.O. Sudamdih, Distt
Dhanbad and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri B. N. Singh,
Secretary.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi,
Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 26th December, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/18 88-D-IV AIR (Coal-I), dated, the 21st April, 1992 :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Sudamdih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., in placing S/Shri Md. Rasul, Profullow Choudhary and Jyoti Bouri in Badli list purportedly under clause 10(e) of the Certified Standing Orders is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to the W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workmen in their W.S. submitted that they were permanent workmen under colliery of the management, prior to their illegal conversion in badli list. They submitted that Md. Rasul one of the concerned workman went on authorised leave from 26-11-84 to 30-11-84 and over stayed till 13-12-84. But when he wanted to resume his duty on 14-12-84 with medical certificate, he was not allowed to join his duty. Another concerned workman Profullow Choudhary also went on authorised leave for few days and he fell ill till his leave period and over staying his leave on account of sickness when he wanted to resume his duties on 17-12-85 with medical certificate he was disallowed to join his duties. Similarly the concerned workman Jyoti Bauri went on authorised leave from 10-10-84 to 21-10-84 and during his leave period he also developed his illness and for which he had to undergo operation for the same and after his recovery on 12-12-86 when he came to his place of work along with medical certificate with a view to resume his duty he also was disallowed by the management to join there. It has been submitted by the concerned workmen that they overstayed their authorised leave under compelling circumstances and the circumstances beyond their control. But in spite of intimating this fact to the management they did not consider necessary to pay any importance to the same. On the contrary they were charge sheeted with the allegation of unauthorised absence. The concerned workmen submitted that against the said charge sheets they also submitted their replies where they categorically assigned the reasons of their absence but the management ignoring their replies held perfunctory enquiry and thereafter terminated their permanent services and put each of them into badli list by wrongly interpreting the relevant clause of the Certified Standing Order. They submitted that fresh appointment by placement of the concerned workmen on each was regularised and made permanent by the management from 1-1-85, 1-1-1986 and 1-1-86 respectively. They further submit-

ted that relevant clause of the certified standing order for placing the name of a workman on badli list is to be made applicable in case of a workman who habitually indulges in absence without permission or information or who habitually indulges in overstay of authorised leave but the said clause was not required to be made applicable in cases of the three concerned workmen as they put in very long unblemished service by their regularity in attendance discipline etc. prior to their conversion on Badli list. They submitted that they under compelling circumstances had to remain away from services and in support of their claim they submitted medical certificate but unfortunately the management did not consider their appeal in spite of considering their medical certificate. They submitted that the punishment inflicted upon them was arbitrary, illegal and unjust and accordingly they submitted representation to consider punishment inflicted upon them by the management but as the management ignored to consider their prayer they finding no alternative way raised an industrial dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. It has been submitted by the management that the concerned workman Md. Rasul was a piece-rated worker and his date of birth was 2-2-1950. He was appointed on 23-7-1974. In the year 1984 he overstayed his leave from 1-12-84 to 13-12-84 and reported for duty on 1-1-85. He was allowed to resume his duty but was kept on badli list. Similarly, Shri Prafullow Choudhary overstayed his leave from 2nd December, 1984 to 16-12-84 and reported for his duty on 1-1-86 and he was allowed to resume his duties on 1-1-86 and was kept on Badli list. The concerned workman Jyoti Bauri overstayed his leave for more than 10 days from 22-10-84 to 11-2-1985 and reported for duty on 1-1-86. He was allowed to resume his duty but was kept on badli list. Shri Prafullow Choudhary and Jyoti Bauri was time rated workers and their date of birth was 12-7-46 and 1-8-30 respectively. Shri Jyoti Bauri was already superannuated. The management further submitted that the concerned workmen initially were put on badli list. They were provided regular employment as if they were permanent workers and were allowed to complete one year's of continuous service and were regularised by order dated 27-10-86, with effect from the dates they resumed their duties. It has been further submitted that whenever any workman is kept on badli list he is provided employment during leave and sick vacancies of permanent workmen. In the instant case the concerned workmen against leave and sick vacancies were given employment on regular basis considering them on permanent roll. They were kept on badli list as a measure of warning so that they may change the habit of absenting without permission or authorised leave and overstaying the sanctioned leave. They were issued charge sheets for absence without permission which also amounts to misconduct and departmental enquiries were also held and they were found guilty of the charges levelled against them. They further submitted that they did not take drastic action against them but considered their cases sympathetically and simply put them on Badli list without effecting their

conditions of service in any way. They were regularly employed and they completed for more than 190 days attendance within a period of one year and were regularised respectively from the date they joined their services. The management further submitted that the unauthorised absence from duties increased considerably and for which they became very serious in taking action to curb the practice of unauthorised absence at their own whims and mercies. The office order dated 27-10-86 will indicate that as many as 53 persons were kept on Badli list during the relevant period on account of irregular attendance of the workmen of the establishment. Accordingly the management did not commit any illegality or took arbitrary decision putting the concerned workmen on badli list. They submitted further that for the said reason the concerned workmen were not in any way prejudiced as their continued service was maintained from their original date of employment at the time of payment of gratuity to them and in no circumstances they got any disadvantages in passing such order save and except that they got themselves reformed subsequently and became serious in attending to their duties. Accordingly the management submitted their prayer to reject the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for consideration in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the management of Sudamdih Colliery of M/s. BCCL in placing S/Shri Md. Rasul, Prafullow Choudhary and Jyoti Bauri in Badli list purportedly under clause 10(e) of the Certified Standing Orders is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is the specific allegation of the concerned workmen that though they were permanent workmen under the management they were illegally converted to badli list without any sufficient reason and also at the whims of the management. However, considering the W.S. submitted by the concerned workmen I find that the concerned workmen though went on authorised leave for a certain period overstayed their leave. They submitted that on account of their illness they could not attend work and for which they were compelled to over stay their leave and it was absolutely unintentional on their part. Moreover, they submitted that in support of their over stay leave they submitted medical certificates. It is seen that the concerned workmen examined themselves as WW-1, WW-2 and WW-3. In course of their evidence they did not utter a single word about their reason for enjoying over stay leave. In support of their claim they failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that on account of their illness they could not resume their duties after enjoying their authorised leave. The management submitted that though the concerned workmen over stayed their leave for more than 10 days they were allowed to resume their duties but they were kept on badli list. The management further submitted that Jyoti Bauri has already been superannuated from his service and for which the claim made by him finds no basis at all. It has been further submitted by the management that whenever any workman is kept on badli list he is provided employment during leave and sick vacancy

of permanent workmen. In the instant case the concerned workmen were not given employment against leave and sick vacancies of permanent workmen but were given employment on regular basis considering them on permanent roll. They were kept on badli list as a measure of waiting to them so that they may change their habit of absenting without permission or authorised leave and over staying of sanctioned leave. The management further submitted that for enjoying leave without permission amounts to misconduct and for which they were charge sheeted and departmental enquiries were held and they were found guilty of the charges levelled against them. The management further submitted that though the concerned workmen were found guilty instead of imposing penalty or discharge from their services their cases were considered sympathetically and simply they were put on badli list without affecting their condition of service in any way. They were regularly employed and they completed for more than 190 days attendance within a period of one year and were regularised retrospectively from the date they joined their service and for which the concerned workmen would not have any grievance in this regard. Here the moot point for consideration is whether keeping the concerned workmen on badli list by the management was legal and proper and also whether as a result of the same concerned workmen sustained any financial loss and if such order of the management was deliberate or intentional. From the W.S. submitted by the concerned workman it is clear that the concerned workmen overstayed their leave unauthorisedly. It is the contention of the management that as such unauthorised leave amounts to misconduct and accordingly the concerned workmen were charge sheeted and in course of enquiry they were found guilty but instead of dismissing them from service their cases were sympathetically considered and though they were kept in badli list they were provided jobs regularly and their services were regularised from the date of their joining. No evidence is forthcoming before the Tribunal if for keeping the concerned workmen in badli list they sustained any financial loss. No evidence is also forthcoming before the Tribunal that as a result of the same they sustained any financial loss or not. According to the clause 26.1.1 Habitual late attendance or wilful or habitual absence from duty without sufficient cause amounts to misconduct. The concerned workmen admitted that they overstayed their leave but submitted that due to their ailment they had to take that decision and in support of their claim they submitted medical certificate. In course of hearing the concerned workmen have failed to produce any such Medical Certificate to show that during the period of their enjoying the unauthorised leave they actually were sick and had to undergo medical treatment for their recovery. The concerned workmen in course of their evidence did not submit any single scrap of medical paper before the Tribunal in order to substantiate their claim. As such there is no scope to say that the management took up any arbitrary decision in holding enquiry against the concerned workmen for enjoying their unauthorised leave. As the concerned workmen enjoyed unauthorised leave I consider that the management had the scope to take action against them as per provision of law. It has been submitted by the management that instead of dismissing the concerned

workmen from service they considered their matter sympathetically and kept them on badli list and provided regular job to them and for which there is no reason to believe that the concerned workmen sustained financial loss. The management further submitted that services of the concerned workmen are regularised also in due course of time. As such considering all the facts and circumstances I hold that the action of the management was neither illegal nor improper and against the principles of natural justice. Under the circumstances I hold that the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of Sudaandih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. in placing S/Shri Md. Rasul, Prafunow Choudhary and Jyoti Bouri in Badli list purportedly under clause 10(e) of the Certified Standing Orders is justified. Consequently, the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2002

का.प्र. 391.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित आदेशों के द्वारा, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारों से, 2, मुंबई के पचाट को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. प्र. 11012/46/96-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2002

S.O. 391.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-1-02.

[No. L-11012-46/96-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-273 of 1997

Employers in Relation to the Management of AIR India Limited.

The Managing Director, Air India Ltd., Air India Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri Prakash S. Ambre,
311/315, St. No. Zopda No. 236,
Bhim Nagar, Asalfa,
Ghatkopar,
Mumbai-400 084

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. L. L. D'Souza Representative

For the Workmen : No Appearance.

Mumbai, Dated 8th November, 2001

AWARD-PART-II

By the Interim Award dtd. 11th February, 1999 (Ex-21) My Learned Predecessor held that domestic inquiry conducted by the management Air India against him vitiate as it was against the Principles of Natural Justice and fair play and that findings of the inquiry officer were perverse. Consequently he directed the management to lead evidence to justify its action.

2. Facts of the case concerning to the point which is not to be adjudicated by this tribunal in short are as under :—

P. S. Ambre was engaged as a loader. It is contended that he was issued charge sheet dtd. 29-10-90, that he committed theft of property entrusted to the Corporation and thereby he was dishonest and that his act as above subvert of discipline as per Regulation-42 of the Air India Employees Service Regulations and therefore as per Clause-14-(iii) Sub-clause (b) & (h) of Model Standing Orders, his conduct was not becoming to the employee working in the Air-India. It is the contention of workman that the security officer Mr. Badauc forcibly taken as signature on the alleged confession who was biased to him and that the inquiry officer relying on the alleged confession found him guilty for the charges. It is contended the disciplinary authority to find ground held inquiry and on the ex-parte inquiry he has been dismissed illegally. It is contended that the punishment of his dismissal is disproportionate and consequently he contended he be reinstated with full back wages. Management Air India opposed the contention of the workman by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-12). It is their contention that Ambre who was working as a loader on 13-5-90 stolen certain Articles from the baggage of passenger of Gulf Air, Mr. Thadani. It is contended that the Air India is the handling agent for Gulf Air. Therefore the Gulf Air passenger baggage was handled by Air India. Workman was apprehended by Gulf Air security following the complaint by the passenger to travel by Gulf Air flight No. GF065. It is contended that on giving personal search, workman in the presence of witnesses recovered some items which were stolen from the Gulf Air passenger baggage and that he admitted in his statement recorded by the security on 13th May '90. It is contended the above said commissions of theft amounts to misconduct under the Regulation 42 of Air India Employees Service Regulation and under Clause-14(3) Clause (B) & (H)

of the Model Standing Orders. Consequently inquiry was held against him by the inquiry Officer who found the charges prove against the workman vide report dtd. 7-7-92. It is contended that the workman had earlier in 1986 committed the offence of theft for which by showing sympathy he was warned vide order dtd. 18-9-86 and that taking into consideration his past record the only punishment he deserved was dismissal, which the disciplinary authority imposed. It is contended that the punishment being proportionate to the misconduct committed by the workman in the Air India of which foundation is faith. Therefore the claim of the workman be dismissed with costs.

3. As stated above my Learned Predecessor held the domestic inquiry conducted against workman was not proper and that the findings were perverse vide preliminary issues 1 & 2 (Ex-13) and management was directed to lead evidence to justify its action. To prove the action in so far as issue Nos. 3 & 4, management filed affidavits of Senior Traffic Assistant Mr. S. P. Kavle (Exhibit-22); Duty Officer, Shri Bhadane (Exhibit-26); Station Security Officer, Shri Gharat (Exhibit-29) by way of Examination-in-Chief. They were cross-examined by the counsel for the workman and thereafter management finally closed oral evidence vide pursis (Exhibit-32). So far workman is concerned his Counsel Shri Anchan vide pursis (Exhibit-36) reported that workman had gone to his native place, he was appraised on the dates of hearing vide acknowledgment however he did not turn up. Consequently his evidence is not on record.

4. Management filed Written submissions (Exhibit-37) and the list of rulings (Exhibit-38). Learned Counsel for the workman Mr. Anchan withdrawn his Vakalatnama vide (Ex-36). On hearing the Learned Counsel for the management and Written submissions and perusing the record I record my findings on the Issues 3 and 4 for the reasons recorded below :

ISSUES

Findings

3. Whether the action of the management of Air-India Ltd. in dismissing the services of Mr. P. S. Ambre, Ex-loader w.e.f. 6-11-92 is justified Yes.

4. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ? Does not survive.

REASONS

5. At the threshold it is to be noted that domestic inquiry conducted against the workman, held unfair. Therefore while deciding the question as to "Whether the action of the employer is justified" will have to kept in mind the genesis of the dispute which lead to the agitation of the workers as observed by Their Lordships in Ahmedjiya Ahmedji C/o. Bharatiya Kamgar Sena Vs. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. & Ors., 1997 II CLR pg. 636. On this it is necessary to scrutinise the evidence as a whole. So far the charge of theft is concerned Mr. Kavle, Senior Traffic Assistant stated that on the day of incident i.e. 13-5-90 he was attached to Sahar Airport, Terminal-II as Traffic Asstt. It was his duty to look after the lost luggage section. He added that Gulf Air Officer brought workman Ambre physically alongwith some item to

Mr. Bhadane, saying that they caught red handed Ambre while removing the Articles from luggage belonging to the passengers of Gulf-Air Flight and that those items were put on the table of Mr. Bhadane. He disclosed that workman Ambre in his presence confessed on removing the ornaments and put signature on the statement to that effect marked as (Exhibited-2) enclosed with Exhibit-22. Workman by way of cross-examination suggested to this witness that he made signature on the statement under force and bearing by Mr. Bhadane which he categorically denied. Bhadane in his affidavit stated that on the material day when he was posted as Security Officer workman Ambre was brought to him, he confessed the removal of the articles and that Pachnama of the removed articles was prepared vide (Exhibit-1|Exhibit-22). Mr. Bhadane denied that he had threatened or forced workman. Ambre was working as loader whereas Mr. Bhadane was Senior Officer of Security Department. He had no reason to be biased to him. It seems in the course of security affairs Ambre was brought to Mr. Bhadane and there he appears to be confessed on removal of the articles from baggage of passengers of Gulf Air. Management examined Mr. Gharat who was in security section. He disclosed that at about 17.00 hours workman was on duty on the day shift around the departure area. On 13th May, 1990 when passenger by name Bhadane reported him on missing item from his luggage, and on hearing he immediately rushed to Air India loaders present there and on inquiry workman Ambre removed from his bag articles and threw away in a Saudi container. He picked those article which were pieces of imitation jewellery and took workman to Bhadane, with the articles. He added that Ambre confessed on removal of the articles in the presence of Kavle. Therefore the evidence of Kavle supported by Bhadane and Gharat clearly proves that workman stolen the articles while working as loader. The consistent evidences on theft of articles by workman supported by confessions and Pachanama referred to above clearly points the act of dishonesty, not becoming to the employees of Air India amounting to misconduct under Regulation-42 and the Model Standing Orders. The second charge against the workman was Act subversive of discipline. An act of dishonesty is illegal. Illegal conduct amounts to insubordination. Any act subversive of discipline committed even outside the premises is a misconduct for which reliance can be placed as Palg'at BPL and PSP Tozhaladi Union Vs. BPL India Ltd & Anr. II LLJ 142.

6. As stated above workman by not entering in the witness box, did not refute the statement of witnesses examined by the management. He has pointed out that Mr. Bhadane out of bias falsely implicated him. However, nothing of this sort on record. Bhadane, Kavle, Gharat have no reason to depose false against the workman. Therefore their consistent evidence can safely be accepted which clearly point out the dishonesty and act subversive of discipline which amounts to misconduct. Once it is clear that Ambre while working as a loader in Air India did act of dishonesty which is a misconduct point arises "Whether on this ground order of his dismissal is justified. The Learned Counsel Mr. D'Souza inviting attention of this tribunal to the order dtd. 18-9-86 submitted that for the Act of theft in 1986, he

was warned and that by the said order it was pointed out that by way or last opportunity he was shown sympathy and if he committed misconduct in future will be viewed serious, which may even result in imposing punishment of removal from the services of the Corporation and inspite of this clear cut warning it seems Mr. Ambre neglecting that committed the theft. It is not that for the first time workman committed misconduct. At this juncture the Learned representative Mr. D'Souza submits the punishment of dismissed is proportionate. In fact on going through the cross examination of Mr. Bhadane, para 6, that the property which was stolen was about Rs. 350 and that he was a loader working since last many years, I had mind to interfere the order of punishment under the amending section of 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act. However as stated above for the act of theft earlier in 1986 workman was given opportunity and if again he is given opportunity the very object of Regulation and the Model Standing Order would be frustrated.

7. Their Lordships in *M/s. Hind Construction Engineering Co. Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen*, AIR 1965 SC 917 pointed out that :

"Where the punishment is shockingly disproportionate regard being had to the particular conduct and the past record or in such as no reasonable employer would ever impose in like circumstances, the tribunal may treat the imposition of such punishment as itself showing victimisation or unfair labour practice."

In the case in hand the past history of the workman is not at all unblemished. His Lordships of Bombay High Court in *Dattu B. Sagar Vs. Bombay Port Trust* 1997 77 FLR, pg. 128, clearly ruled that :

"Punishment of dismissal for misconduct, for dishonesty and theft cannot be said to be unjust or unfair, which is applicable to the facts of the case on hand".

8. On perusal of the record it is seen management finally closed its evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-32) dtd. 2-3-2000 and thereafter the matter was fixed for leading evidence by workman. However, despite giving sufficient time he remained absent, and thereafter his Counsel Mr. Anchan passed purshis (Ex-36). This clearly mentions that advocate had intimated the workman about the hearing date, which he received vide acknowledgment and inspite of that he chosen not to remain present. Under such circumstances no purpose would have been served again issuing notices by the tribunal to the workman. He was under suspension pending Inquiry No. 2701 dtd. 6-12-85 for which chargesheet dtd. 16th December, '85. It is not that for the first time he faced inquiry. Therefore, he was fully aware on the consequences of not attending the inquiry. It seems workman did not venture to enter into the witness box perhaps with the guilty mind, which support the theory of management.

9. It is therefore clear that the management dismissed workman Ambre for the misconduct, the action as above is totally legal, proper and justified, in view of the position discussed supra. Consequently he is not entitled to any relief. Issues are therefore answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

Mumbai, dated, 15th October, 2001

AWARD—PART-I

The action of the management of Air India Ltd. in dismissing the services of Mr. Prakash S. Ambre, Ex-Loader w.e.f. 6-11-1992 is justified.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2002

का.अ. 392:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसंगम में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई. बी. पी. को. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम सं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट को प्रवाहित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-1-2002 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-30012/114/98-आई आर (सं-I)]

एस एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2002

S.O. 392.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers to relation to the management of IBP Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-1-2002.

[No. L-30012/114/98-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/74 of 1999

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. I.B.P. Co. Ltd.

The General Manager (WR),
M/s. I.B.P Co. Ltd.,
Allahabad Bank Bldg.,
Mumbai Samachar Marg,
Mumbai-400023.

AND

Their Workmen,
Shri Syprian D'Souza,
Employee No. 6332,
Chikuwala Chawl,
Room No. 6,
Bhatwadi, Ghatkopar,
Mumbai-400084.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. D. M. Utekar, Advocate.
For the Workmen : Mr. J. A. Lobo, Representative.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-30012/114/98 IR(C-I), dated 30th March, 1999, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“ क्या आई. बी पी. को. लि. के प्रबंधन द्वारा दिनांक 2-11-95 से श्री शिरीन डिसूजा, क्लीनर की सेवाएं समाप्त करना विधिवत एवं न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं तो वे किस राहत के पात्र हैं ? ”

2. Shri D'Souza was working as a cleaner on a Truck No. MBL-8169 of I.B.P. Co. Ltd. since 1986. He pleaded vide Statement of Claim (Exhibit-6) that company was paying him Rs. 7,800 per month as wages. He served the company very sincerely. However, their being several unions, due to rivalry he had come in problems. It is contended that workman was suspended on 2-11-94 and that on 24-11-94 he was issued charge sheet, alleging that while on duty on 31-10-94 he was accosted and on checking the tank lorry at Malad in his presence and the driver of truck, both in collusion had fraudulently filled excess quantity of petrol in the said tank lorry by using fake dip rod at Wadala terminus and removed the excess petrol enroute by tampering with and breaking the seals of Master Valve Box and sold the same causing gain to them and loss to the company. He had replied the said charge sheet and that company holding domestic inquiry dismissed him illegally on 19-8-97. It is the contention of the workman that company had appointed Advocate Mr. Patel as inquiry officer who was their standing counsel. He was very much biased favouring the company. It is contended that the inquiry officer did not give opportunity to the workman to defend himself, charge sheet given to him was vague and defective, inquiry officer was very much anxious to complete the inquiry without proper documentary proof. It is contended that finding recorded by inquiry officer in his report dated 1-2-96, are totally perverse. It is therefore contended that, inquiry was not held as per the Principles of Natural Justice and that report was biased. Therefore, the workman contended that inquiry be held improper and he be reinstated in service with full back wages.

3. Management, I.B.P. Co., resisted the claim of the workman by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-9) contending that allegations made and contentions raised against the company are false, not admitted to them. It is the case of the company that on 31-10-94, the workman, a cleaner, in collusion with driver Mr. Khaire had hidden the forged and fake dip rod in the Drivers Cabin, when in fact the official 3 dip rods were available with the Driver/workman. This hidden and additional fake rod sufficiently indicated and supported the act of excess filling and selling of the product while in transit and that said fake dip rod was discovered by the officer on duty on 31-10-94 while checking the tank lorry at Malad, in the presence of both driver and workman which transpired that they both had fraudulently filled excess quantity of petrol in the said tank lorry by using said fake dip rod at

Madala terminus and removed the excess petrol en-route by tampering and breaking the seals of Master Valve Box and sold the same for unlawful gain and loss to the company and therefore, the workman was issued charge sheet on 24-11-94 specifying the said allegations therein. It is contended that inquiry officer Mr. Patel gave full opportunity to the workman and his Defence Representative. It is contended that inquiry officer commenced the inquiry on 22-12-94 and on the request of the workman and his defence representative, adjourned the same and that later on Defence Representative remained absent, thereby non-co-operated the inquiry and therefore on 9-10-95 inquiry was closed. However, later on giving opportunity again to workman, inquiry officer fixed the inquiry on 27-11-95, but, workman and his defence representative did not respond to that and eventually, on the report of the inquiry officer dated 1-2-96, the management dismissed him as the charges on misconduct, were proved. It is contended that workman never raised plea on vagueness of charges, nor in respect of the documents nor on not receipt of the documents before the inquiry officer. It is contended copy of the report was given to the workman and that was replied by him on 15-5-97. It is contended, inquiry officer on the basis of the record and the evidence, with findings concluded the inquiry, and that inquiry being fair and finding being unbiased, the action of the management is justified.

4. My Learned Predecessor on the pleadings of the parties framed issues at Exhibit-11. Workman D'Souza filed affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-13) and after cross-examination by the management closed evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-26). Inquiry Officer Mr. Patel and the Deputy Manager (Admn.) Mr. Ganesh Laxman Vinod filed their affidavits on behalf of the management by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibits-27 and 29) and on their cross-examination by the workman, closed evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-30).

5. Workman filed written submissions (Exhibit-33) alongwith the rulings (Exhibits-32/32A) and the management (Exhibit-35) with copy of the decisions (Exhibit-36). On hearing the Counsel for the management and Representative of the workman at length, and perusing the record as a whole and the written submissions on the record, I record my findings on the following preliminary issues for the reasons stated below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the domestic inquiry which was conducted against D'Souza was against the Principles of Natural Justice ?	No.
2. Whether the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse ?	No.

REASONS

6. Admittedly D'Souza was working as cleaner on the petrol tank lorry of the company since 1986. Workman stated in his affidavit that company issued him false charge sheet dated 24-11-94, during the inquiry proceedings, the inquiry officer recording

statement of his own, being biased towards him, had not given fair opportunity to defend himself. Workman disclosed that he was not allowed to bring his witnesses during the inquiry proceedings, and that the inquiry was concluded Ex-parte. He further disclosed that he does not know Marathi and Hindi, and that the evidence was recorded in English. It is disclosed that workman and his defence representative had requested the company to change the inquiry officer as he was biased, but, company did not agree. In short, the contention of the workman is that charge sheet issued to him was vague, inquiry officer was biased and that his request to change the inquiry officer was not accepted.

7. Management witness Mr. Patel who was Inquiry Officer vide his affidavit (Exhibit-27) denied the allegations of the workman that he was biased and that he had not given fair opportunity to the workman. He disclosed that he had given sufficient opportunity to the workman and his Defence Representative to attend the inquiry after 10-8-95 which was commenced on 22-12-94, and therefore it was closed because of his non-cooperative attitude on 9-10-95. However to give one more chance he had reopened the inquiry and fixed on 27-11-95 with advance intimation but the workman nor his defence representative, responded to it.

8. Needless to say, admissions of the adversary is the best evidence. In so far as inquiry, concerned workman admits that he had received charge sheet dated 24-11-94 and he replied the same. He participated in the inquiry. He had engaged Shetty as Defence Representative of his choice. He admits that, inquiry officer Mr. Patel had informed the procedure of the inquiry at the commencement and that proceedings were written in their presence of which copies were given to him on every date. This throws light on the aspect of inquiry.

9. So far as vagueness of charges dated 24-11-94 as pointed out by way of written submissions is concerned, workman admits, he had replied the charge sheet. Charges and the reply are at (Exhibits-12/1 and 2). During the course of inquiry, it is seen from the record, workman nor his defence representative pointed out the management that the charges were beyond his understanding. The fact that workman replied the charges vide letter dated 17-12-94 and that this letter nowhere mentions on the vagueness, hardly lie in the mouth of workman at this belated stage to say that those were not accurate. On plain reading of the inquiry proceedings it is seen, inquiry was commenced on 22-12-94 and continued smoothly till 9-10-95. Neither on 9-10-95 nor earlier, at any time, workman complained on this aspect. In ordinary course, had workman and his defence representative found difficulty in understanding the charges, they would not at all cross-examined the witnesses of the management and certainly pointed out the same to the management and the inquiry officer. It is further seen from the record that, workman complained against the inquiry officer to the management which indicate that he was aware as to how the complaint he made, and if that is so, he would not have lost opportunity to complain atleast at late stage in respect of vagueness

of the charges. Therefore, I find no substance in the contention as above. The Learned Representative Mr. Lobo for the workman filed rulings with list (Ex. 32) to show the consequences of incorrect charges. Their Lordships pointed out that the charge should not be vague or so general as to make it impossible of being traversed. It must point out clearly the precise charge which the delinquent was expected to meet. On plain reading of the charge memo dated 24-11-94 (Ex. 12) clearly depict date, time, place and the particulars. There is no vagueness or inaccuracy. Therefore, the contention of the workman in this context is devoid of substance.

10. So far as the other contention of workman that he was not given opportunity to defend himself and therefore inquiry vitiates record clearly shows the position otherwise. Inquiry Officer Mr. Patel clearly pointed out in his affidavit in this context. He disclosed that on the request of the workman and his Defence Representative most of the time inquiry was adjourned and that on 9-10-95 on the same ground adjournment was asked for however, he had no alternative but to close the inquiry. Workman admits, that day, his representative Shetty was not present. He did not inform the inquiry officer why his Defence Representative remained absent. He admits that inquiry officer told him to call some other union/committee member to represent him. In cross-examination, para 68 he admits that he had refused to answer the questions put by Presenting Officer. He disclosed that his contention mainly was that the management witnessess were deposing falsely. Inquiry Officer cannot be changed or inquiry cannot be postponed only because according to workman, management witnessess deposed false. In fact, workman admits that inquiry officer told him to bring his witness to support his case. Inquiry proceedings show that as Defence Representative of workman was absent on 10-8-95; 2-9-95; 26-9-95 it was adjourned and under such circumstances, hardly can be said that, he was not given opportunity to defend himself.

11. So far the contention of workman that, he had made representation to the management that inquiry officer should be changed, but in vain therefore inquiry vitiates Inquiry Officer Mr. Patel himself admits in his cross-examination para 4 that workman had so made such representation. This is also clearly seen from the letter of the workman dated 15-5-97 (Ex-10) and letter of the management dated 15-11-95 (Ex-25). It is to be noted that workman made request for change of inquiry officer on 16-10-95 and 7-11-95 which was rejected by the management vide letter dated 15-11-95 (Ex-25). If at all, inquiry officer would have been biased to workman and in favour of the company workman and his representative would not have proceeded with the inquiry since beginning i.e. 22-12-94. Inquiry Officer cannot be changed as per the sweet will of either of the party. The Learned Representative Mr. Lobo submits that Mr. Patel is a practising lawyer, often represents the company and therefore he was biased to the workman, consequently favouring company and therefore recording was not proper. A lawyers profession as such, has to be fair. Only because he was representing company cannot be unfair i.e. in favour of the

company. No specific instance is brought on record, to show that he was bias to the workman, and in the absence of that, it is difficult to accept the contention of Mr. Lobo. Mr. Lobo relied on the decision of *Indrani Bai (Smt.) Vs. Union of India & Ors.* 1994 II CLR 40 to show that the inquiry was in violation of Principles of Natural Justice and fair play. In the case relied by him despite the direction issued by the higher Authority inquiry officer proceeded from the stage where he last closed the proceedings and that matter was recalling of witnesses to hold examination. In the case on hand, it is clearly seen from the inquiry proceedings, defence representative remained absent on many dates and that workman admittedly did not inform the inquiry officer on his absence. Therefore, there was no alternative for the Inquiry Officer, except to proceed further. It is seen on closing the inquiry on 9-10-95 again the inquiry officer on 27-11-95 reopened. According to workman he was not given intimation to that effect, however, this appears to be not correct on perusal the record as a whole.

12. The Learned Representative Mr. Lobo inviting attention of this tribunal to the written submissions (Ex. 33, p. 8) submits that the employer company had not mentioned regarding the challan in their chargesheet though it was relevant document on which the inquiry was based and that non-production of the relevant documents vitiates the inquiry. On perusal of the record nowhere it is seen that the workman or his defence representative demanded copy of the challan and it appears for the first time, by way of argument, this has been pointed out. On reading the letter of workman dated 15-5-97 (Exhibit-103) much has been recited, however, it is silent on the so called challan. Main charge was in respect of the theft of petrol and particulars thereof are mentioned in the chargesheet. 'Challan' referred to in the written submissions No. 30736 dated 31-10-94, which according to Mr. Lobo is relevant, he is unable to point out its relevancy. It seems for the sake of argument reference of the challan has been made. True it is, non-supply of relevant documents relied by the management, is a good ground to hold inquiry vitiates. However, at the same time, it is necessary to point out how the document was relevant and non-supply of relevant documents, prejudice him. Therefore going through the record I find no substance in the above submission.

13. Most of the points in the written submissions of the workman (Exhibit-33) and some of the rulings filed by him, are in connection with the action on the part of the management, which is not the point before this tribunal because we are on the point of preliminary issues for which evidence was led and cross-examination was made, in respect of the preliminary issues i.e. on fairness of inquiry and perversity of findings.

14. On going through the record as a whole, it is clear that workman in the beginning participated in the inquiry, however thereafter failed to take part, for which he must suffer. He was defended by representative of his choice. He had received copies of the proceedings. Charges framed against him were clear and that he had replied the same. Inquiry was thus fair and proper, consonance to the Principles of Natural Justice.

15. So far the findings of the inquiry officer are concerned, according to workman those are against the record and perverse. Their Lordships of Supreme Court in Central Bank of India Ltd. Vs. Prakash Chand Jain 1969 II LLJ p. 377(SC) observed as follows :

“There are two cases where the findings of a domestic tribunal like the Enquiry Officer dealing with disciplinary proceedings against a workman can be interfered with, and these two are cases in which the findings are not based on legal evidence or are such as no reasonable person could have arrived at on the basis of the material before the Tribunal. In each of these cases, the findings are treated as perverse.”

16. Management to point out on the theft committed by the workman relied on the confessional statement dated 31-10-94. It is in the evidence of management witness Mr. Vinod that the said statement was made voluntarily by workman Workman in his cross-examination para 68 stated that he had signed it, but, contents thereof were not informed to him. According to the management relying on that confession inquiry officer gave findings and that findings being supported by material documents and evidence, cannot be said to be perverse. On going through the record and hearing the Learned Counsel Shri Utekar, I find no reason to come to the conclusion that the findings are perverse. Consequently issue Nos. 1 & 2 are answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The domestic inquiry which was conducted against the workman was as per the Principles of Natural Justice.

The findings of the inquiry officer are not perverse.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 393.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ऑयल कं. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अन्वंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करना है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल-30012/124/97-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 393.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Oil Co. Ltd. and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 14-1-2002.

[No. L-30012/124/97-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 27th December, 2001

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 531/2001
(Tamil Nadu State Industrial I.D. No. 135/98)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between Sri B. Sampath Kumar and the Management of Indian Oil Corporation, Chennai.)

BETWEEN

Sri B. Sampath Kumar.—I Party Workman.

AND

The Deputy General Manager, .. II Party
Indian Oil Corporation, Chennai. .. Management.

APPEARANCES :

For the Workman.—M's. A. Mani, S. Gunaseelan, Advocates.

For the Management.—M s. T. S. Gopalan and Co, Advocates

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-30012/124/97-IR(C-I) dated 9-11-98.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 135/98. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 531/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 9-3-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, the counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 21-11-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence filed on

the side of the II Party Management, written arguments filed by the learned counsel for the I Party Workmen, upon hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the II Party Management and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Government for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai in dismissing Shri B. Sempath Kumar from service with effect from 26-10-1993 is justified and lawful? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

2 It is the case of the II Party Management Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai as averred in the Counter Statement is that—

The II Party Management Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) is a Government of India Undertaking engaged in the Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products. It is having a Regional Office in Chennai. There are four Government of India Undertakings including the Respondent Corporation which are engaged in the Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products. One of the Petroleum Products handled by Respondent Corporation is LPG. There is an Oil Selection Board which is entrusted with the task of selecting and appointing distributors for LPG. The Oil Selection Board for Tamil Nadu functions only in the premises of the Regional Office of the Respondent Corporation at Chennai. It came to the knowledge of the Respondent that as an employee of the Corporation Sri B. Sempath Kumar, the I Party Workman (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) was collecting money from various persons promising to get LPG Distributorship. It was reported that one Mr. Dhanasekaran applied for LPG distributorship for Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Kancheepuram and the Petitioner had promised the said Mr. Dhanasekaran that he would help him to get distributorship at Kancheepuram. The Petitioner helped Mr. Dhanasekaran in getting the application for distributorship and also in filling up the application work. Mr. Dhanasekaran has paid Rs. 18,000 to the Petitioner in cash through one Sri R. S. Pandiyan on different occasions. Mr. Dhanasekaran did not get the distributorship as promised by the Petitioner and the Petitioner had not returned the amount which he had received from Mr. Dhanasekaran through Sri R. S. Pandiyan. The Respondent also came to know that one Mr. M. Boothalingam of Nagercoil applied for LPG Distributorship at Sachindram in the Respondent Corporation and the Petitioner demanded Rs. 50,000 for securing the distributorship. The Petitioner collected a sum of Rs. 29,000 from Mr. Boothalingam through Mr. R. S. Pandiyan. Mr. Boothalingam did not get distributorship as promised by Petitioner and the Petitioner had not returned the money to Mr. Boothalingam. On Mr. Natarajan of Kumbakonam applied for distributorship at Thanjavur in response to an

advertisement released by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in 'The Hindu' under unemployed graduates category. The Petitioner promised Sri Natarajan to get distributorship and demanded Rs. 55,000. Mr. Natarajan paid the Petitioner Rs. 22,000 through one Sri Nepolean. Mr. Natarajan did not get the distributorship as promised by the Petitioner and the Petitioner had not returned the money also. One Mr. Mohan also applied for distributorship at Vellore on the assurance of the Petitioner that he will help him to get the distributorship. The Petitioner demanded Rs. 80,000 for getting the distributorship. The Petitioner was paid Rs. 12,000 finally, Mr. Mohan did not get the distributorship. The Petitioner refunded only Rs. 1000 to Mr. Raghavan, which was paid to Mohan. Similarly, the Petitioner received a sum of Rs. 5,000 from one Elayaperumal promising to secure dealership for Kerosene for Ashok Leyland Ltd. Employees Co-operative Stores. The dealership was not given to the Society as promised by the Petitioner. The Petitioner also met one Mr. Kumaraswamy and promised him to get the dealership for petroleum for Ayodhyapatnam in favour of Kum. Annapoorani, the cousin sister of Kumaraswamy under the physically handicapped category. She applied for the dealership and selected by the Oil Selection Board. It was all done by the Petitioner with the intention of running it in the benami name. But Annapoorani did not co-operate. The Petitioner demanded Rs. 50,000 from Mr. Kumaraswamy for including the name of Annapoorani in the selection list. The Petitioner was engaged in shooting a cinema film in the name of Sumitra combines with his wife as the proprietrix. The Petitioner had joined the service of the II Party Management Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai in the year 1975 as a Typist cum Clerk. He was promoted as Assistant in the year 1982, then as Section Officer Grade II in 1998. He had put in 18 years of service on the date of dismissal. His last drawn of monthly wages was Rs. 4500. The Petitioner was charge sheeted as per charge memo. dated 24-6-91 charging him with the misconduct making reference to the above incidents. He has submitted his explanation for on 16-7-1991 for the charges levelled against him. As his explanation was not satisfactory, a domestic enquiry was conducted against him by a Committee appointed by the Respondent Management as an Enquiry Committee. The charges of misconduct alleged against the Petitioner in the charge memo are—that taking bribe or illegal gratification, dishonesty, misappropriation in connection with corporation business/property, engaging in a trade within the premises of establishment and act subversive of discipline. Before the enquiry committee, the Respondent Management examined Sri V. Dhanasekaran, M. Boothalingam, N. V. Raghavan, Arulandam, Kumaraswamy and Haridasan Nair as witnesses in support of the charges and 39 documents were marked as exhibits. On 2-3-93, the Enquiry Committee gave its report holding that the evidence led in the enquiry indicated that the Petitioner was involved in all the transactions with the persons who gave evidence that he deceived money by saying that he was in position to influence the allocation of LPG distributorship by Oil Selection Board, that the complainants have no ulterior motive to falsely implicate the Petitioner, that the evidence indicated that the Petitioner involved him so in shady deals with the aforesaid outside parties with the false

promise of influencing the authorities in their favour in securing the distributorship for LPG in collusion with Sri R. S. Pandeyan and the charge of having received the illegal gratification from the various complainants were proved. The Enquiry Committee also held that the extent of bribe received by the Petitioner had not been proved. But, the Petitioner was guilty of having received bribe or illegal gratification and that no evidence has been let in to suggest that the Petitioner was involved in any trade within the premises or has engaged himself in dishonestly misappropriation in connection with the Corporation's business or property or engaged in any trade within the premises or establishment or any acts subversive of discipline. As far as the charges relating to receiving bribe or illegal gratification are concerned, the same were held to be proved. The Disciplinary Authority considered the enquiry proceedings and the findings and disagreed to the Enquiry Committee that the charges proved against the Petitioner would not constitute the misconduct of dishonesty in connection with the Corporation's business or acts subversive of discipline. The Disciplinary Authority came to a provisional conclusion that the Petitioner should be awarded the punishment of dismissal. By the second show cause notice dated 19-4-1993, a copy of the findings of the Enquiry Committee was forwarded to the Petitioner and he was informed that the Disciplinary Authority has disagreed with the Enquiry Committee as to whether the charges proved against the Petitioner constituted the acts of misbehaviour mentioned in the charge sheet and called upon him to show cause why the proposed punishment shall not be inflicted. The Petitioner filed W.P. No. 9620 of 1993 challenging the issue of the second show cause notice by the Disciplinary Authority on the ground that the Disciplinary Authority was not justified in disagreeing with the findings of the Enquiry Committee and obtained an order of interim stay dated 19-4-1993. On 24-8-1993, the order of interim stay was vacated and the Petitioner was directed to submit his reply to the second show cause notice. The Writ Appeal preferred by the Petitioner was also dismissed. The Petitioner gave a letter dated 14-10-1993 by way of reply to the second show cause notice. After considering his representation, the Disciplinary Authority passed orders on 26-10-93 dismissing the Petitioner from service. Against that order of dismissal the Petitioner preferred an appeal to the Executive Director of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. On 18-1-94 the Appellate Authority passed orders dismissing the appeal and confirmed the order of dismissal dated 26-10-92 passed by the Disciplinary Authority.

3. The Petitioner has contended in his Claim Statement that he was served with a charge memo dated 24-6-91 for alleged imputations occurred in the year 1985 and 1986. He had participated in the enquiry held against him under the said charge memo, even though, established procedures have not been followed. Along with the witnesses examined by the management Inspector of Police was also examined to speak about the alleged misconduct in the departmental proceedings. Most of the substantial documents have been marked without giving the Petitioner an opportunity to cross examine the author of each document, because no person was examined by the Respondent in the departmental enquiry as author

of those documents. The Petitioner was not given the copy of the report of Enquiry Committee, thereby, the Petitioner was denied reasonable opportunity of submitting his reply to the findings of the Enquiry Committee. Non-furnishing of the copy of the enquiry report and findings to the Petitioner is violation of law laid down by Courts. The Enquiry Committee had held that only one charge out of four charges were proved. The Disciplinary Authority had disagreed with the findings of the Enquiry Committee. The Petitioner had known the same, when he was served with second show cause notice dated 19-4-1993. In the explanation submitted by the Petitioner to the second show cause notice containing proposed punishment of dismissal, the Petitioner brought to the notice of the Disciplinary Authority that he should have recorded the reasons for his disagreement with the findings of the Enquiry Committee. The Petitioner was denied an opportunity to say about the Disciplinary Authority's disagreement with the findings of the Enquiry Committee, it is a violation of non-compliance of substantial procedure. The issuing of second show cause notice containing proposed capital punishment based on conclusion of the Disciplinary Authority entirely and totally different to the findings of the Enquiry Committee without giving reasonable opportunity to the Petitioner is illegal and void ab initio and vitiated the whole enquiry. Hence, the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to decide the preliminary issue with regard to the fairness of the enquiry conducted by the Respondent Management. Under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 this Hon'ble Tribunal have ample authority and jurisdiction to reappraise the conclusion arrived at by the Respondent Management by taking into account, the past record of service of the Petitioner, since the same has not been considered by the Respondent while issuing the order of dismissal from service. Hence, the Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award holding that the non-employment of the Petitioner by the Respondent Management is unjustified and consequently direct the Respondent to reinstate the Petitioner in service with back wages, continuity of service and all other attendant benefits.

4. The Respondent has filed a Counter Statement denying the allegations made in the Claim Statement filed by the Petitioner and has stated that the dishonest acts of the Petitioner came to light only in 1991 and therefore, the chargesheet was issued in June, 1991. Most of the charges were supported by documentary evidence. Therefore, the lapse of time between the acts complied of against the Petitioner and issued chargesheet cannot be a valid defence to the charges. The Petitioner was given assistance of one Mr. V. Krishnamurthy in the enquiry. Even at the commencement of enquiry, the Petitioner was informed about the documents to be relied upon in support of charges. The witnesses were all examined in the presence of the Petitioner. The charges against the Petitioner were established by adequate documentary evidence. The Enquiry Committee as well as Disciplinary Authority have given cogent and sound reasons for the conclusion that the acts of misconduct levelled against the Petitioner were duly made out. The charges proved against N. Mayavan and K. G. Sundaram were different and there is no question of any comparison between the Petitioner and those two employees. There

was no discrimination in the matter of punishment. Relying upon the oral evidences of the witnesses and the undisputed documents, the Enquiry Committee and the Disciplinary Authority held that the charges against the Petitioner were proved. The findings of the Enquiry Committee or the decision of the Disciplinary Authority is not vitiated in any manner. The Petitioner was given due opportunity to vindicate his stand. The conclusions of the Enquiry Committee and that of the Disciplinary Authority do not warrant interference for any of the reasons urged by the Petitioner. Hence, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award upholding the dismissal of the Petitioner and rejecting his claim.

5. When the matter was finally taken up for enquiry, the documents filed on the side of the Management alone have been marked by consent of the counsel on either side as Ex. M1 to M14. No one has been examined on either side as a witness. No document also has been filed and exhibited on the side of the Petitioner. The learned counsel for the Petitioner filed his written arguments, while the learned counsel for the Respondent has advanced his arguments.

6. The point for my consideration is—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai in dismissing Shri B. Sampath Kumar from service with effect from 26-10-1993 is justified and lawful? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

Point :—The Petitioner [Workman Sri B. Sampath Kumar was employed as a Clerk in the sales department. The Respondent [Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai, is dealing with LPG Distributorship and Petrol bunk dealership. It is admitted that the Petitioner was issued with charge sheet dated 24-6-91 charging him with misconducts, taking bribe or illegal gratification, dishonesty, misappropriation in connection with the Corporation's property engaging in a trade within the premises of the Respondent [establishment and subversive of discipline. Ex. M1 is the xerox copy of the charge sheet dated 24-6-91. The Petitioner Sri B. Sampath Kumar has submitted his explanation to the charge sheet by his letter dated 16-7-91. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M2. Not satisfied with the explanation submitted by the Petitioner, the Respondent [Management initiated a domestic enquiry for the charges levelled against the Petitioner under Ex. M1. The Respondent [Management has constituted an Enquiry Committee for the same. The same was conveyed to the Petitioner by a letter dated 27-7-91 by the Respondent [Management. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M3. The domestic enquiry was conducted by the appointed Enquiry Committee, wherein one Mr. V. Sundar participated as a Presenting Officer for the Management and the Petitioner as the delinquent employee. On the very first date of enquiry, the Presenting Officer submitted the documents of the Management to prove the charges levelled against the Petitioner. In that first hearing of the enquiry, the charge sheeted employee, the Petitioner herein, requested the Enquiry Committee to permit him to take the assistance of Sri V. Krishnamurthy, co-employee to be the defending employee on his behalf. That request was accepted by the Enquiry Committee and the said co-employee was permitted to represent the charge sheeted employee in

the enquiry proceedings. Accordingly, the entire enquiry has been conducted by the Enquiry Committee in the presence of the Petitioner and his defence representative and in every day's proceeding, both of them along with the Presenting Officer and the Members of the Enquiry Committee have signed. All these things are evident from the xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings filed as Ex. M4. Further, a perusal of the entire enquiry proceedings shows that all the witnesses examined on the side of the Management were duly cross examined by the defence representative on behalf of the charge sheeted employee, the Petitioner and every day's proceedings copy were also furnished to the Petitioner and having received the same, he has also subscribed his signature as his acknowledgement. It is seen from this enquiry proceedings that 31-12-92, it was recorded by the Enquiry Committee that sufficient opportunities were given to both the Presenting Officer and charge sheeted employee to produce witnesses/documents etc. Number of sittings held were seven in number and the number of sittings cancelled was six, due to various reasons and when the charge sheeted employee was asked by the Enquiry Committee as to whether he intends to produce any documents or witnesses, the delinquent charge sheeted employee has submitted that he has no witness or documents to be produced. Then at the request of the Presiding Officer and the representative of the delinquent employee, the Enquiry Committee had granted time for them to submit their respective summing up statements. All these things are evidence from the perusal of Ex. M4. Ex. M4 (A series) are the Xerox copies of the documents exhibited by the Respondent/Management in the domestic enquiry. All these things have not been disputed by the Petitioner. Ex. M5 is the xerox copy of the summing up arguments of the charge sheeted employee dated 25-1-1991. All these things go to show that the contention of the Petitioner that he has not been given sufficient opportunity to defend his case effectively against the allegations made about him in the charge sheet is incorrect. So, under such circumstances, the contention of the Petitioner that he was not given sufficient and reasonable opportunity by Enquiry Committee to put forth his defence effectively cannot be accepted as correct. The Respondent also has mentioned in the Counter Statement that the Petitioner was given due opportunity to vindicate his stand. Ex. M6 is the xerox copy of the Enquiry Committee findings dated 2-3-1993. In that findings they have clearly stated that there is evidence that a cheque for Rs. 4,850 has been paid to Sri Dhanasekaran by M/s. Navasakthi Art Films, which is an enterprise floated by the wife of Sri B. Sampath Kumar and Sri R. S. Pandiyan and this is as per the testimony of Sri Dhanasekaran was given to him by Sri Pandiyan, who is the partner in the said Navasakthi Art Films, after Dhanasekaran could not realise any amount by sending an audio cassette of the song of Smt. Vani Jeyaram given by Sri R. S. Pandiyan to him and returned the same to Sri R. S. Pandiyan, thereby insisting that the sum paid by him for securing the LPG dealership of HPCL be returned to him, since he could not get him the dealership. Further the Enquiry Committee has given a finding that the Presenting Officer had not produced Sri R. S. Pandiyan who is a crucial witness in the enquiry. At page 3 of the findings, it is stated that the extent of bribe received by Sri B. Sampath Kumar has not

been proved. But, it is further stated in the findings that exhibit NO. 5 which refers to the transaction between Sri B. Sampath Kumar and Dhanasekaran, Deenabingam, Raghavan, Arulindam and Kumara-swamy. They have further stated that circumstantial evidence strongly suggest that Mr. B. Sampath Kumar was involved in transactions with above persons and received money by posing to be in a position to influence the allocation of LPG dealership by the oil industry through Sri B. Sampath Kumar. It is further observed by the Enquiry Committee that from the proceedings of the enquiry, there is no reasons to believe that the complainants were have any ulterior motive in making complaint against Sri B. Sampath Kumar. The charge sheeted employee has also not proved any ulterior motive on the part of the complainants and finally the Enquiry Committee have stated in their findings that from the above very strong evidence and circumstantial reasons to believe that B. Sampath Kumar involved himself in shady dealings with the aforesaid outside parties with the false promise of influencing the authorities in their favour for securing dealership of LPG in connivance with Sri R. S. Pandiyan, we therefore, hold that B. Sampath Kumar is guilty of charge of receiving bribe or illegal gratification. But they further held that no evidence has been led by the Presenting Officer to suggest that Sri B. Sampath Kumar was involved in any trade within the premises as engaged in dishonesty, misappropriation in connection with Corporation's business/property, engaging a trade within the premises of the establishment and act subversive of discipline and the above charges are not proved. But the Disciplinary Authority had come to a different conclusion on perusing the entire materials in respect of this domestic enquiry held before the Enquiry Committee. Ex. M8 is the xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority dated 19-4-93, wherein he has stated that he carefully went through the enquiry proceedings and the findings of the Enquiry Committee and has stated by the wrong examination of Sri R. S. Pandiyan one has to rely only on secondary evidence. In the domestic enquiry of this kind strict rules of evidence cannot be applied. Any material which furnishes sufficient credibility and nexus to the transaction can be accepted and acted upon. He has further stated in the order that it has been reasonably established that B. Sampath Kumar had received illegal gratification through the medium of R. S. Pandiyan promising to help the concerned persons for getting LPG distributorship that he was able to receive the illegal gratification by reason of his employment as an employee of the corporation that thereby he had acted dishonestly in connection with the Corporation's business and that certainly his conduct would amount to an act subversive of discipline and he has not agreed with the Enquiry Committee that the misconduct of dishonesty and act subversive of discipline were not made out. It has also been established that Sri B. Sampath Kumar was carrying on business in the name of M/s. Sumitra Art Combines in which his wife was a partner. There is ample evidence to establish this charge. The findings of the Enquiry Committee that the misconduct of engaging in a trade within the premises of the establishment is not proved can be accepted and he comes to the conclusion that the charges of taking bribe or illegal gratification, dishonesty misappropriation in connection with corporation's business or property, act subversive of discipline have

been proved and they are grave enough to call for a deterrent punishment, in the interest of maintaining discipline and the interest of the organisation prima facie, it is considered that the punishment of dismissal would be most appropriate. Thus, in the order passed by Disciplinary Authority under Ex. M8 he has given reasons as to why he has disagreed with the findings of the Enquiry Committee. He has further stated in that order that the copy of the order may be furnished to Sri B. Sampath Kumar and he may be asked to show cause why the punishment of dismissal should not be imposed. Then second show cause notice dated 19-4-93 was issued to the Petitioner Sri B. Sampath Kumar. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M7.

7. The learned counsel for the Petitioner has contended in his written argument that the Disciplinary Authority, has come to a different conclusion to that of the findings of the Enquiry Committee and that before ever coming to that conclusion, he ought to have given an opportunity to the Petitioner to have his say with regard to the same and this action of the Disciplinary Authority in not providing an opportunity before coming to a different conclusion and passed an order under Ex. M8 is against the principles of settled law as it is held by the Allahabad High Court in a case reported as 2001 LAB IC 2453 A. K. Gaur Vs. Central Bank of India and Others. In that case, the Hon'ble High Court has held that "if the Disciplinary Authority does not agree with the findings of the Enquiry Officer that the charges are not proved, he has to provide at that stage, an opportunity of hearing to the delinquent, so that there may still be some rule le. for convincing the Disciplinary Authority that the findings already recorded by the Enquiry Officer were just and proper." The learned counsel for the Petitioner has stated that this decision of the Allahabad High Court following the decision of the Supreme Court in another case is applicable to this case. His contention cannot be accepted as correct because the facts and circumstances of that case is quite different to the facts and circumstances of the present case. In the cited case, the Enquiry Officer in his report dated 31-5-89 held that the charge of removal of cash Rs. 70,000 as well as opening cash on 11-7-86 are not proved on the basis of the evidence, but the Disciplinary Authority held that the charges levelled against the Petitioner in the charge sheet are found to be proved and the Disciplinary Authority has neither given reasons for disagreement with the Enquiry Officer nor the Petitioner has been given an opportunity to show cause before passing final order of punishment intimated to him. Here, in this case, in the order of the Disciplinary Authority Ex. M8 he has given reasons for disagreeing with the findings of the Enquiry Committee referring to the undisputed oral and documentary evidence let in by the Management against the charge sheeted employee. Further, the facts mentioned in the cited case is quite different to the facts available in this case.

8. It is not disputed on the side of the Petitioner with regard to conduct of the enquiry by the Enquiry Committee about its fairness in following the principles of natural justice. Only by raising this industrial dispute, the Petitioner has chosen to take a stand that the Disciplinary Authority has not given him an opportunity before coming to a different finding to that of the Enquiry Committee's findings. Earlier,

when he filed his Writ Petition challenging the second show cause notice, he has not stated so. In the Writ Petition filed by him, the High Court was pleased to grant stay for the proceedings of the domestic enquiry at the stage of second show cause notice and subsequently, by another order vacated the stay on 24-8-93, within which time, he could have raised his objection before the Disciplinary Authority himself, which could have been cured at the earlier point of time. But, the Petitioner has not chosen to do so. Ex. M9 is the xerox copy of the reply of the Petitioner dated 14-10-93 for the second show cause notice dated 19-4-93 under Ex. M7. In that reply also he has not raised this contention. A perusal of the entire records available in this case go to show that the proper and correct decision has been taken by the Disciplinary Authority in coming to a conclusion of imposing the penalty for the proved charges against the Petitioner/Workman. No order of dismissal can be set aside on technical ground. So, under such circumstances, the Tribunal has come to the conclusion that it cannot interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Committee as well as the Disciplinary Authority, since those findings are not perverse, but supported by sufficient acceptable evidence. Hence, it is concluded that the action of the Management of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai, against the concerned workman Sri B. Sampath Kumar, is lawful and justified. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

9. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Chennai in dismissing Sri B. Sampath Kumar from service w.e.f. 26-10-93 is justified and lawful. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. No cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 27th December, 2001.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:

On either side : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For the I Party/Workman : Nil

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	24-06-91	Xerox copy of the chargesheet.
M2	16-07-91	Xerox copy of the explanation of the Petitioner to the Management.
M3	27-07-91	Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to the Petitioner.
M4	29-10-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M5	25-01-91	Xerox copy of the summing up arguments of the charged sheeted employee.
M6	02-03-93	Xerox copy of the findings of Enquiry Committee.

M7 19-04-93—Xerox copy of the 2nd show cause notice.

M8 19-04-93—Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority against the Petitioner.

M9 14-10-93—Xerox copy of the explanation of the Petitioner to the Respondent/Management for 2nd show cause notice.

M10 26-10-93—Xerox copy of the order of dismissal passed by Disciplinary Authority.

M11 16-12-93—Xerox copy of the appeal of the Petitioner to Respondent/Management.

M12 18-01-94—Xerox copy of order of Appellate Authority against the appeal preferred by the Petitioner.

M13 29-12-89—Xerox copy of the First Information Report under Crime No. 59(A)/89.

M14 04-11-92—Xerox copy of the chargesheet of Special CBI, Madras.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 394.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अन्वय में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 91/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14/01/2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/30/95-आर्द्वार (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 394—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 91/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal I, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-2-2002.

[No. L-20012/30/95-IR(CI)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 91 of 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. H. Kazmi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri P. R. Shukla, Authorised Representative

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 4th January, 2002

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/30/95-I.R.(Coal-I) dated the 9th August, 1995 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management in superannuating Smt. Snehlata Srivastava, Creche Nurse, Gondudih Colliery of M/s. BCCL w.e.f. 7-7-93 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. Briefly stated the case of the concerned workman is that initially she joined as Creche Nurse sometime in March, 1958 in Samla Dalur Bandh Colliery in the district Burdwan (W.B.) and at that time her name was duly recorded in Form ‘B’ Register and she was qualified to become a member of Coal Mines Provident Fund and the provident fund contribution started duly deducted from her wages. The date of birth was recorded as 4-11-1938 both in Form ‘B’ Register maintained in the colliery and in ‘A’ Form kept in C.M.P.F. office at Asansol. Further it has been said that the concerned workman left the said colliery and joined as Creche Nurse at Khas Kalimati Colliery, Dhanbad, sometime in the year 1961. Subsequent to that, it is said, that the concerned workman left that colliery also in the year 1964 and then joined in the same capacity at South Loyabad Katras and New Dharma-band Collieries where she worked from 15-1-1988 to 31-7-1971. Thereafter, it has been said, that she finally joined at Ghanudih Colliery on 2-8-1971 as Creche Nurse and continued there till her superannuation by the management. Further, as per the case the provident fund contribution of the workman continued to be deposited all through in her original Provident Fund Account number granted by C.M.P.F., Asansol in the year 1958. It has been said that when the concerned workman joined at Ganudih Colliery her name and other particulars and date of birth were recorded and the date of birth was given as 4-11-1938 as originally recorded at Samla Dalur Bandh Colliery. In the year 1987 she was given a copy of Service Record showing her date of birth as 4-11-1938. This copy was given to each workman inviting objection, if any. As there

was no anomaly in the copy of the service-record, no reply/objection was submitted to the management. Upon request made by her, it is said, a copy of the computerised date of birth was supplied to her wherein also the date of birth was mentioned in the same manner. Having come to know that a list is being prepared for retiring of certain workmen from certain dates including the workman concerned in near future, it is said, that she became apprehensive as she was shown the date of birth by the clerk concerned as recorded in Form ‘B’ Register which was found over written. On the basis of the said entry, the management took the stand that when the workman concerned joined service her age was recorded 38 years on 2-8-71 and on that basis she was to be retired from 1-7-1993. Thereafter the concerned workman filed representation for rectification of age given in ‘B’ Form, but when no reply was received later industrial dispute was raised on her behalf before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad. It has also been said that “A” Form which was called for from the Provident Fund Office at Dhanbad filed sometime in the year 1990 showing the date of birth of the concerned workman as 17-10-1933 is a clear manipulation by the management and this has been done at belated stage just to support over writing in ‘B’ Form and the signature of the concerned workman therein is a forged one and not the signature of the concerned workman. While the dispute was pending for rectification of the age of the concerned workman as over writing in ‘B’ Form Register, it is said, that the management superannuated the concerned workman w.e.f. 1-7-1993. It is also said that when the workman concerned was superannuated she filed Title Suit No. 72/93 in the Civil Court and obtained injunction and was allowed to work upto 6-7-1993. But, however, later the said injunction was vacated subsequent to which industrial dispute was raised and the said Title Suit was withdrawn. Lastly, it has been said that the action of the management in superannuating the workman concerned before she reached the age of 60 years is illegal and unjustified.

3. On the other hand, as per the case of the management the concerned workman was appointed on 2-8-1971 by the management of Gonudih Colliery which was taken over w.e.f. 17-10-1971 by the Central Government and was nationalised w.e.f. 1-5-1972 and came under the ownership and management of M/s. BCCL. The date of birth as shown in ‘B’ Form Register indicates the age of the concerned workman as 38 years and 17-10-71 is the date mentioned of first appointment with the present owner. The date of birth of the concerned workman, as such, could be 2-8-33 or 17-10-33 as per computation made considering the age to be 38 years. The concerned workman was thus superannuated w.e.f. 1-7-93, but later giving benefit of age on the basis of ‘B’ Form Register she was superannuated w.e.f. 17-10-93 and was paid wages for the period from 1-7-93 to 17-10-93. Further, it has been said that as per the law and Certified Standing Orders the correctness of the entries made in the documents cannot be challenged and the age recorded in ‘B’ Form Register becomes conclusive for deciding the time of superannuation. It has also been said that the concerned lady with the connivance of certain staff got certain manipulations done at the time of issuing the service excerpts in the year 1987. She got the date of birth recorded as 4-11-1938 instead of 38 years

alone as mentioned in 'B' Form register and thereafter she raised the present dispute on the strength of that managed document with the sole motive of gaining additional five years service in the company. Lastly it has been said that even as per the record maintained in C.M.P.F. office the date of birth of the concerned workman is 17-10-1933 and so in view of circumstances and materials the demand made on her behalf by the sponsoring union for correction of the date of birth is unjustified and she is not entitled to any relief as claimed.

In the rejoinder filed also several statements and averments made in the written statement of the concerned workman, were either controverted or denied, and it has been averred therein also that the action of the management in superannuating the concerned lady w.e.f. 17-10-93 was legal and justified.

4. It is obvious from the above that precisely the claim of the concerned workman is that on 2-8-71 when she joined the concerned colliery as creche nurse, under the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., her date of birth was recorded as 4-11-38 in Form 'B' Register and that is why in the year 1987 when service excerpt was furnished upon her inviting objection, the same date of birth was mentioned therein but later manipulation was done in the relevant entry of Form 'B' Register and by over writing 38 was mentioned as the age of the concerned workman on the date of joining and accordingly she was sent the letter as regards her superannuation w.e.f. 1-7-93. In view of such stand taken thus it is clear that service excerpt (Ext. W-1) is the document upon which reliance has been placed heavily on behalf of the concerned workman for the purpose of the present case. Besides above, it has also been emphasised that at the time of her initial appointment in the year 1958 and at the time when she became the member of C.M.P.F. in the same year her date of birth was recorded as 4-11-38 and the same provident fund number allotted to her continued all through the period of her service till her illegal superannuation and so in that view also the action of the management in superannuating her w.e.f. 1-7-93 or 17-10-93 is not justified.

The management, on the other hand, has placed the reliance not only upon the entries made in Form 'B' Register marked Ext. M-1, rather also upon the 'A' Form maintained in the office of C.M.P.F. and the information given in regard to the date of birth of the concerned workman by the C.M.P.F. authority, marked Ext. M-4 and M-4/1 on the basis of contents of 'A' Form. According to the management, despite the aforesaid clear cut document showing the age of the concerned workman as 38 years on 2-8-71, the concerned workman belatedly with a motive to gain additional five years of service, got the manipulation done in connivance with the concerned staff in the service excerpt in respect of her age by mentioning the same as 4-11-38 and thereafter on that basis she raised the industrial dispute. Further, as per the management correctness of entries made in Form 'B' register cannot for challenged and the same is conclusive as far as the date of birth is concerned.

5. It stands undenied that the concerned workman joined the concerned colliery on 2-8-71 and then the colliery was taken over and subsequently nationalised pursuant to which it came under the ownership and management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. The dispute is with respect to the entries made in Form 'B' Register concerning the age of the workman concerned.

Having gone through the Form 'B' Register (Ext. M-1) it appears that 2-8-71 has been mentioned as the date of commencement of employment and 17-10-71 has been mentioned as the date of first appointment with the present owner. Column 4 of the said form mentions the age of the concerned workman as 38 years. This figure has been mentioned separately just below a figure which was cut. So there is no over writing as claimed and both the figures seem to be in the same hand writing and in the same pen. At least it is very much clear that only age has been mentioned and not the date, month and year of birth. Surprisingly in service excerpt furnished (Ext. W-1) which is based on the said entry in Form 'B' Register the complete date of birth has been mentioned as 4-11-1938 and there is no explanation coming forth as to why this anomaly is there. In such circumstance, the authenticity or genuineness of such entry made in service excerpt comes under heavy cloud of suspicion. It can also be not suggested in absence of any material whatsoever that original Form 'B' register itself was changed for the convenience of the management. Even the concerned workman (WW-1) herself has not said anywhere in her deposition in regard to any manipulation done in the Form or changing of Form 'B'. As such, in view of surrounding circumstances the emphatic assertion made on behalf of the management cannot be lightly brushed aside that much belatedly in connivance with the concerned staff the manipulation was done in the service excerpt in the year 1987 in respect of date of birth.

6. Though the concerned workman has not chosen the same to be marked as an exhibit but the concerned workman has further referred to a document to take the plea that the computerised date of birth was furnished upon her request and in the same also the date of birth was mentioned as 4-11-38. The said document is a letter dated 20-12-93 addressed to A.L.C.(C) sent by General Manager (System). After mentioning the date of birth it is further mentioned therein that the date of birth recorded in computer is based on service excerpt of the concerned lady which obviously refers to service excerpt furnished in the year 1987. When service excerpt itself is found to be unreliable because of the reason as stated above, the aforesaid information based on the same service excerpt, loses its significance and perhaps for that reason the said information given has not been considered to be marked as an exhibit on behalf of the concerned workman.

During the pendency of the dispute the management requested the C.M.P.F. authority to furnish the date of birth of the concerned workman as per the record available in the office. This was sought to be made available since the contention of the concerned workman was that in the record of C.M.P.F. her date of birth is recorded as 4-11-38 and Account Number remains the same (all through the period of her service right from the year 1958 when she was engaged in the colliery as Burdwan (W.B.) initially). In

reply to the said letter the Regional Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad, informed the concerned authority of the management that as per declaration in Form "A", the date of birth of the concerned workman is 17-10-33 (Ext. M-4/1). It is further to be noticed in this regard that "A" Form was called for by the Tribunal at the instance of the management from C.M.P.F. Office which was made available and which also confirms the date of birth as 17-10-33. The same also contains the signature of the concerned workman. The authenticity of the said document has been challenged by asserting that it was done at the instance of the management to make it in conformity with the over writing done in the Form 'B' Register in respect of the age of the concerned workman and further it was asserted that the same does not bear the signature of the concerned workman and the signature which is there is a forged one. But such assertion has been made only in the written statement filed as neither the concerned workman in her evidence has stated anything about disowning her said signature nor any other material has been put forward to substantiate the said assertion made in the written statement. As the signature of the concerned workman cannot be viewed with suspicion, she being a literate lady cannot be expected to have put down her signature on declaration or written details ('A' Form) without going through the contents of the same. This document certainly helps the management as it is in conformity with the age mentioned in the Form 'B' Register of the concerned workman.

7. As per the entry made in Form 'B' Register the date of superannuation, apparently, should be 1-7-1993 as according to NCWA-III Implementation Instruction No. 76 it was agreed that in cases where instead of date of birth year has been recorded, 1st July of the said year will be accepted to be the date of birth. Accordingly letter was issued to that effect (Ext. M-2). Subsequently, when Title Suit was filed by the concerned workman challenging the decision of the management as regards her superannuation, injunction was granted and on the strength of that injunction the concerned workman remained in service till 6-7-93 but later the injunction was vacated. The concerned workman thereafter withdrew the said Title Suit and raised the industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C). As per the management, since the dispute had been raised and since in Form 'B' Register the date of her first employment with the present owner was found to be mentioned as 17-10-33 which was also in conformity with "A" Form maintained by C.M.P.F. office, in order to give benefit to the lady so that she may not have any grievance, she was decided to be superannuated w.e.f. 17-10-93 and she was paid wages for the period from 1-7-93 to 17-10-93. Such action on the part of the management, in my view, cannot be taken to be an anomaly for holding entire exercise by the management in regard to superannuation, and in law or unjustified. Difference of few months under the aforesaid circumstances in fixing or revising the date of superannuation does not make management's action questionable.

8. It is well known that Form 'B' Register is being maintained in terms of Sec. 48 of the Mines Act 1952 read with Rules 77 of Mines Rules, 1955. Necessary

entries concerning the name, address, date of birth etc. of the workmen are required to be entered therein. Further as per Certified Standing Orders for workmen of establishment under M/s. BCCCL the date of birth of a workman once entered in the service record of the establishment shall be the sole evidence of his age in relation to all matters pertaining to his service including fixation of date of his retirement from the service of the establishment. Thus, obviously the Form 'B' Register is being maintained under the provisions of law and further clearly as per the Standing Order the date of birth entered in the service record shall be the sole evidence of the age of a workman for all purpose including the fixation of date of retirement. As such it is clear that due importance is to be given to the entries made in Form 'B' Register concerning a workman as regards his age etc. Even if it is taken for the time being that those entries cannot be taken to be conclusive and can be altered also in the circumstances of a particular case, here, as seen above, the entries made in Form 'B' Register or the circumstances put forward are of not such nature which in any way justify the claim for correction of the entry as regards date of birth and that too much belatedly.

As far as the ground taken as regards mala fide action on the part of the management is concerned the same are just bald statement, without having been substantiated. It has not been established as to why and due to what reason the management have gone to the extent of getting manipulation, interpolation or forgery done in the relevant entries of an important document being maintained by the establishment.

9. In view of all the aforesaid, I am not convinced that the action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman in any way can be held to be unjustified.

10. The award is thus rendered as here under :—

The action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman, Snehlata Srivastava, w.e.f. either 1-7-93, 7-7-93 or 17-10-93 is justified and she is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

However, there would be no order as to costs.

S. H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 395.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे, जोधपुर के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अन्वय में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं लेबर कोर्ट, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी.नं. 03/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/149/99-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 395.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 03/2000) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway, Jodhpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-1-2002.

[No. L-12012/149/99-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय,
जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार चाचाण, आर. एच. जे. एस
श्री. वि. (केन्द्रीय) सं. : 03/2000

श्रीमती प्रभाती पति श्री बीजाराम अंशकालिक स्वीपर रेलवे स्टेशन
जिला जोधपुर ।

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

दी डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर, जोधपुर, उत्तर रेलवे, जोधपुर ।

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थीया की ओर से कोई हाजिर नहीं ।
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि हरीश माथुर उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 5-12-2001

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक
एल. 12012/149/99/आई.आर. (बी. 1) दिनांक
5-8-1999 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय
को प्रेषित किया है ।

“Whether the action of the management of Northern Railway, Jodhpur in terminating the service of Smt. Prabhati W/o Shri Beeja Ram Harizan, Ex. Part Time Sweeper w.e.f. 3-1-95 is legal and justified? If not what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

उक्त रेफरेन्स प्राप्त होने पर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस
आहूत किया गया । प्रार्थीया को तारीख पेशी 23-11-2000
का नोटिस भेजा गया जिसपर तामील कुनिन्दा ने
रिपोर्ट की है कि स्टेशन पर पता करने पर पता चला कि
स्टेशन जोधपुर पर इस नाम की कोई औरत नहीं है जिसकी
तस्दीक हेमलता निवासी रेलवे स्टेशन ने की है कि श्रीमती
प्रभाती पति बीजाराम यहां रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई औरत
नहीं है न कोई कार्य करती है । अप्रार्थी की तरफ से प्रति-
निधि उपस्थित आ रहे हैं । चूंकि प्रार्थीया श्रीमती प्रभाती
पति बीजाराम नाम की कोई औरत बतौर स्वीपर रेलवे
स्टेशन जोधपुर में नहीं है । ऐसी स्थिति में इस विवाद को
और आगे चलाये रखना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

फलस्वरूप इस प्रकरण में कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का
अधिनिर्णय (नोटिस्प्युट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है ।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय भारत
सरकार नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे ।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 5-12-2001 को खुले
न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया ।

राजेन्द्र कुमार चाचाण, श्रम न्यायाधीश, जोधपुर ।

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 396.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय
सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे, जोधपुर के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों
और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक
विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण लेबर कोर्ट, जोधपुर के पंचाट
(संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी.नं. 07/99) को प्रकाशित करती है,
जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-41012/38/99-आईआर (बी-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 396.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 07/99) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway, Jodhpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-1-2002.

[No. L-41012/38/99-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर ।

औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) सं. : 07/99

आईदातपुरी पुत्र श्री देवपुरी जी जाति पुरी पता-महामंदिर जूनी
बागर शिवमन्दिर वाली गली, जोधपुर ।

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

डिप्टी चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर (डब्ल्यू) उत्तरीय रेलवे
वर्कशॉप, जोधपुर ।

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी की ओर से श्री डी.के. चौहान, प्रतिनिधि
- (2) अप्रार्थी की ओर से श्री हरीश माथुर, प्रतिनिधि

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक : 23-11-2001

भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-41812/38/99 दिनांक 18-6-1999 में निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनियम इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :—

“Whether the action of Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineer(W) Northern Railway, Jodhpur in not allowing compassionate allowance to Shri Idan Puri, Ex. Skilled Khallasi is legal and justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to?”

प्रार्थी ने अपने मांग-पत्र में अभिकथित किया है कि प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के अर्धान क्रेज वैगन वर्कशॉप, जोधपुर में दिनांक 25-4-56 को नियुक्त हुआ था उसे दिनांक 27-2-71 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया, जब उसे सेवानिवृत्त किया गया तब वह स्कील्ड फीटर के पद पर वेतन 256 रुपये मासिक पर कार्य कर रहा था, प्रार्थी ने 9-10-91 को कम्पनसेशन एलाउन्स के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया। केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण जोधपुर ने आदेश दिनांक 7-9-94 में यह आदेश दिया था कि विपक्षीय वैगन वर्कशॉप में अधिग्रहण का निर्णय जो कि वि-प्रकाशन बनाम डी.आर.एम. दक्षिण रेलवे हुबली में दिया है उसके अनुसार उपरोक्त भत्ता प्रार्थी को देने के लिए निर्णायक कार्यवाही करे, इस आदेश में यह भी वर्णित किया है कि रेलवे में आदेश दिनांक 24-2-93 के द्वारा कम्पनसेट भत्ते के रूप में कुल राशि 575/- की स्वीकृति प्रदान की और कम्पनसेट भत्ते को यह कहकर निरस्त कर दिया कि प्रार्थी पेंशन आपटी नहीं था। अधिग्रहण के आदेश के अनुसार प्रार्थी ने पुनः प्रतिवेदन पेश किया परन्तु रेलवे ने आदेश दिनांक 13-5-95 को प्रार्थी को 1-11-95 को मिला में वर्णित किया कि प्रार्थी ने पेंशन का विकल्प-पत्र नहीं भरा इसलिये वह यह भत्ता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है, नियम सं. 309, 310 पेंशन मनुअल 1950 के अनुसार उक्त भत्ता उसी को दिया जा सकता है जो पेंशनधारी हो, प्रार्थी पेंशनधारी या उसकी सर्विस-बुक में यह कही भी इन्द्राज नहीं है कि प्रार्थी पी.एफ. आपटी थी, इसलिये प्रार्थी कम्पनसेट भत्ता पाने का हकदार था परन्तु अप्रार्थी ने गैर कानूनी रूप से उसे यह भत्ता नहीं दिया है। अतः में प्रार्थना की है कि प्रार्थी को कम्पनसेट एलाउन्स दिनांक 7-9-94 में दिया जावे।

अप्रार्थी की ओर से मांग-पत्र का जवाब प्रस्तुत करने हुए कहा है कि प्रार्थी एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी है जो इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 25-4-56 को खलासी के पद पर नियुक्त हुआ था, चोरी के इल्जाम में जब प्रार्थी को बर्खास्त किया गया तब कर्मचारी स्कील्ड फीटर नेतृत्वमान 110-180 ऑफिसिएटिंग में वेतन रुपये 119/- में अन्य भत्ते प्रतिमाह पर कार्यरत था, प्रार्थी को 27-2-71 को नोकरी से बर्खास्त किया गया, प्रार्थी दिनांक 20-5-68 को पी.ए. की चोरी करने हुए आर.पी.एफ. द्वारा पकड़ा गया तथा विजिण्ट न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट रेलवे, जोधपुर द्वारा प्रार्थी रेल सम्पत्ति अधिनियम की धारा 3 और 4 के अन्तर्गत कारागी घोषित कर दण्डित किया गया था, कर्मचारी के दिनांक अनुपस्थानागत कर्मचारी के दिनांक 27-2-71 को रद्द कर दिया गया।

किया गया, प्रार्थी ने उक्त बर्खास्तगी के विरुद्ध अपील को जो खारिज की गई, प्रार्थी द्वारा कम्पनसेट भत्ता के लिए आवेदन दिया गया, प्रशासन द्वारा प्रार्थी के आवेदन पर विचार कर एम.ओ.पी.आर. 1950 के पैरा 309 व 310 के अन्तर्गत रुपये 575/- का भुगतान लेखा-विभाग द्वारा पास किया गया था प्रार्थी ने इसे प्राप्त नहीं किया, पैरा नं. 309 में स्पष्ट है कि किसी भी कर्मचारी जिसको बर्खास्त अथवा नोकरी में निकाला गया हो को किसी भी प्रकार का पेंशनरी लाभ देय नहीं है, फिर भी बर्खास्त या नोकरी में निकाले गये कर्मचारी को कम्पनसेट ग्रांट विशेष परिस्थितियों में दिया जा सकता है लेकिन यह उक्त पेंशनरी लाभों के 2/3 से ज्यादा नहीं होगा, पैरा 310 के अनुसार उपरोक्त कम्पनसेट भत्ता पाने अधिकार नहीं है अतः यह पूर्ण रूप से प्रशासन के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है, उपरान्त नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रार्थी को 575/ रुपये कम्पनसेट भत्ता स्वीकृत किया गया, चूंकि प्रार्थी पेंशन आपटी नहीं था अतः प्रार्थी को कम्पनसेट भत्ता का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण ने भी अपने आदेश दिनांक 7-9-94 में प्रार्थी द्वारा आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने पर प्रशासन को एम.ओ.पी.आर. 1950 के नियम 309 एवं 310 को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार माह के भीतर प्रार्थी के आवेदन पर विचार करने के आदेश दिये थे जिसपर प्रशासन ने प्रार्थी के आवेदन पर विचार करने हुए 13-5-95 को उत्तर दे दिया कि प्रार्थी कोई कम्पनसेट एलाउन्स प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है। चूंकि प्रार्थी ने अपने सेवकाल में कभी भी पेंशन या विकल्प अवसर होते हुए भी नहीं दिया था अतः प्रार्थी को नियमानुसार कम्पनसेट ग्रांट 575/- रुपये स्वीकृत कर लेखा विभाग द्वारा पास कर दिया था, प्रार्थी को 7-9-1994 में किसी भी प्रकार का कम्पनसेट भत्ता पेंशन के रूप में देय नहीं होगा। अतः में प्रार्थना की है कि प्रार्थी का मांग-पत्र में खर्च खारिज किया जावे।

प्रार्थी ने अपने मांग-पत्र की तारीख में स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसपर अप्रार्थी द्वारा जिरह की गई, अप्रार्थी की ओर से मनोवेष्ट घोषाल का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया लेकिन उक्त शपथगृहण जिरह हेतु उपस्थित नहीं हुआ अतः उसका शपथ-पत्र स्वयं में ग्राह्य नहीं है। प्रार्थी व अप्रार्थी की ओर से विभिन्न दस्तावेजों की फोटों प्रतियों प्रस्तुत की गई।

मैंने दोनों पक्षों के विद्वान प्रतिनिधिगण की बहस सुनी, पताचली का अवलोकन किया।

इस प्रकरण में यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है कि क्या प्रार्थी कम्पनसेशन एल उक्त अप्रार्थी से प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है या नहीं तथा क्या कम्पनसेशन एलाउन्स पेंशनधारी ही प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है?

इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी का जवाब देखा जाए तो उनमें स्पष्ट रूप में अंकित है कि प्रार्थी पेंशन आपटी नहीं था अतः प्रार्थी को कम्पनसेट भत्ता पाना नहीं दण्डनीय था

इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी ने केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण जोधपुर में वाद संख्या 387/92 दाखिल किया जिस पर माननीय सदस्य अधिकरण जोधपुर में अपने निर्णय दिनांक 7-9-94 में कर्मचारी प्रार्थी को अपना अभ्यावेदन प्रशासन को प्रस्तुत करने का आदेश दिया तथा प्रशासन को एम. ओ.पी.आर. 1950 के नियम 309 एवं 310 को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार माह के भीतर प्रार्थी के अभ्यावेदन पर आदेश करने के आदेश दिये गये थे, विपक्षी का जवाब में यह भी कथन है कि प्रशासन ने प्रार्थी के अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करके उत्तर दे दिया था जिसके विरुद्ध प्रार्थी ने माननीय अधिकरण के समक्ष धारा 17 एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल एक्ट 1985 के तहत कन्टेम्प्ट प्रीट्रिब्यूनल पेश की जो माननीय अधिकरण द्वारा दिनांक 1-11-1995 को खारिज कर दी गई। उक्त दोनों आदेशों की फोटो प्रतियां विपक्षी की ओर से पत्रावली पर पेश हुई है। स्वयं प्रार्थी ने अपने शपथ-पत्र की जिरह में कहा है कि मैं नौकरी में 25-4-1956 को लगा था, मुझे नौकरी से 27-2-1971 को बर्खास्त किया था, मुझे 300 ग्राम पितल की चोरी के इल्जाम में नौकरी से निलगाया था, उस मुकदमें में मुजा नहीं हुई थी, रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट के मामले के खिलाफ कोई अपील नहीं की थी।

प्रार्थी के शपथ-पत्र से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि उसकी नियुक्ति 25-4-56 को हुई थी तथा पेंशन की सुविधा 16-11-1957 से लागू की गई थी तथा 16-11-57 से पूर्व नियुक्त हुए कर्मचारियों को पेंशन लाभों में शामिल होने के लिए विकल्प दिया गया था। प्रार्थी का यह कथन रहा है कि उसने पेंशन का विकल्प दिया था इसके सम्बन्ध में उसका यह कथन रहा है कि उसने भंवरलाल व गोपालदास के शपथ-पत्र प्रकरण सं. 387/92 में पेश किये थे जिसका नियोजक की ओर से कोई खण्डन नहीं किया गया था, उक्त शपथगृहताओं ने अपने शपथ पत्रों में यह कहा था कि प्रार्थी ने पेंशन हेतु विकल्प दिया था। अतः इस आधार पर प्रार्थी का यह कथन रहा है कि वह पेंशनकारी कर्मचारी था, लेकिन प्रार्थी की ओर से उक्त शपथगृहताओं के शपथ-पत्र इस न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये हैं न ही उनको साक्ष्य में पेश किया गया है अतः बिना उनके शपथ-पत्र व साक्ष्य के यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि प्रार्थी ने पेंशन का विकल्प दिया था जब कि विपक्षी का स्पष्ट जवाब में कथन रहा है कि प्रार्थी पेंशन आपटी नहीं था। विपक्षी का यह भी कथन है कि एम.ओ.पी.आर. 1950 के पैरा 309 व 310 किसी कर्मचारी को बर्खास्त अथवा नौकरी से निकाला गया हो को, किसी भी प्रकार का पेंशनरी लाभ देय नहीं है फिर भी बर्खास्त या नौकरी से निकाले गये कर्मचारी को कम्पनसेट ग्रांट विशेष परिस्थितियों में दिया जा सकता है लेकिन यह उन पेंशनरी लाभों का 2/3 से ज्यादा नहीं होगा, पैरा 310 के अनुसार उपरोक्त कम्पनसेट भत्ता पाना कोई अधिकार नहीं है बल्कि यह पूर्ण रूप से प्रशासन के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है कि उसको ग्रांट/भत्ता दिया अथवा नहीं, विपक्षी का यह कथन रहा है कि उक्त नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रार्थी को कम्पनसेट ग्रांट एम.ओ.यु.एफ.एफ.

के रूप में 575/- स्वीकृत किये गये। यह तथ्य निर्विवाद है कि प्रार्थी को चोरी के मामले में नौकरी से निकाला गया था तथा प्रार्थी ने रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट के निर्णय के विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं की थी ऐसी स्थिति में भरी राय में चूंकि प्रार्थी पेंशन आपटी नहीं था अतः प्रार्थी को कम्पनसेट भत्ता (कॉर-स्पोंडिंग टू ऑर्डिनरी पेंशन) का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता। भरी राय में प्रार्थी इस रेफरेंस के तहत अप्रार्थी से कोई राहत प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

अधिनिर्णय

अतः यह अधिनिर्णय किया जाता है कि डिप्टी चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर (डब्ल्यू.) उत्तरी रेलवे, जोधपुर द्वारा प्रार्थी आईदानपुरी को कम्पनसेट एलाउन्स नहीं दिया जाना पूर्णतया उचित एवं बंध है। प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी में कोई राहत प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को वास्ते प्रकाशनार्थ केन्द्रीय सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 23-11-2001 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

राजेन्द्र कुमार चाचाण, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.जा. 397.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे, जोधपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं लेबर कोर्ट, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. नं. 01/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-41012/130/99-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 397.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 01/2000) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway, Jodhpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-1-2002.

[No. L-41012/130/99-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर पीठासीन अधिकारी :— श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार चाचाणु आर. , एच. जे. एम. आर. वि. संख्या :—01/2000 अमराराम पुत्र जैमाराम जागि लौहार, भूतपूर्व अस्थाई श्रमिक उत्तर रेलवे निवासी गांव भीमपुरा तहसील भीनमाल जिला जालोर ।

प्रार्थी

बनाम

1. मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धक, उत्तर रेलवे, जोधपुर ।
2. रेल पथ निरीक्षक, उत्तर रेलवे, गोदरान ।
3. सहायक अभियन्ता, उत्तर रेलवे, समदड़ी, जिला जोधपुर ।

-----अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :—

- (1) प्रार्थी की ओर से श्री राणामिह प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं ।
- (2) अप्रार्थी की ओर से श्री हरीश माथुर प्रतिनिधि हाजिर ।

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 22-11-2001

भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-41012/130/99/आई.आर. (बी-1) दिनांक 9-9-1999 में निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :

“Whether the action of the management of Northern Railway, Jodhpur in terminating the service of Shri Amra S/o Shri Jesaji, Ex. Casual Labour w.e.f. 15-10-84 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त में होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिए नोटिस आहूत किया गया । प्रार्थी ने अपना माग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब प्रस्तुत किया गया । यह प्रकरण दिनांक 3-8-2001 में प्रार्थी के शपथ-पत्र हेतु नियत किया गया व पत्रावली में पेशी 14-9-2001 नियत की गई, 14-9-2001 को प्रार्थी या उसका प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं आए, जिसपर पेशी 27-10-2001 नियत की गई उस रोज भी प्रार्थी या उसका कोई प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं आया उस रोज शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने का अंतिम अवसर देने हुए पत्रावली वास्ते शपथ-पत्र आज नियत की गई । आज भी प्रार्थी या उसका कोई प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं है न ही शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रार्थी इस प्रकरण को आगे चलाने में कोई रूचि नहीं ले रहा है । अतः समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकरण

में “कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय (नोटिस्प्यूट अवार्ड)” पारित किया जाता है ।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ केन्द्रीय शासन को प्रेषित किया जावे ।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 22-11-2001 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर मुनाया गया ।

राजेन्द्र कुमार चाचाण, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 398.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय मुम्बई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-22012/42/1998-आई.आर. (सीएम-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन्, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 398.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sr. Regional Manager, (FCI) and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22012 42/1998-IR(CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar.—Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2,12 of 1999.

Employers in relation to the Management of
Sr. Regional Manager, F.C.I.

Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Mistry Bhavan,
Churchgate, Mumbai,
Mumbai 400 020.

AND

Their Workmen.

Sr. Vice President,
F.C.I. Employees Association,
Room No. 9, 4th Floor,
Mistry Bhavan, D.W. Road,
Churchgat,
Mumbai.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer.—Mr. B. J. Sawant Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Mr. M. B. Anchan Advocate.

Mumbai, Dated 2nd November, 2001.

Award-Part-I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-22012/42/98/IR(CM-II) dated 22-12-1998, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India by affecting the recovery of Rs. 28,415 from the salary of Shri L. D. Jhamnani is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. Shri L. D. Jhamnani was promoted as AGI(D) and on resumption of his duty at M.P. Region, he was posted to L.N.G. Godowns (Indore) of F.C.I. in the year 1992. It is contended by the Union vide their claim (Exhibit-4) that the Assistant Manager (Depot) by an order dated 3-3-92 directed Jhamnani to take charge of godown from R. K. Daftari, within three days, as he was ordered as stand reliever. It is contended that as per record there were about, 16,000 bags of SF rice, therefore, it was impossible for him to carry out 100 per cent weight of the said bags at the time of taking charge. Therefore he had to take charge of the stocks on book weight. It is contended the District Manager, Competent Authority found shortage of rice and therefore issued him chargesheet dated 20-11-93, alleging that Jhamnani misappropriated stocks of rice for personal gains, which he replied on 7-12-93. It is the contention of the Union that District Authority was predetermined for imposition of penalty, therefore, it held inquiry on the stock and found him responsible for the shortage by the report dated 12-1-94, imposing penalty of censure besides recovery of Rs. 20,638 plus 7,777.08 ps. totalling Rs. 28,415. It is further their contention that Jhamnani was not given sufficient time for taking over the stock as per 100 per cent weightment and that the charge was taken on book weight, thereby injustice was caused. It is contended that his Predecessor Mr. Daftari was responsible in fact for the shortage, if any. He had asked certain documents from the authority, but, documents were not given to him and that District Authority had not formed the opinion to chargesheet and impose the penalty on the workman of their

own thereby violated Rule-12(vi) of CCS(CCA) rules of 1964 and therefore the inquiry vitiated. He was not allowed to refer the CCS(CCA) rules of 1964, and thereby he was deprived from Natural Justice. It is their contention that workman had filed appeal against the findings before the Appellate Authority, however, without any reasons by the order dated 9-3-95 his appeal was rejected and that review application dated 9-5-95 was also rejected on 17-7-96. It is his contention that inquiry held against Jhamnani is unfair and improper and that the findings recorded by the District Authority are perverse. Consequently Union prayed to set aside the inquiry.

3. Management F.C.I. opposed the claim of Union by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-8), contending that giving proper opportunity the District Authority imposed the penalty with due consideration. It is contended that, the workman and his predecessor Shri Daftari was jointly responsible for the storage loss which was incurred in the stock. It is contended the workman attended the entire proceedings and carefully investigated the case of storage loss. It is contended the District Authority under the Regulation held regular departmental inquiry and found the workman and his Predecessor responsible for shortage in food stock held by them, and consequently penalty was imposed considering all the aspects, mentioned in the chargesheet. It is contended findings of the District Authority are based on the stock position and that appeal and review against the findings were rejected by the concerned authority. It is contended that the findings of the District Authority are based on the record are without bias. Consequently management contended inquiry was fair and proper.

4. Vide Rejoinder (Exhibit-9) union reiterated the recitals in the Statement of Claim denying the contentions in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of the pleadings my Learned Predecessor framed issues at Exhibit-13. Workman Jhamnani filed his affidavit (Exhibit-19) in so far as the fairness of inquiry is concerned and union closed evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-21). On behalf of the management Shri R. C. Gupta District Manager filed affidavit (Exhibit-22) and closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-25).

6. Union filed written submissions (Exhibit-26) and the management at (Exhibit-27). On hearing the counsels and perusing the record as whole and the written submissions, I record my findings on the following preliminary issues for the reasons stated below :

Issues	Findings
(1) Whether the domestic inquiry which was held against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice?	No
(2) Whether the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse?	Yes

REASONS

7. At the outset it is to be noted that, workman Shri Jhamnani vide affidavit (Exhibit-19) stated that inquiry was not fair and proper for the reasons men-

tioned in the Statement of Claim. He has stated much as to how the action of imposition of penalty was not proper which is not the point presently before this tribunal. In the cross-examination, para 31, he admits that the departmental inquiry conducted against him was as per the Principles of Natural Justice. He also said to have aware on the provisions made in the CCS rules. In view of the admissions of the workman, it is apparent that the inquiry was fair and proper. So far the regulation holding the departmental inquiry is concerned, Their Lordships of Supreme Court in Food Corporation of India Vs. A Pralalada Rao and Anr. BOM, I.C. 2001(1) 293 SC clearly ruled that under the Regulation, the holding of Departmental inquiry is a discretionary power of the Disciplinary Authority. Union has not disputed that the said powers was misused or used arbitrarily. It is therefore clear that, the District Authority held the inquiry as per the Regulation of FCL, 1971, Issue No. 1 is therefore answered in the negative.

8. So far the second issue on perversity of findings is concerned, the Learned Counsel Mr. Anchan inviting attention of this tribunal to the written submissions para 4 argued that the findings are totally perverse. He submits that District Authority found the workman negligent as he failed to utilise polythene covers when he was free to utilise them as dunnage. However, the reasons given by him as reproduced in Written Submissions para 4 and the reply dated 7-12-93 question of utilising of polythene covers does not arise as the material stacks was received in the godown in December, 1990 and February 1991 i.e. during the time when Predecessor of workman Shri Daftari was custodian of stacks. So far the findings that godown of L.N.G. was constructed as back as 15 years ago which need no dunnage of wooden crates/bamboo matings, he submits those are necessary for dunnage and that proper dunnage is essential irrespective of condition of godowns. He further submits that the findings of the District Authority that if the flooring of the godowns had holes and cracks he workman ought to have blocked them with pebbles and stones, which he failed to do so is concerned, cracks in flooring were major which required repairs and that it was imaginary ground that he was at fault. He has also inviting attention of the tribunal to the material stock and the despatch weight minus receipt weight submits that, those were of the record and consequently he attacks on the findings of the District Authority saying perverse.

9. Their Lordships of Supreme Court in Central Bank of India Vs. Prakash Chand Jain 1969 II LLJ pg. 877 pointed out on perversity. It observed perversity is that when the findings are such which no reasonable person would have arrived at on the basis of the materials before him. It is further observed :—

“In this connection reference was also made to some cases where this court has held that a finding by a domestic tribunal like an enquiry officer can be held to be perverse in those cases also where the finding arrived at by the domestic tribunal is one at which no reasonable person could have arrived on

the material before the tribunal. Thus there are two cases where the findings of domestic tribunal like the enquiry officer dealing with disciplinary proceedings against the workman can be interfered with and those two are cases in which the findings are not based on legal evidence or are such as no reasonable person could have arrived at on the basis of the material before the tribunal. In each of these cases, the findings are treated as perverse. It is in the light of these principles that we have to see whether the industrial tribunal, Delhi, in the present case was justified in refusing to accord approval to the order of dismissal which was passed on the basis of the evidence recorded by the enquiry officer, Shri Tipnis.”

10. On going through the record as a whole and the para 4 of the Written Submissions in the light of the decision referred to above, I find substance in the argument of Learned Counsel Mr. Anchan for the union. The findings of the District Authority can be safely be said to be perverse. Issue No. 2 is therefore answered accordingly.

11. Since the findings of the District Authority held perverse, the management will have to be given opportunity to lead evidence to prove its action, in view of observations made by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Neeta Kavilish Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court 1998 CLR 210. Therefore the following order is passed :—

ORDER

The domestic inquiry held against the workman, Mr. Jhamnani, was as per the Principles of Natural Justice, however, the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse. In view of this, the management is directed to lead evidence to justify its action.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 399.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 41/1984) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं एल-19012/14/84-डी-IV(बी)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

SO 399.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 41/1984) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-19012/14/84-D. IV(B)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 41 of 1984

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Khandra Colliery of M/s. E.C.L.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Mr. Justice Bharat Prasad Sharma, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of Management: None.

On behalf of Workmen: None.

State: West Bengal.

Industry: Coal.

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(14)/84-D.IV(B) dated 14th August, 1984 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the demand of the Union for placement of Shri Mathura Lohar, Blacksmith of Nag's Kajera Jambad Unit of Khandra Colliery of BCL in Cat-V, w.e.f. 1-2-83 is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. When the case is called out today, none appears for either of the parties. It appears from record that the matter was adjourned sine-die by order dated 28-11-86 on the basis of an order of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court. After I took charge of this Tribunal, directed the parties to inform about the latest position of the case before the Hon'ble High Court and notices were accordingly issued to the parties. But none of the parties appeared to make any submission in this regard. However, a petition was received on 5-9-2001 from the management praying for four weeks time to give reply in the matter.

3. The case is very old and related to the year 1983 and the concerned workman might have retired from service in the meantime. As such, the union and also the management have lost interest in the matter.

4. In the circumstance, there is no reason to keep the matter pending any further. The case is thus disposed of by passing a "No Dispute" Award.

Dated: Kolkata.

The 3rd January, 2002.

B. P. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, १६ जनवरी, २००२

का.आ. ४००.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, १९४७ (१९४७ का १४) की धारा १७ के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और २६७ GI/२००२—४८.

उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्वय में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या १२३/२००१) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को १५-०१-२००२ को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.प.न-२२०१२/१३२/९६-आईआर(सी-११)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 400.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 123/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of MCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22012/132/96-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 123/2001

Date of conclusion of hearing—10th December, 2001

Date of Passing Award—2nd January, 2002

BETWEEN

The Management of the Project Officer,
Jagannath Colliery of M.C.L.,
P.O. Balanda, Distt. Angul. . . 1st Party-Management.

AND

Their Workmen, Shri K. Chinadurai,
Kaspa, Dharmapet, Post, Gudiyattam, .
Vellore District, Tamilnadu-632602.
.. 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES:

Shri G.B. Mohapatra,
Personnel Manager, M.C.L. . . For the 1st Party-
Management.

Shri K. Chinadurai . . For Himself—Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-22012/132-IR(C-II), dated 11/15-7-91:—

"Whether the action of the Management of Jagannath Colliery of M.C.L. in retiring Shri K. Chinadurai, U.D.C. with effect from 1-7-1995 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled and from which date?"

2. The case of the 2nd Party-Workman as pleaded in the Claim Statement may be stated in brief. He joined in the service on 19-12-1957 on piece rate basis. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of Lower Division Clerk and thereafter as Upper Division Clerk. He has read up to 5th Class from Municipal Higher Secondary School, Guriattam,

Madras. According to the School Leaving Certificate his date of birth is 8-9-1937. He is to retire after completion of sixty years. His retirement date falls on 8-9-1997 but the 1st Party-Management has given him premature retirement from service from 1-7-1995. According to him, the 1st Party-Management has wrongly treated his date of birth as 1-7-1935. It is pleaded that the 1st Party-Management has notified a list in the year 1989 of employees who were to be retired within 31st December, 2000. In that list his date of birth was shown as 1-7-1935. He approached the 1st Party-Management stating that the date of birth shown is not correct. He submitted a representation along with his School Leaving Certificate for correction of his date of birth. But without considering his representation, he was made to retire from 1-7-1995 by the 1st Party-Management who treated the date of birth as 1-7-1935. He raised a dispute, Reconciliation failed. So, this reference has been made. The 2nd Party-Workman has prayed that the order of the retirement made by the 1st Party-Management is illegal, with further prayer for his reinstatement with back wages and other service benefits.

3. The 1st Party-Management has filed their Written Statement. Their case is that the 2nd Party-Workman was appointed as a Piece Rated Loader on 20-11-57 in the Talcher Colliery under National Coal Development Corporation Limited. At the time of appointment his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-1935. Subsequently, the assets and liabilities of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. was transferred to M/s. South Eastern Coal Field Limited and then to Mahanadi Coal Field Limited, the present Management. The 2nd Party-Workman was appointed as Piece Rated Loader on 20-11-1957 at Talcher Colliery and promoted to the post of Timber Mazdoor, then to the Post of Munshi and then as Lower Division Clerk and continued upto 3-9-1993. Thereafter he joined at Jagannath Colliery on 1-4-1987. He was promoted to the post of Clerk with effect from 9-9-1993. It is pleaded that, the 2nd Party-Workman raised dispute regarding correction of his date of birth many times and in the year 1994 he produced a transfer certificate, dated 4-8-1994 just eight months before his retirement for correction of his date of birth, which was not accepted by the 1st Party-Management. According to the 1st Party-Management in all the service records the date of birth of the 2nd Party-Workman was shown as 1-7-1935. Knowing this fact, the 2nd Party-Workman did not take any step and after long gap of period he raised the dispute. So, according to the 1st Party-Management, this dispute is not maintainable and the 2nd Party-Workman is not entitled for any relief and the action of the 1st Party-Management is justified.

4. On the above pleadings of the parties, the following issues have been settled.

1. Whether the action of the Management of Jagannath Colliery of M.C.L. in retiring Shri K. Chinnadurai, U.D.C., with effect from 1-7-1995 is legal and justified?

2. If not, to what relief is the Workman entitled and from which date?

5. The 2nd Party-Workman has tendered his evidence in shape of an affidavit being permitted by the Tribunal and he has faced the cross-examination. No oral evidence has been adduced on behalf of the 1st Party-Management. The 1st Party-Management has not examined any witnesses and has relied on the documents.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. 1

6. It is submitted on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman that, the date of birth recorded in his service book as 1-7-1935 was wrong and this fact came to his knowledge when a notice with the particular date of retirement of 30 employees including himself, was intimated. He represented, but his representation was not considered and the 1st Party-Management without any cause did not accept the date of birth as shown in the School Leaving Certificate. According to the 2nd Party-Workman the action of the 1st Party-Management is not correcting the date of birth is illegal.

7. On the other hand it is submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that all the service particulars were given

by the 2nd Party-Workman when he initially was appointed and accordingly, the service record, Ext.-A was prepared. In the year 1989 the 2nd Party-Workman was informed about his date of birth, but he did not take any step. Subsequently, he made representation which was not considered and he kept quiet and suddenly in the year 1997, i.e. just before his retirement he raised the dispute about the correction of his date of birth which is not at all maintainable.

8. The 2nd Party-Workman has exhibited many documents out of which Ext.-1 to Ext.-6 are relevant for this case. Ext.-1 is the copy of the service record maintained by the 1st Party-Management wherein the date of birth of the 2nd Party-Workman was shown as 1-7-1935. This copy has been received by the 2nd Party-Workman. This was issued in the year 1987. The 2nd Party-Workman has accepted without any objection. Ext.-1 and 2 is the list of workers who were to be retired within 31st December 2000. The name of the 2nd Party-Workman finds place there. This was notified in the year 1989. The 2nd Party-Workman admitted that he could know this because from the Ext.-2. But he remained silent and made representation in the year 1992 which was turned down by the authority. Again, in the year 1994 he raised same dispute enclosing the transfer certificate. On the other hand the 1st Party-Management has produced Ext.-A, the service records and the Ext.-B, which is the copy of the Ext.-2. The above positions of the parties are not disputed. The 2nd Party-Workman came to know about his date of birth in the year 1989 when the list was published. He did not take any step. After three years he made a representation. The School Leaving Certificate was produced in the year 1994. After his case was not considered in the year 1992 he could have raised the dispute immediately. But he did not do that. He raised the dispute in the year 1997. In my opinion, the 1st Party-Management has taken the right decision in not correcting the date of birth of the 2nd Party-Workman.

9. Placing reliance in the case of Aghar Khan Versus Union of India and Others, reported in 1998 (80) F.L.R. 556, S.C. It has been submitted that the date of birth recorded in the School Leaving Certificate shall be taken into consideration while giving retirement to an employee. Reliance has also been placed in the case of Diwakar Dutt Bhatt Versus I.L.C. of India reported in 1998 (79) F.L.R. 21 (All.) (Sum). On the other hand, the 1st Party-Management has also placed reliance in the case of Union of India Versus Ram Sua Sharma, reported in LLJ-Vol.-II-1996, Page 531 SC and in the case of General Manager, B.C.C. Ltd Versus S. K. Dushad and others reported in LLJ-1-February 2001, Page 533 SC. and the case of Hindustan Lever Limited Versus S. M. Jadhav and another reported in LLH-June-2001 Page 1695 SC. No doubt, the date of birth recorded in the School Leaving Certificate can be taken into consideration while determining the age of a person. But the facts of the present case differ from the facts of the cases relied upon by the 2nd Party-Workman. The date of birth has been recorded as 1-7-1935. This fact was intimated to him in the year 1989 as per Ext.-2. He accepted his service particulars as true in the year 1987 as per Ext.-1. But he did not take any step for correction of his date of birth. Only in the year 1992 he made a representation as per Ext.-3. He was communicated the decision of the 1st Party-Management in the year 1993 but he still did not take any step, but just prior to the fag end of his career he raised the dispute. The cases on which reliance has been placed on behalf of the 1st Party-Management and the observations made in those cases is squarely applicable in this case. In the case of Ram Sita Sharma, it was held that the Court or Tribunal at the belated stage cannot entertain a claim for correction of the date of birth duly entered in the service records. In S. K. Dushad's case also it was held that the date of birth shown in the service records is to be accepted and it can be corrected if it is proved that the date of birth recorded in the service record was either by arithmetical mistake or typographical error. In the present case, no such case has been made out by the 2nd Party-Workman. In the case of S. M. Jadhav's case it was held that a party should not be allowed to raise a dispute regarding correction of his date of birth at the fag end of his career. In this case, the 2nd Party-Workman has raised the dispute just prior to his retirement. So, I am inclined to agree with the submission made on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that the Tribunal can not entertain the claim of the 2nd Party-Workman to correct his date of birth when he has approached the Tribunal just prior to his retirement.

In the other words, I am of the opinion that, the action of the 1st Party-Management of Jagannath Colliery of M.C.L. in retiring Shri K. Chinnadurai, UDC with effect from 1-7-1995 is legal and justified. Hence, this Issue is answered accordingly.

ISSUE NO. II

10. In view of my findings given in respect of Issue No. 1, the 2nd Party-Workman is not entitled for any relief.

11. Reference is answered accordingly.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 401 :— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/थम न्यायालय आसनसोल के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-22012/472/1998-आईआर(सीएम-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 401.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol (West Bengal) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the The Agent (ECL) and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22012/472/1998-IR(CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

REFERENCE NO. 139 OF 1999

PRESENT :

Shri Ramjee Pandey, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

The management of Sitalpur Colliery of M/s. E.C.L.—Employer.

Vs.

1. Sri Manik Bouri—Workman.

2. Sri Kanaiya Singh—Workman.

For the Employer—None.

For the Workmen—Shri S.K. Pandey, Chief General Secretary of Koyla Mazdoor Congress.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : West Bengal.

Dated the 26th December, 2001

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by the clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the In-

dustrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012/472/98/IR (CM-II) has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Seetalpur Colliery under M/s. ECL in not regularising as well as changing the designation of Shri Manik Bouri and Shri Kanaiya Singh and in not paying the differences of wage is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

In pursuance of summons issued to the parties none appeared on behalf of the Management but Shri S. K. Pandey, Chief General Secretary of the Union appeared on behalf of the workmen and filed a petition stating therein that the dispute in question has already been settled between the Management and the workmen out of the Court and hence the workmen have no further grievance. Shri Pandey, while appearing in the Tribunal, submitted that the matter has been already settled and hence the adjudication by this Tribunal is not required further. In view of this submission of the representative of the workmen it appears that there is no dispute between the parties and accordingly. “No Dispute Award” is passed.

RAMJEE PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 402.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 145/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 402.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 145/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 15-01-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Dated : 31st December, 2001

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No.
145 of 2001**

(ID No. 79/98 Transferred from Labour
Court-III, Hyderabad)

Between :

Sri K. Sambaiah,
C/o. FCI,
MRM Miryalaguda-508207. . . Petitioner,
Nalgonda District :

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District. . . Respondents.

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner—M's. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent—M s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 79/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 145/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M's. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from Jan' 1977 to 4th Dec' 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner

were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from Jan' 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore petitioner was again out of employment. Hence the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S'Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Govt. passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioner's claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M's. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, '77 to December '78 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently by petitioner's services were terminated by the contractors on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated in spite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eek out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside that oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in

Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H&T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid at per the scheduled rates fixed under the H&T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contractor labour. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1-1-1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending. Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their

claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Govt. has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri Sambaiiah examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the central Govt. vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained

by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the corporation. After 78, he worked under the contractors namely, Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeraiah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asst. Manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asst. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H&T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H&T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H&T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A.P. Transport

Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H&T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 77 to December, 78 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H&T works at MRM. Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-96 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 77 to 4th December, 78 That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given

as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is a letter addressed by Anjaiah dated 16-8-93. Ex. W5 is the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court wherein the Hon'ble High Court directed that in view of U. Chinnappa Vs. Cotton Corporation of India Judgment of the petitioners can approach the Labour Court straight away without seeking reference. Ex. W6 is the xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 77 to January, 78. Hence in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I. who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgment in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 L.J. page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held

the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H&T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works under taken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain Xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the years 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements, 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same, Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondry evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wager disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 429 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be

absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the central government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held: lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 77 to 4th December, 78. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which

shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October '77 to January '78, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Sec. 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCIF 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a governmental department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said : lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioner in that Case worked only for three cause the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worker only for three months two days the others are xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed

although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above-cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20 In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 77 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Mirvalaguda or at Nalgonda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Witness examined for the

Petitioner :

Respondent:

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

Ex. W1 : Conciliation order of ALC(C) dt. 10-9-93.

Ex. W2 : Lr. of ALC(C) dated 9-5-94.

Ex. W3 : Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide Lr No. 8(1) 1993-E3.

Ex. W4 : Union's representation dt. 16-8-93.

Ex. W5 : Order in WP No. 9008/92 dt. 16-9-97.

Ex. W6 : Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of FCI.

Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex. M1 : Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 1-3-74.

Ex. M2 : Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).

Ex. M3 : Lr. From Govt. of India, Min. of Labour Dt. 17-6-97.

Ex. M4 : Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dt. 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.प्र. 403.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक नौ आई के प्रवर्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविदा औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 147/2001) को पराजित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[प. एन-22025/1/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवान, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 403.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No 147/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-01-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri E. Smail, Presiding Officer.

Dated : 31st December, 2001

Industrial Dispute L.C.I.D. No 147 of 2001

(ID No. 81/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Smt. B. Bayamma,
C/o FCI,
MRM Miryalaguda-508207,
Nalgonda District.

.... Petitioner

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

.... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 81/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. 111025/1-2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 147/2001. This is a case taken under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January, 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore petitioner was again out of employment. Hence the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

1. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioner's claim on the ground that there is no relationship

of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgment of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALC Page 550 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that she worked from January, 1977 to December, 1978 with K2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform; the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Section 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Section 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence, the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of her having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate her, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for her to eek out her livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Section 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Mayyalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H&T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Section 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Smt. Bayamma examined herself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that she was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with her there were 39 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That she used to be paid monthly salary. She worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and she used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register of ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3-Ex. W4 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. She could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination she deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. She has not filed any document before the Court showing that she worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. She denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that she filed the present case after 20 years. She has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. She denied that only contractors used to pay him. She admitted that she did not file any document showing that she received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978 she worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeraiah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). She denied that Ex. W4 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W4 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asstt. Manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asstt. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H & T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H & T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H & T contract depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H&T works in F.C.I. She never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-1996 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-1997 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W4 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any licence before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asstt. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th Dec. 1978. This constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidence the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 ILL page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 210 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied

with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996(3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H&T contract to private contractors for landing and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The Corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour or the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has to know ledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain Xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements. 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same, Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 265 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a Government Department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So, further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employee of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordsips held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to receive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held : lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner, but three among these workmen approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed those petitioners to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-com Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. How-

ever, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October 1977 to January 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual labour. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Section 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation. It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCIF 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a governmental department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said: lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and moreover they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above-cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is

working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such person, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 1977 and she shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking her seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Miryaguda or at Nalgonda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner : Witness examined for the Respondent :

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

- Ex. W1 : Conciliation order of ALC(C) dt. 10-9-93.
- Ex. W2 : Lr. of ALC(C) dt. 9-5-94
- Ex. W3 : Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide Lr. No. 8(1)1993-E3.
- Ex. W4 : Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of FCI.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M1 : Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 1-3-74.
- Ex. M2 : Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).
- Ex. M3 : Lr. from Government of India, Ministry of Labour dt. 17-6-97.
- Ex. M4 : Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dt. 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 104.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध के निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संवर्ध संख्या 148/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेप्युटी अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 104.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government

herby published the award (Ref. No. 148/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer.

Dated: 31st December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No. 148 of 2001

I.D. No. 82/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III,
Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri B.M. Raju,
C/o FCI,
MRM Miryalaguda-508207,
Nalgonda District.

Petitioner

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhawan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

.. Respondents.

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 82/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026.1.2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 148/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent, Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Denovo Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the Dist. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January 1977 to 31st December 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore petitioner was again out of employment. Hence the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 1-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were conducted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequently on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswaru, M. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9098/98 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 15-5-1995 rejecting the petitioner's claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9099/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The Corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated despite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning meagre of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eek out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 1-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the Respondent used to award

H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H and T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contractor labour. The petitioner might be one of those contractor labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd. was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1-1-1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decisions of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workman has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri B. M. Raja examined himself as WWI and deposed facts stated in the petition in the Chief Examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The Corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for termination of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the attendance register maintained period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivas Rao. The management produced the relevant by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before

the Court showing that he worked for two years from Jan., 77 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the Corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeriah and Chellapilly Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was related. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any W.P. against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asst. Manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MWI and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asst. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H and T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H and T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H and T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-1977 to 11-9-1979 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H & T work in FCI. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-1996 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by FCI, nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the FCI. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Rama Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are

the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all the voluminous evidence the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MWI admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in W.F. No. 28 of 1983 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The Corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to protect himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements, 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same, Court rejecting permission to file the Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a Government Department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. they are not entitled to be absorbed as hold fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribed any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent

from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held : lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegations is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection with so ever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October 1977 to January 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Sec. 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true, Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed, Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCLF 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a Governmental Department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said : lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases I Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction

any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore, petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar ground. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioners' claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgment of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December, 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Section 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Section 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The Corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are junior to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated in spite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eek out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Section 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H & T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd. was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satvanaravana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 255 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah & Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Section 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri J. Thirupathiah examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyannagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their

services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice or engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeraiah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W4 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asst. Manager, Mechanical at the District Office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asst. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional Office of the F.C.I. used to award H & T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H & T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H & T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He cannot say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H & T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workmen who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-1996 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W4 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to

run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Section 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Section 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgment in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Section 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Section 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgments, 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Section 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further, held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen

विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 157/2001) को प्रक. शित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आई.आर. (सी. II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 406.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 157/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer.

Dated : 31st December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No. 157 of 2001
(ID No. 97/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III,
Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri Md. Hanif,
C/o F.C.I.,
MRM Miryalaguda 508207.

.. Petitioner.

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

.. Respondents.

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 91/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 157/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent, Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January 1977 to 4th December 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The

petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore, petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed W.P. No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Govt. passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioners' claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 24(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform; the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eak out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, its prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A (2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H and T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The F.C.I. has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending. Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri Md. Hanif examined himself as WWI and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1981. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all ter-

minated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was used by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc. during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veerajiah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asstt. Manager, Mechanical at the District Office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MWI and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asstt. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional Office of the F.C.I. used to award H and T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H and T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H and T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-1977 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-1977 to 11-9-1979 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H and T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 1-4-96 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceeding. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Section 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Section 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W6 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I. who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Section 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Section 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works under taken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements. 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Section 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further, held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorb-

ed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Section 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us, to be no rational basis on which the Central Government had exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held : lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of A.P. Stat. Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Section 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1988. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October 1977 to January 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Section 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quiet till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shammar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCFL 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a governmental department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said : lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months, two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even

in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court No. III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20 In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 1977 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Miryalaguda or at Nalgonda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Govri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner : Witness examined for the Respondent :

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

Ex. W1 : Conciliation order for ALC(C) dt. 10-9-93.

Ex. W2 : Lr. of ALC(C) dt. 9-5-94.

Ex. W3 : Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide Lr. No. 8(1)1993-E3.

Ex. W4 : Union's representation dt. 16-8-93.

Ex. W5 : Order in WP No. 9008/92 dt. 16-9-97.

Ex. W6 : Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of FCI.

Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex. M1 : Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 1-3-74.

Ex. M2 : Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).

Ex. M3 : Lr. from Government of India, Ministry of Labour dt. 17-6-97.

Ex. M4 : Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dt. 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 407.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 158/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एन-22025/1/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 407.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 158/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer.

Hyderabad, the 31st December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No. 158 of 2001
(ID No. 92/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III,
Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri Md. Yesudani,
C/o. F.C.I.,
MRM Miryalaguda-508207.

Petitioner.

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

Respondents.

APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : B.G. Ravindra Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 92/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 158/2001. This is a case taken under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M's. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent, Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January, 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore, petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioners' claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgment of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December, 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner's casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The Corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made all representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eek out his livelihood and

maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H and T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibilities as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The Corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1-1-1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending. Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons of the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the Corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri Md. Yesudani examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects

by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyannagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the Corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeraiiah and Chelabally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed Writ against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asstt. Manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asstt. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional Office of the F.C.I. used to award H and T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H and T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H and T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-1977 to 11-9-1979 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H and T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society for H and T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-1996 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-1997 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for

handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asstt. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9003/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W6 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from Oct. 77 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I. who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements. 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage emp-

loyees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further, held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wagers disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein their Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held : lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Losses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October 1977 to January 1978, that is only for those who have produced service certificates except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/

original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Sec. 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCLF 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a

Government Department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court No. III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above-cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 1977 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Miryalaguda or at Nalgonda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL., Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the	Witness examined for the
Petitioner :	Respondent.
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

- Ex. W1 : Conciliation order of ALC(C) dated 10-9-93.
- Ex. W2 : Lr. of ALC(C) dated 9-5-94.
- Ex. W3 : Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide Lr. No. 8(1) 1993-E3.
- Ex. W4 : Union's representation dated 16-8-1993.

Ex. W5 : Order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-97.

Ex. W6 : Copy of the attendance register of Helpers and Sweepers of F.C.I.

Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex. M1 : Copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974.

Ex. M2 : Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dated 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).

Ex. M3 : Lr. From Government of India, Ministry of Labour dated 17-6-1997.

Ex. M4 : Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dated 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 408 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 167/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January. 2002

S.O. 408.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 167/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-01-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer.
Dated : 31st December, 2001

Industrial Dispute L.C.I.D. No. 167 of 2001
(ID No. 207/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri M. Satyanarayana,
C/o 16-9-749/41,
Race Course Road,
Malakpet,
Hyderabad.

.... Petitioner

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 207/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(CA) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 167/2001. This is a case taken under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent, Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January, 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore, petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason, is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioners' claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December, 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various

contractors to perform; the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Section 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions or principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Section 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and is view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eak out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Section 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H&T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H&T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India

passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the mordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Section 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri M. Satyanarayana examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in PW No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeraiah and Cheriapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asst. Manager, Mechanical at the District Office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asst. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H&T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H&T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H&T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the

officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H & T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-96 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Section 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Section 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W6 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That, the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 L.J. page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Section 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Section 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of Food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works under taken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements. 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Section 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further, held that right to posting is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) L.J. page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Section 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held: lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordships directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court and the amendment of Section 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated employee's attendance is from the month of October, 1977 to January, 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from

1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Section 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCLF 195C—83 page 152—64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a governmental department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said: lapse of over 15 years deprives them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above-cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 1977 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Miryalaguda or at Nandana District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner : Witness examined for the Respondent :

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

- Ex. W1 : Conciliation order of ALC(C) dt. 10-9-93.
- Ex. W2 : Lr. of ALC(C) dt. 9-5-94.
- Ex. W3 : Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide Lr. No. 8(1)1993-E3.
- Ex. W4 : Union's representation dt. 16-8-93.
- Ex. W5 : Order in WP No. 9008/92 dt. 16-9-97.
- Ex. W6 : Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of FCI.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M1 : Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 1-3-74.
- Ex. M2 : Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).
- Ex. M3 : Lr. from Government of India, Ministry of Labour dt. 17-6-97.
- Ex. M4 : Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dt. 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 409.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक. सी. आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निदेशकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, हैदराबाद के पंचट (संशोधन संख्या 168/2001) को प्रकटित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2001-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवान, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 409.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 168/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-1-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer.

Dated : 31st December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. 163 of 2001

(I.D. No. 208/98 Transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri M. Bramhachary,
C/o 16-9-749/41,
Race Course Road, Malakpet,
Hyderabad.

.. Petitioner.

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District.

.. Respondent.

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent : M/s. B.G.RavindraReddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 208/98 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 168/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent, Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations/Depots/Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in the year 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore, the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely, the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get re-employed with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from January, 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore, petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1977 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended on failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) S/Sri V. Venkateswaru, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Govt. passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioners' claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALI Page 556 directed the three petitioners to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence, the petitioner is also constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court along for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are seniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eak out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 23-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H and T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1971 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-77 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never

engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and V. Venkateswarlu filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Govt. has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum. Hence, the petitioner also has approached this forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri M. Bramhachary examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The Corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this form the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a Central Government Corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the Corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent Corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the Corporation. After 1978, he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeriah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground

that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asstt. Manager, Mechanical at the District Office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June 1991 he worked as Asstt. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional Office of the F.C.I. used to award H and T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H and T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H and T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-1977 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for H and T works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H and T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-1996 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-1997 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any licence before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asstt. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not these during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That S/Sri V. Venkateswarlu, N. Anjaiah and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the Corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is the Verax copy of the attendance register which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month from October, 1977 to January, 1978. Hence, in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I. who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However, the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any licence of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated.

ed with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996(3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H and T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food-grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1998 after a lapse of 22 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief whatsoever. He relied on the following Judgements, 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further, held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1973 FIR (67) page 70 wherein it was held lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court deprives them remedy available to them in law loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear ruling the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the FCI to say that they have no connection whatsoever with this petitioner, but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the

petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, this case was filed on 11-3-1998. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October 1977 to January 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt, it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Sec. 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the ID. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SCLF 1950-83 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a Governmental Department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FIR where still a lapse of over 15 years deprives of them remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner on 11-3-1998 asked those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases 1 Xerox copy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion, petitioners have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID, 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the F.C.I. for regularization of their services for which they were removed by contractors under the F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So, it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record, the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above-cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases, they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given to such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 1977 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages. However, this shall apply only for on casual labour from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to K. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner Witnesses examined for the Respondent

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union

- Ex. W1 Conciliation order of ALC(C) dated 10.9.93
Ex. W2 Order of ALC(C) dated 9.5.94
Ex. W3 Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide No. 8(1)/1993 E3
Ex. W4 Union's representation dated 16.8.93
Ex. W5 Order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16.9.97
Ex. W6 Copy of register of Helpers

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M1 Copy of the tender and the contract dated 13.3.74
Ex. M2 Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dated 1.4.96 and failure report of ALC(C)
Ex. M3 Letter from Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour dated 17.6.97.
Ex. M4 Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dated 25.1.1989

नं० दि० 16 जनवरी 2002

"का.प्र. 410—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 की 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एल.सी.आई. के प्रधान के सचिव नियोजकों और उनके कार्यकारी के बीच अनुवाद में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद से केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के प्रसिद्ध (संदर्भ सं० 177/2001) का प्रकाशन करती है, जो कि 15-01-2002 को प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[सं. एन-22025/1/2002-प्रार्थना (सी-II)]

एन पी संग्रह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January 2002

50/410—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No 177/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal, Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the

employers in relation to the management of FCI and the workman which was received by the Central Government on 15-01-2002

[No L-22025/1/2002 IR(C II)]

N P KESAVAN Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer

Dated 31st December, 2001

Industrial Dispute L.C. No 177 of 2001

(ID No. 76 1999 transferred from Labour Court III, Hyderabad)

BETWEEN

Sri V. Venkateswarlu,
C/o 16/9/49/1
Old Malakpet,
Hyderabad-36

Petitioner

AND

1. The Sri Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
MACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District

Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner M/s. G. Ravi Mohan

For the Respondent M/s. B. G. Rayudu Reddy

AWARD

This case ID No 76/99 is transferred from Labour Court III Hyderabad in view of the Government of India Ministry of Labour's order No H 11026/1 2001 IR(C II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as I.C.I.D. No 177/2001. This is a case taken under Section 2A(2) of the ID Act 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in WP No 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U Chinnappa and M/s Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The petitioner, Sri V. Venkateswarlu, is a former worker of Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) at Nalgonda District. He was engaged as contract worker in October 1976 to December 1978. Subsequently, the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the petitioner. Prior to the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent, namely, the District Manager Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from January 1977 to 4th December 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the respondent without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made application to the Respondent for re-appointment on the basis of his previous service as casual labour. He was not appointed in January 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally misused the contract to remove the petitioner from service. The Respondent's conduct of not re-appointing the petitioner in January 1977 till December, 1978 without any reason is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) the petitioner filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Government passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioner's claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the petitioner to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence the petitioner is constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, 1977 to December, 1978 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform; the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Section 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Section 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to lead out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petitioner is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Section 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice Mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill, Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H & T contract depending on

the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contract for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 1/1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that S/Sri N. Anjaiah, J. Veeraswamy and the petitioner filed a WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending, Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Government has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication." The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Section 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

14. Sri Venkateswarlu examined himself as WW1 and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. NO appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. NO notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the Central Government vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C) Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the ALC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc. during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a central government corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 1977 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period

from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He admitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the corporation. After 78 he worked under the contractors namely, S/Sri Satyanarayana Reddy, Tanduri Veeraiiah and Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Siyaram Krishna, the Asstt. Manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asstt. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mills. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H & T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H & T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H & T contracts depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for HT works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 1977 to December, 1978 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A.P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society for H & T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-96 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any licence before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asstt. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. In the said reference petitioner is one such. That this petitioner, Anjaiah and Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 1977 to 4th December, 1978. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Section 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Section 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to Anjaiah by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is a letter addressed by Anjaiah dated 16-8-93. Ex. W5 is the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court wherein petitioner is a party along with Anjaiah and Veera Swamy wherein the Hon'ble High Court directed that in view of U. Chinnappa Vs. Cotton Corporation of India Judgement they can approach the Labour Court straight away without seeking reference. Ex. W6 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register, which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month of October 1977. Hence in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere

fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having worked with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any licence of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A.P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did not complete more than 240 days of service, that Section 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore valid. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Section 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food-grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain Xerox papers, which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1999 after a lapse of 23 years which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief whatsoever. He relied on the following Judgements, 1992 2 ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 2 ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Section 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wages disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 2 ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Section 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held: lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-

Deprives them remedy available to them in law. Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear ruling the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for them to make the right is lost by efflux of time.

It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case, and 43 other cases, worked from January, 77 to 14 December, 78. They have approached for the first time on 12-3-1988 seeking abatement. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Section 2A(2) of A.P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Section 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case in the Hon'ble Bench Judgment filed as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, these cases were filed on 17-3-1999. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October, 1977 to January, 1978, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all Xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate filed shows that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt it is alleged that they did not work under contractors as they were made over to contract. Even if that is taken as true, the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it come in evidence that they are casual labour. No doubt, no limitation under Section 11A, but all cases the question of proper authorities also quite till 1988. And after all the cases have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) L.L.I. page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen, S.C.F. 1950-283 page 152-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a governmental department is not a discharge. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 F.L.R. where a case of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, I am of course for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also I cannot do as equal to petitioners and does not improve their case. The original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 shows that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases I. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion petitioner has not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. In L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 (ID 98) it is only for three months two days. It is brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they are that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that they did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any

satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits it can safely be concluded that they did work for F.C.I. although through contractors. Most so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because they continued working under some contractors or other till 1984 and then approached the A.E.C.C. in 1988. Hence, the above cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier, there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ as casual labour who is working earlier in the workshop of Janua. In the matter of employment of casual labour, even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employee of January, 1977 either at Miryalaguda or at Nalanda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only to engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court, Transmittal.

Dictated to K. K. Phani, Government Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

H. S. MAHA, Presiding Officer
and the Bench, 19.1.2002

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner Union and Respondent:
1. Mr. K. K. Phani, Government Personal Assistant, F.C.I. (19.1.2002)
2. Mr. K. K. Phani, Government Personal Assistant, F.C.I. (19.1.2002)
3. Mr. K. K. Phani, Government Personal Assistant, F.C.I. (19.1.2002)

Documents marked for the Petitioner Union:

Ex. W1: Conciliation order of A.E.C.C. dt. 10-9-93

Ex. W2: L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001

Ex. W3: Failure of Conciliation report of A.E.C.C. vide

Ex. W4: Union's representation dt. 18-8-95

Ex. W5: Order in WP No. 9008/92 dt. 16-9-97

Ex. W6: Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of F.C.I.

Documents marked for the Respondent:

Ex. M1: Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 7-3-74

Ex. M2: Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings

dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of A.E.C.C.

Ex. M3: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M4: Conciliation report of A.E.C.C. dt. 10-9-93

Ex. M5: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M6: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M7: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M8: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M9: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M10: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M11: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M12: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M13: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M14: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M15: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M16: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M17: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M18: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M19: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M20: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M21: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M22: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M23: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M24: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M25: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M26: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

Ex. M27: Copy of the minutes of India Ministry of Labour.

దేశీయ కేంద్రీకీకరణ కమిషన్, 1950-2002 కు సంబంధించి
ఆర్డర్ 411

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

ప్రతిపక్షం - యశ్విని కేశవన్, డిప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీ

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002.

S.O. 411.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 178/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 15-01-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Shri E. ISMAIL

Presiding Officer

Dated 31st December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D.

No. 178 of 2001

(ID No. 77/1999 Transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad)

Between :

Sri N. Anjiah,

Co. 16941/1, Old Madhapur,

Hyderabad-36.

Petitioner.

AND

1. The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
HACCA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

2. The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Nalgonda District. Respondent

Appearances :

For the Petitioner, — M/s. G. Ravi Mohan.

For the Respondent, — Sri B. G. Ravindra
Reddy.

AWARD

This case I.D. No. 77/99 is transferred from Labour Court-III, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 178/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W. P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. Brief averments of the petition are : That the Respondent Food Corporation of India, established MRM Milling Operations Depot Godown in 1970 carrying on Milling Operations. Initially the petitioner was engaged as contract worker in October, 1976 to December, 1976. Subsequently the Respondent Corporation did not entrust any work to the contractors. Therefore the petitioner was directly engaged by the 2nd Respondent namely the District Manager Food Corporation of India, Nalgonda District. He worked from Jan. 1977 to 4th Dec. 1978. The petitioner was directly under the control of the 2nd Respondent. The petitioner worked continuously for the above said period without any break in service. The services of the petitioner were terminated in the month of December, 1978. After the illegal termination petitioner has been making representations to the Respondent Corporation. Ultimately the petitioner managed to get a job with the contractor in Food Corporation of India. He worked in the same depot in the year 1984. The petitioner made an application to the Respondent seeking appointment on the basis of his tenure as casual labour with effect from Jan. 1977 till December, 1978 instead of absorbing the petitioner into service. The Respondent intentionally instructed the contractor to remove the petitioner from service. Therefore petitioner was again out of employment. Hence, the action of Respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner with effect from 4-12-1978 without any notice and without assigning any reason is illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

3. The petitioner filed a conciliation application before the ALC(C) on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. The conciliation proceedings were admitted by ALC(C) but that ended in failure. Consequent on failure of the meetings ALC(C) closed the proceedings, but failed to report to the Government and the Government in turn could not refer the dispute. In this regard also, the petitioner made several representations to ALC(C) to send the dispute to the Government. However, no action was taken against the representation. It is submitted that the said dispute was raised by the union on behalf of 250 workmen. All the workmen were questioning the similar issue on similar grounds. The petitioner is one among those 250 workmen. And the petitioner's prayer is same as that of the other workmen.

4. Aggrieved by the action of the ALC(C) the petitioner filed WP No. 9008/92 that prior to filing of the WP the Central Govt. passed an order dated 13-5-1993 rejecting the petitioner's claim on the ground that there is no relationship of the employer and employee. The Hon'ble High Court Bench in WP No. 9009/93 keeping all facts and circumstances in view and basing upon the Judgement of between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others reported in 1977 ALT Page 556 directed the petitioner to approach the Hon'ble Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence the petitioner is constrained to approach the Hon'ble Court for necessary relief.

5. Retreating that he worked from January, '77 to December '78 with R2 without any break in service the petitioner repeated that after extracting work from petitioner as casual labour placed him at the disposal of the various contractors to perform the same nature of work. At the time of transferring to the fold of the contractor the petitioner was not given any notice as required under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act since it related to change of service conditions. Subsequently the petitioner's services were terminated by the contractor on the advice of the Respondent.

6. The Respondent is a model employer. Hence, Respondent ought not to have terminated the services of the petitioner without complying with the provisions of principles of natural justice. The Respondent having continued the petitioner for a period of almost two years continuously ought to have given notice

pay. Hence the said action amounts to violation of provision under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. It is submitted that the petitioner is the senior most employee of Corporation who worked since 1977. The corporation though terminated services of the petitioner continued the workers who are juniors to the petitioner in service. Hence the action of the Respondent amounts to discrimination.

7. The petitioner is uneducated inspite of his having made oral representations to the Respondent to reinstate him, the Respondent ignored the same. The petitioner is only earning member of the family and in view of illegal termination it has become difficult for him to eak out his livelihood and maintenance of family. The petitioner has not filed any suit or case in any forum for necessary relief.

8. Therefore, it is prayed that this Court may be pleased to set aside the oral termination order dated 4-12-1978 of the Respondent and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service with back wages and all other attendant benefits and pass such other orders as are just and necessary in the interest of justice.

9. The respondent filed a common counter stating that the petition is not maintainable under the I.D. Act neither on law nor on facts. The petitioner again approached the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of I.D. Act as it is an amendment by the State Government. The petitioner never worked as an employee in Food Corporation of India at any point of time. Therefore Sec. 2A(2) is not attracted.

10. Modern Rice Mill at Miryalaguda was established in the year 1970 and commissioned from 28-5-1971. It is one of the Modern Rice mills established all over the country. Initially Raw Milling facility was provided with a limited number of casual workers and subsequently Parboiled unit was commissioned with the increased strength of casual workers. It is submitted that the respondent used to award H & T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of the food grains at Modern Rice Mill. Miryalaguda and at the food storage depot at Miryalaguda on tender basis. The contractor used to bring his own labour for the same and he was paid as per the scheduled rates fixed under the H&T contract depending on the work done by him. It was his responsibility as to who should be

engaged and how many persons should be engaged for his work. The FCI has nothing to do with those matters. The corporation never controlled or supervised the work done by the contract labour. The petitioner might be one of those contract labourers. A. P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was the contractor from 22-4-1974 to 14-5-1977 and Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy and Company was the contractor for the period from 12-11-1977 to 11-11-1979. The Respondent has no knowledge as to the service put in by the petitioner as he was never engaged as casual labour at any point of time. Therefore, the allegation that he was engaged as casual labour by the FCI from 11-1977 to 4-12-1978 is incorrect and denied.

11. Union raised an industrial dispute in connection with 256 workers and the petitioner was one among them. The ALC(C) submitted his report to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 13-5-1996. The Government of India by letter dated 12-6-1997/15-7-1997 conveyed its decision that the dispute is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal on the ground that there is no material showing that there was relationship of employer and employee between the petitioner and the Respondent. Petitioner has not chosen to question the above decision of the Central Government.

12. It is submitted that Sri V. Venkateswarlu, J. Veeraswamy and the petitioner filed WP No. 9008/92 seeking directions when the WP was pending. Government of India passed an order dated 7-4-1993 rejecting their claim which reads as thus, "The workmen has failed to produce any documentary evidence to prove that he had worked for a period of 240 days or more during the period of 12 months preceding the date of alleged disengagement of his services by the management. He was also failed to give justifiable reasons for the inordinate delay of more than 9 years in raising the dispute. Therefore, the Central Govt. has decided not to refer the above dispute for adjudication". The Hon'ble High Court of A. P. in WP No. 9008/92 permitted the petitioner to approach appropriate forum.

13. The petitioner was never engaged and was never employed by the corporation, hence there is no question of violation of Sec. 25F even otherwise the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of 18 years and the petition is liable to be dismissed on

the ground of delay and lapses. Hence, the petitioner may be dismissed.

14. Sri Anjaiah examined himself as WWI and deposed facts stated in the petition in the chief examination and added that he was supervising the stocks from insects by applying pesticides. Along with him there were 30 to 50 casual workers at Miryalaguda. That he used to be paid monthly salary. He worked continuously for two years. The respondent used to maintain attendance register and wages register and he used to sign on the registers. No appointment letters were issued. They were paid monthly wages. The corporation submitted attendance register to ALC(C)-II at Vidyanagar during conciliation. General Secretary Mr. Anjaiah, obtained the attendance register from ALC(C)-II subsequently their services were converted as if they were working with the contractors. No notice was served at the time of changing to the fold of contractors. They worked till 1984. They made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which they were all terminated from services. The union raised the said dispute wherein his claim was also included vide Ex. W1 dated 1-9-1993. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 6-5-1994 of ALC(C) that there is no amicable settlement. Matter was referred to the central Govt. vide Ex. W3. Ex. W4 is the representation made by the union to the ALC(C). Ex. W5 is the order in WP No. 9008/92 dated 16-9-1997. Ex. W6 is the attendance register maintained by the F.C.I. He could get the copy of this from the RLC(C) which was filed by the F.C.I. during the conciliation period. During the said period the Depot Manager was one Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The management produced the relevant record such as attendance register, payment register etc., during the conciliation period. In the cross examination he deposed that the respondent corporation is a central government corporation. He has not filed any document before the Court showing that he worked for two years from January, 77 continuously under the respondent. He denied that there is no practice of engaging casual labourers directly by the corporation. It is true that he filed the present case after 20 years. He has not filed any representation or letter addressed to the Respondent corporation alleging that they worked in F.C.I. and they were terminated from service at any point of time during the period from 1977 onwards. He denied that only contractors used to pay him. He ad-

mitted that he did not file any document showing that he received any amount from the corporation. After 78 he worked under the contractors namely, S Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Konduri Veeriah and Cherlapally Ram Murthy etc. It is true that ALC(C) and conciliation officer rejected the reference on the ground that the dispute raised by the union was belated. And there is no relationship of employer and employee. That union has not filed any WP against the said proceedings of ALC(C). He denied that Ex. W6 is forged and created. That they themselves filed original of Ex. W6 before the RLC(C).

15. Sri Sivaram Krishna, the Asst. manager, Mechanical at the District office of the F.C.I., Vijayawada deposed as MW1 and stated that 22-12-1977 to June, 1991 he worked as Asst. Manager at Miryalaguda Modern Rice Mill. The Regional office of the F.C.I. used to award H&T work to private contractors by calling tenders. The contractor used to bring labourers for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by him under H&T contract. The contractor was being paid as per the scheduled rates fixed for H&T contract depending on the work done by him. F.C.I. has nothing to do with the engagement of labourers and work done by the labourers was not supervised or controlled by any of the officials of the F.C.I. The contractor used to get the work done as desired by them. During the period from 22-4-74 to 14-5-77 the contract was given to A. P. Transport Workers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and from 12-11-77 to 11-9-79 it was given to Sri V. Satyanarayana Reddy. He can not say whether the petitioner was employed by the said contractor. There is no practice of engaging casual labour for HT works in F.C.I. He never worked during January, 77 to December, 78 as casual labour under F.C.I. Ex. M1 is the copy of the tender and the contract dated 1-3-1974 wherein the work was awarded to A. P. Transport workers Co-operative Society for H&T works at MRM, Miryalaguda. The petitioner was one of the 256 workers who raised industrial dispute. ALC(C) submitted a failure report Ex. M2 is the copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings held on 4-4-96 before the ALC(C). Ex. M3 is the letter dated 17-6-97 issued by the Government of India expressing that the industrial dispute is not fit for reference. As none of the labourers were engaged directly by F.C.I. nor they worked for 240 days

or more. This order has not been questioned in the High Court by the concerned workman. Ex. W6 was not maintained by the F.C.I. In the cross examination he deposed that he used to look after the maintenance and repairs of the machinery at MRM unit for handling and transport used to engage a contractor. All the other works were carried through contractor. They have not filed any license before this Court. He is not the concerned man to appoint a contractor. They did not maintain any register of the workers who are employed by the contractor. Work relating to the depot was being looked after by Sri Ratna Swamy who was the Asst. Manager. He denied that those contractors were not there during the said period. It is true that all these workmen have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). He has not attended the conciliation proceedings. IN the said reference petitioner is one such. That this petitioner, V. Venkateswarlu and J. Veera Swamy filed a writ No. 9008/92. It is incorrect that Ex. W5 is filed before the RLC(C). He denied that he is entitled for any relief.

16. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the petitioner that this is a case where this petitioner has been made to run from pillar to post. The petitioner has put in almost 2 years continuous service with the corporation from January, 77 to 4th December, 78. That constantly they have been put under one or another contractor without giving any notice of change as envisaged under Sec. 9A of the I.D. Act. No notice of termination was given as required under Sec. 25F or any wages paid. The petitioner has marked Ex. W1 which is addressed to the petitioner by ALC(C) about conciliation proceedings. Ex. W2 is also served to the said effect. Ex. W3 is the failure report of the ALC(C). Ex. W4 is a letter addressed by Aniqiah dated 16-8-93. Ex. W5 is the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court wherein petitioner is a party along with Venkateswarlu and Veera Swamy wherein the Hon'ble High Court directed that in view of U. Chinnappa Vs. Cotton Corporation of India Judgement they can approach the Labour Court straight away without seeking reference. Ex. W6 is the Xerox copy of the attendance register which shows that they are the helpers and sweepers that is for the month of October, 77. Hence in view of all this voluminous evidences the mere fact that these helpless illiterate persons who were again working till 1984 under contractors after having work-

ed with the F.C.I., who go against them saying that they have raised the dispute belatedly. They were working directly under the control of second Respondent. However the said dispute was raised by more than 250 workmen, the petitioner was among those 250 workmen. That the petitioner was looking after stock by spraying pesticides etc. That MW1 admitted in the cross examination he has not filed any license of the contractor and that it is true that all these workmen who worked in depot and other centres have raised the dispute before the ALC(C). This shows that they worked in the depot. Further he is not connected with the said work hence, it is submitted that petitioner is to be reinstated with all back wages etc. The petitioner relied on a Judgement in WP No. 28 of 1993 of the Hon'ble A. P. High Court wherein the petitioner was appointed by the orders of the High Court. He also relied on 2001 LLJ page 201 wherein it was held that the petitioner did complete more than 240 days of service, that Sec. 25F was not complied with, the termination was therefore bad. He also relied on 1996 (3) ALD page 955 wherein it was held that petitioner was appointed on tenure basis giving artificial breaks. Petitioner's services terminated refusing renewal and another person appointed. It was held that the petitioner is entitled to protection under Sec. 25F and 25H. He also relied on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases page 61, where it was held that the absentee workman was required to join duty by a specific date but when attempted to join duty was prevented doing so. Held the said standing order would not be used to effect automatic termination of service. Therefore prays the petitioner to be reinstated.

17. The respondent Counsel argued that petitioner never worked in F.C.I. at any point of time. That it has come in the evidence that F.C.I. used to award H&T contract to private contractors for handling and transporting of food grains. The contractors used to bring their labour for the purpose of doing the works undertaken by the contractor. The corporation never controlled or supervise the work of the labour of the contractor that there was two different contractors during the said period. The F.C.I. has no knowledge whether the petitioner was engaged under the contractor. The petitioner is trying to project himself as casual labour with certain Xerox papers which have no value in the absence of originals. The present case is filed in the year 1999 after a lapse of 23 years

which is a long period. And that there is no relationship of employer and employee. When the respondent has not appointed there is no question of dismissing. Hence, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief what so ever. He relied on the following Judgements. 1992 (2) ALT page 171 wherein it was held failure to explain satisfactorily that original document was lost or that it is not in a position to have the same. Court rejecting permission to file Xerox copy of document as secondary evidence justified. He also relied on 2001 (2) ALD page 205 wherein it was held daily wage employees cannot claim regular employment, their disengagement from service cannot be construed as violation of Sec. 25F. He also relied on (1997) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 wherein their Lordships held dispensing with services of persons engaged on daily wages in a government department therefore is not a retrenchment. Further held that right to postings is not available. Further held that daily wagers disengagement after completion of work have no right to post. Their Lordships further held that concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent as to cover these employees. Since the petitioners are only daily wage employees and had no right to the posts. He also relied on 1989 (2) ALD page 420 Division Bench it was held that contract labour working as Hamali Employee contractors of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. they are not entitled to be absorbed as badli fillers of the company without their names being sponsored by employment exchange. So further held such workmen employed through a contractor does not become employees of the company. He also relied on 2000(1) LLJ page 561 wherein the Lordships held Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec. 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which has since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and not in a rational manner. There appears to us to be no rational basis on which the central government has exercised powers in this case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service. He also relied on 1993 FLR (67) page 70 wherein it was held : lapse of over 15 years in approaching the Court-Deprives them remedy available to them in law-Loses their rights as well. So he submits that in lieu of this clear rulings the petitioners even if they had any right and if it is admitted for arguments sake the right is lost by efflux of time.

18. It may be seen that this case has a chequered history. The allegation is that the petitioner in this case and 43 other cases worked from January, 77 to 4th December, 78. They have approached for the first time on 12-4-1988 seeking absorption. It is very easy for the F.C.I. to say that they have no connection what so ever with this petitioner. but he is one of the candidates who approached the High Court and got the order. Wherein his Lordship directed the petitioner to approach the Labour Court under Sec. 2A(2) of A. P. State Amendment under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I would like to clarify one position that this is Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the amendment of Sec. 2A(2) is of the State Government. However, as stated in the beginning of the case itself the Hon'ble High Court by a Division Bench Judgement held as the amendment is assented by the President of India, therefore direct applications can be entertained by the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Accordingly, these cases were filed on 17-3-1999. Without going into much elaborate discussions it is an admitted fact that they are casual labourers. Granted that the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the petitioners are correct and the very attendance register which shows daily rated sweeper attendance is from the month of October, 77 to January, 78, that is only for 4 months. And those who have produced service certificates are all Xerox copies except one in L.C.I.D. No. 164/2001 wherein the original certificate file showing that he worked from 1-9-1977 to 2-12-1977 as a daily rated casual helper. No doubt it is alleged that they continued to work under contractors as they were made over to contractors without following Sec. 9A. Therefore they did not approach the conciliation officer. Even if that is taken as true and all the Xerox copies of the service certificates produced in so many cases are also taken to be true. Does it improve the situation? It has come in evidence that they worked as daily rated casual labour. No doubt, no limitation is prescribed under the I.D. Act, but, all cases the question of reasonableness in approaching the proper authorities also has to be seen. They kept quite till 1988. And after all the writs etc. almost 22 years have passed. Will it be advisable to direct the Food Corporation of India to take them back? The Learned Counsel for the respondent have referred to 2000(1) LLJ page 561. Their Lordships refused to condone the delay of 7 years. He

also relied on Shalimar Works Ltd. and their workmen SULF 1950-83 page 152-6-64 wherein their Lordships held that where there was wholesale discharge of workmen their Lordships held four years delay is sufficient not to grant reinstatement. Further (1977) 4 Supreme Court Cases page 391 their Lordships held that dispensing with services of persons engaged in daily wages in a governmental department is not a retrenchment. That their dismissal cannot be treated as retrenchment. He also relied on 1993 FLR where said : lapse of over 15 years deprives of them of the remedy available to have and in law loses their right as well. No doubt, Learned Counsel for the petitioner tried to distinguish between those who produced service certificates and those who did not produce service certificates. I am afraid that also will not do any good to petitioners and does not improve their case because the original certificate marked in L.C.I.D. No 164/2001 states that the petitioner in that case worked only for three months two days, the others are Xerox copies without filing the original and in some 4 or 5 cases J. Veeraswamy's certificate is filed although he himself did not file his service certificate.

19. In conclusion petitioner's have not proved by any reliable documentary evidence that they worked under the F.C.I. even in cases where service certificate is filed. For example as stated in L.C.I.D. No. 64/2001 (ID 98/98 of Labour Court-III) it is only for three months two days. But it cannot be simply brushed aside that petitioner has nothing to do with the F.C.I. Otherwise, all these petitioners filing writ in the Hon'ble High Court etc. would be a futile exercise. They did work for F.C.I. no doubt perhaps under different contractors and more over they say that they worked till 1984 under various contractors that they made a representation to the management for regularization of their services for which again they were removed by contractors under the direction of F.C.I. asking them not to engage them. So it can safely be concluded that these persons did work for F.C.I. although under various contractors but the petitioner have failed to prove by any satisfactory evidence that they worked directly at the F.C.I. Seeing the evidence on record the exhibits, it can safely be concluded that they did work for the F.C.I. although through contractors. More so in view of the exhibits filed by the respondent

which shows that they were contractors during the relevant period. No doubt, there is delay but not of ten years. Because, they continued working under some contractor or other till 1984 and they approached the ALC(C) in 1988. Hence, the above cited Supreme Court's cases are not completely applicable to the facts of these cases. No doubt, their prayer cannot be granted because as stated earlier there is no proof that they worked under the F.C.I. But, however, in all these cases they are entitled for some relief.

20. In the result, the respondent No. 2 is directed that he is free to employ any person as casual labour who is working earlier to this petitioner. But once employment is given such persons, petitioner's services shall be taken as worker of January, 77 and he shall be given preference over others in the matter of employment of casual labour even though on daily wages taking his seniority as employees of January, 1977 either at Mryalaguda or at Nalgonda District. However, a word of caution that this shall apply only for engaging fresh casual labours from today and there shall be no retrenchment in view of this award.

Award passed accordingly and pronounced in the open Court. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 31st day of December, 2001.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner :

Witness examined for the Respondent :

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Union :

NIL

Ex. W1—Conciliation order of ALC(C) dt. 10-9-93.

Ex. W2—Lr. Of ALC(C) dt. 9-5-94.

Ex. W3—Failure of conciliation report of ALC(C) vide lr. No. 8(1) 1993-E3.

Ex. W4—Union's representation dt. 16-8-93.

Ex. W5—Order in WP No. 9008/92 dt. 16-9-97.

Ex. W6—Copy of the attendance register of Helpers & Sweepers of FCI.

Documents marked for the Respondent :

Ex. M1—Copy of the tender and the contract dt. 1-3-74.

Ex. M2—Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings dt. 4-4-96 and failure report of ALC(C).

Ex. M3—Lr. From Govt. of India, Min. of Labour dt. 17-6-97.

Ex. M4—Notice under Arbitration Act and Arbitration Award dt. 25-1-89.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी 2002

का.आ.41 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/116/94—आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2002

S.O. 412.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 78/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-01-2002.

[No. L-22012/116/94-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT "SHRAM SADAN", III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE

Dated : 2nd January, 2002

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com., LL.B.,
Presiding Officer,
CGIT-cum-Labour-Court,
Bangalore.

C.R. No. 78/94

I PARTY

Shri N. G. Vyasraju,
C/o FCI Employees Union,
No. 10, Mission Road,
Bangalore-560027.
Advocate—S. Raju

II PARTY

Regional Manager,
FCI No. 10,
Mission Road,
Bangalore-560027
Advocate—A. S. Bopanna

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-22012/116/94-IR(C-II) dated 29th September, 1994 for adjudication on the following schedule.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action taken by the management of Food Corporation of India in fixing the Seniority of Shri N. G. Vyasaram, A.G. II(A) below that of his juniors vide corrigendum dated 10-2-1999 is correct and justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled to?"

2. The first party was working with the management. The management is not justified in fixing the seniority of the workman therefore, Industrial Dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. The case of the first party workman is as under.

5. The second party has several cadres like Depot, Ministerial and Accounts. The first party joined the services of the Second Party as Assistant Grade-II (Depot) on 6-9-1972. Since then he has been in continuous service of the second party as a permanent employee.

6. It is the further case of the workman that by an order dated 12-5-1976 the second party was promoted as Assistant Grade-II (Depot).

7. It is the further case of the workman that the management called for options from the employees working in several cadres to join the Accounts Cadre and the Accounts Cadre has been abolished for a few years prior to creating it again. While calling for option the management had assured that the length of service of the employees opting to accounts cadre would be fully protected and only on that assurance the workman with several others opted to join the accounts cadre and the first party was taken to accounts cadre on 21-6-1978 as AG-II Accounts.

8. It is the further case of the first party that thereafter the second party published a list of seniority of A.G-II Accounts and surprisingly the workman has been placed at far below a position than his juniors. The workman gave several representations to rectify the mistake but nothing was done.

9. It is the further case of the first party that Seniority published as on 31-12-82 for A.G-II (Accounts) one Smt. Premalatha has been placed at Sl. No. 40, though she joined service on 11-1-73. Similarly M/s. G. S. Shankarananda, N. B. Gurumurthy and M. Sathish have placed at Sr No 65, 66 and 67 though their dates of joining is 22-1-73. Whereas the name of the workman has been placed at Sl. No. 97 though he joined on 6-9-72. The grade was given only on the basis of Seniority. No examination or other conditions were stipulated. The workman made many representations but nothing was done. In para 10 of the Claim Statement details of the seniority list are stated. The workman for these reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

10. The case of the management in brief is as under :

11. It is true that the management called for options from the employees working in several cadres in order to form the separate cadre for accounts. First party and others opted for accounts cadre and the first party was selected on 21-6-78 as AG-II Accounts and posted in Accounts cadre and seniority was assigned as per rules and there was no other assurance whatsoever made out to the first party.

12. Seniority lists were published and it was in accordance with rules in force. It is not correct to say that the first party has given many representations. The Comparative Statement of the seniority position is given in para 4 of the Counter. The allegations made by the first party are not correct. Shri Narayanaswamy and others raised issue for revision of seniority by filing CR No. 148/87 dated 7-4-1989 of this Tribunal and as per the award the officials were duly promoted as A.G. II (Accounts) in 1988 taking into account the length of service in the post of A.G. III/II in Accounts Cadre. The joining date is taken into consideration by the management. It is not correct to say that the first party is placed below his juniors. Seniority list of A.G. II Accounts was released and the workman was at Sl. No. 44. There is no injustice caused to the first party. The management for these reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

13. It is seen from the records that management examined one witness and documents Ex. M-1 to M-7 were marked. Against this workman got examined himself and documents Ex. W-1 to W-9 are marked.

14. We are having the evidence of MW-1 who has given evidence about the Appointment Order and change of Cadre etc. His evidence is that Narayanaswamy was initially appointed to the Account Cadre and the first party opted Depot cadre which was accepted in the year 1978 and the seniority of the first party during 1989 falls at Sl. No. 43. MW1 admits in his cross examination that in the Seniority list, Ex. W5 the name of Subhash Chandra Bose was shown below the name of the first party. In other words the first party workman is placed above Subhash Chandra Bose without any explanation.

15. Against this we are having the evidence of WW1 who has given detailed evidence in support of his case saying that he opted accounts department and seniority list was fixed after opting the account cadre. He gave representation several times but nothing was done. The management wanted court order to fix seniority.

16. I have carefully perused the documents filed by both sides. I have heard the arguments in detail. There is no explanation from the management as to how the first party workman is placed below Subhash Chandra Bose.

17. From the documents it is clear that that proper procedure is not followed and seniority list prepared by the management placing the first party below Subhash Chandra Bose is not correct. Before preparing seniority list the management has to issue notification and call for option and then the final list is to be prepared, but in the instant case no such required procedure is followed. Even according to Ex. M-4 first party is shown at Sr. No. 209 and Subhash is at Sl. No. 223. The management has not explained as to how Subhash Chandra Bose is placed above the first party in the final list prepared by the management. This is important because in many of the seniority lists Subhash Chandra Bose is below the first party workman.

18. Taking all this into consideration I am of the opinion that the management has not followed the proper procedure while preparing Seniority List and has not considered the length of service when the first party opted to the Account Cadre.

19. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the action of the management is not correct and accordingly I proceed to pass the following Order :

ORDER

The reference is allowed and the management is directed to fix the seniority of the first party workman above his juniors. Accordingly case is disposed off.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 2nd January, 2002)

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2002

आ.सं. 413 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 में 14) को धारा 17 के अधिनियमों, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं सी सी एल के प्रबंधकों के संवत् विवादों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, प्रमुख में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/क्षेत्र मंत्रालय, गोदावरीखानी के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-01-2002 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[नं. एल-22025/1/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2002

S.O. 413—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Godavari Khani as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-1-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, GODAVARIKHANI

PRESENT :

Sri P. Gurunadha Rao, B.Sc., B.L., Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer.

Thursday, the 27th day of December, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 38 OF 2001

BETWEEN

Jalla Jagan Mohan Rao, S/o Nagaiah,
Age 32 years, Occ.: Ex. SCCL Employee
as Badli Coal Filler, K.K. 5 Incline,
R/o Ramakrishnapur, Mandal Mandamarri,
District Adilabad. .. Petitioner.

AND

The General Manager,
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
Ramakrishnapur, Distt. Adilabad. .. Respondent.

This petition coming before me for final hearing in the presence of petitioner and his Advocate G. Narayana and filed written arguments and of Sri C. S. N. Reddy, Advocate for the respondent and having stood over for consideration till this date, the court passed the following:—

AWARD

1. This is a petition filed U/s. 2-A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, as amended by A.P. Amendment Act, 1987.

Facts of the case briefly are as follows :—

The petitioner's father-in-law by name N. Venkataswamy was declared medically unfit on 24-8-91. He was retired and the petitioner was appointed as badli worker on 31-3-1992. Charge-sheet was issued against him alleging that he secured employment fraudulently as the unfit certificate produced by his father-in-law was fake. Domestic enquiry was conducted and he was dismissed from the service on 1-7-99.

2. Respondent filed counter stating that the petitioner along with others has filed Writ Petition No. 17051/99 on the file of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for the same relief and it is pending.

It is further stated that the petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. Fair opportunity was given to him. There are no valid or reasonable grounds to set aside the dismissal order.

3. Petitioner and his Advocate G. Narayana are present in court and filed written arguments.

4. Ex. M-1 to Ex. M-9 are marked on behalf of the respondent.

Heard respondent.

5. The point for consideration is whether the petitioner is entitled to be reinstated into service?

6. The petitioner filed a petition to permit him to withdraw the petition on the ground that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction.

This Tribunal has got jurisdiction to decide the dispute U/s. 2-A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, the petition is rejected.

7. Ex. M-1 is charge-sheet dated 13-8-1993.

It was alleged that the petitioner secured employment in the company in a fraudulent manner in connivance with N. Venkataswamy, Peon by producing a fake unfit certificate.

Ex. M-2 is reply to the charge-sheet.

The petitioner stated that he had obtained employment in the place of father-in-law N. Venkataswamy.

8. Ex. M-3 is enquiry proceedings.

B. I. Vijay Kumar was appointed as presenting officer. His statement was recorded. He stated that the petitioner secured employment in the company on the ground that he was the dependant son-in-law of N. Venkataswamy, Ex-Peon, M.V.T.C., Mandamarri. The internal audit personnel of Singareni Collieries Company Limited checked the medical unfit letters of Area Hospital, Ramakrishnapur and found that the medical unfit letter in respect of N. Venkataswamy Peon, M.V.T.C., Mandamarri was not issued by the Area Hospital, Ramakrishnapur. It was also found that it was a fake document and fabricated for the purpose of securing employment. On verification, it was found that the signatures of the medical Superintendent and medical officer were forged. N. Venkataswamy was boarded out of the services of the Company on the basis of the above fake document.

9. The statement of the Petitioner was recorded. He stated that he got employment as dependant of his father-in-law who was declared unfit while in service. He further stated that he does not know the correctness and genuineness of the documents produced by his father-in-law.

10. Ex. M-8 is dismissal order dated 1-7-99.

The charge-sheet was issued on 13-8-1993. The petitioner was appointed in the year 1992. Enquiry was conducted in the year, 1994. Enquiry report was submitted in the year 1997. The petitioner was dismissed from the service in the year, 1999.

11. The father-in-law of the petitioner was retired on medical grounds. The charge is that he produced fake medical unfit certificate, got his retirement from the service and secured employment to the petitioner as his dependant.

12. The statement of the presenting officer is not evidence. The presenting officer was appointed to conduct the case on behalf of the company, but not to give evidence.

Nobody was examined to prove that the medical unfit certificate produced by Venkataswamy was fake one. The doctors who were said to have issued the certificate were not examined. The correspondence between the doctors and the company is not evidence.

13. The petitioner was appointed in the year 1992 on the basis of dependancy of a retired employee. Whether it was fake or genuine certificate, the employee was retired from the service. It shows that the certificate was given effect. After

that, his dependant was given employment. He worked for more than seven years. He should not have been dismissed from service simply because there is allegation that the retired employee submitted fake unfit certificate. The petitioner has nothing to do with the certificate produced by his father-in-law. The certificate is not proved to be fake certificate. The statement of the presenting officer with respect to the certificate is not legal evidence.

I, therefore, consider that the petitioner has nothing to do with the certificate produced by his father-in-law who was retired on medical grounds. The charge that the certificate produced by his father-in-law was fake one is not proved by legal evidence. The petitioner ought not to have been dismissed from the service. He is entitled to be reinstated into service.

Hence, I answer the point accordingly.

In the result, this petition is allowed. The petitioner shall be reinstated into service with back-wages and continuity of service.

Each party do bear their own costs.

Typed to my dictation, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this, the 27th day of December, 2001.

P. GURUNADHA RAO, Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses-examined

For Workman

—NIL—

For Management

—NIL—

EXHIBITS

For workman :

—NIL—

For Management :—

Ex. M-1 dt. 10/13-8-93 Charge-sheet.

Ex. M-2 dt. 22-8-93 Explanation to the charge-sheet.

Ex. M-3 dt. 18-7-94 Enquiry proceedings.

Ex. M-4 dt. 20-6-97 Enquiry report.

Ex. M-5 dt. 6-7-97 Second show-cause notice photostat copy.

Ex. M-6 dt. 8-8-97 Ack., given by the petitioner for the 2nd show-cause notice.

Ex. M-7 dt. 11-8-97 Explanation to 2nd show-cause notice.

Ex. M-8 dt. 1-7-99 Office copy of dismissal letter.

Ex. M-9 dt. 28-7-99 Photostat copy of affidavit and petition filed by the petitioner and others in Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in W.P. No. 16051/99.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2002

का.ग्रा. 414.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, गोदावरीखानी के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-22025/1/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2002

S.O. 414.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Godavari-khani as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 22-01-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, GODAVARIKHANI

PRESENT :

Sri P. Gurunadha Rao, B.Sc. B.L., Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer

Thursday, the 27th day of December, 2001

Industrial Dispute No. 39 of 2001

BETWEEN

Cheemalapati Ravi, S/o. Mallaiah, Age 30 yrs., Occ : Ex-SCCL employee, Badli Coal Filler. KK. 5 Incline, R/o. Or. No. 350, 1st Zone.

Post : Kalyankhani, Distt. Adilabad.

Petitioner.

AND

The General Manager,

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,

Mandamarri, Distt. Adilabad, . . Respondent.

This petition coming before me in the presence of petitioner and his Advocate G. Narayana and filed written arguments and of Sri C.S.N. Reddy, Advocate for the respondent and having stood over for consideration till this date, the court passed the following :—

AWARD

1. This is a petition filed U/s. 2-A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as amended by A. P., Amendment Act, 1987.

Facts of the case briefly are as follows :—

The petitioner's father by name Chimalapati Mallaiah was declared medically unfit on 29-8-91. He was retired and the petitioner was appointed as badli worker on 5-4-92. Chargesheet was issued against him alleging that he secured employment fraudulently as the unfit certificate produced by his father was fake. Domestic enquiry was conducted and he was dismissed from the service on 2-7-99.

2. Respondent filed counter stating that the petitioner alongwith others has filed Writ Petition No. 16051/99 on the file of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for the same relief and it is pending.

It is further stated that the petitioner participated in the domestic enquiry. Fair opportunity was given to him. There are no valid or reasonable grounds to set-aside the dismissal order.

3. Petitioner and his Advocate G. Narayana are present in court and filed written arguments.

4. Ex. M-1 to Ex. M-9 are marked on behalf of the respondent.

Heard respondent.

5. The point for consideration is whether the petitioner is entitled to be re-instated into service?

6. The petitioner filed a petition to permit him to withdraw the petition on the ground that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction.

This Tribunal has got jurisdiction to decide the dispute U/s. 2-A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, the petition is rejected.

7. Ex. M-1 is chargesheet dt. 13-8-93.

It was alleged that the petitioner secured employment in the company in a fraudulent manner in connivance with Cheemalapati Mallaiah. Shale picking Mazdoor by producing a fake unfit certificate.

Ex. M-2 is reply to the chargesheet.

The petitioner stated that he had obtained employment in the place of his father Cheemalapati Mallaiah.

8. Ex. M-3 is enquiry proceedings.

B. I. Vijay Kumar was appointed as presenting officer. His statement was recorded. He stated that the petitioner secured employment in the company on the ground that he was the dependant son of Cheemalapati Mallaiah, Ex-Shale Picking Mazdoor. KK5 CSP, Mandamarri Area. The internal audit personnel of Singareni Collieries Company Limited Checked the medical unfit letters of Area Hospital, Ramakrishnapur and found that the medical unfit letter in respect of Cheemalapati Mallaiah, shale picking mazdoor, KK5, CSP, Mandamarri area was not issued by the Area hospital, Ramakrishnapur. It was also found that it was a fake document and fabricated for the purpose of securing employment. On verification, it was found that the signature of the medical superintendent and medical officer were forged. Cheemalapati Mallaiah was boarded out of the services of the company on the basis of the above fake document.

9. The statement of the petitioner was recorded. He stated that he got employment as dependant of his father who was declared unfit while in service. He further stated that he does not know whether the documents produced by his father were genuine or bogus.

10. Ex. M-7 is dismissal order dt. 2-7-99.

The chargesheet was issued on 13-8-93. The petitioner was appointed in the year, 1992. Enquiry was conducted in the year, 1994. Enquiry report was submitted in the year, 1997. The petitioner was dismissed from the service in the year, 1999.

11. The father of the petitioner was retired on medical grounds. The charge is that he produced fake medical unfit certificate, got his retirement from the service and secured employment to the petitioner as his dependant.

12. The statement of the presenting officer is not evidence. The presenting officer was appointed to conduct the case on behalf of the company, but not to give evidence.

Nobody was examined to prove that the medical unfit certificate produced by Cheemalapati Mallaiah was fake one. The doctors who were said to have issued the certificate were not examined. The correspondence between the doctors and the company is not evidence.

13. The petitioner was appointed in the year, 1992 on the basis of dependancy of a retired employee. Whether it was fake or genuine certificate, the employee was retired from the service. It shows that the certificate was given effect. After that, his dependant was given employment. He worked for more than seven years. He should not have been dismissed from the service simply because there is allegation that the retired employee submitted fake unfit certificate. The petitioner has nothing to do with the certificate produced by his father. The certificate is not proved to be fake certificate. The statement of the presenting officer with respect to the certificate is not legal evidence.

I, therefore, consider that the petitioner has nothing to do with the certificate produced by his father who was retired on medical grounds. The charge that the certificate produced by his father was fake one is not proved by legal evidence. The petitioner ought not to have been dismissed from the service. He is entitled to be reinstated into service.

Hence, I answer the point accordingly.

In the result, this petition is allowed. The petitioner shall be reinstated into service with back-wages and continuity of service.

Each party do bear their own costs.

Typed to my dictation, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this, the 27th day of December, 2001.

P. GURUNADHA RAO, Chairman cum-
Presiding Officer

ID No. 39/2001

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined

For Workman — Nil.

For Management — Nil.

Exhibits

For workman —

Nil

For Management —

Ex. M-1 dt. 10/3-8-93—Charge-sheet.

Ex. M-2 dt. 20-8-93—Explanation to charge-sheet.

Ex. M-3 dt. 18-7-94—Enquiry proceedings.

Ex. M-4 dt. 19-6-94—Enquiry report.

Ex. M-5 dt. 26-6-97—2nd show-cause notice No. P/MM/7/2/97/1737.

Ex. M-6 dt. 5-7-97—Application of petitioner.

Ex. M-7 dt. 2-7-99—Office copy of dismissal letter.

Ex. M-8 dt. 9-7-99—Acknowledgement.

Ex. M-9 dt. 28-7-99—Photostat copy of affidavit and petition filed by the petitioner and other in Hon'ble High Court of A.P., in W.P. No. 16051/99.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 415—:केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारत सरकार टकसाल, नांएडा में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 11 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएँ प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः 14, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में घोषित करती है।

[का. सं. एम-11017/1/94-आईआर (पी एल)]

एच. सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 415.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the India Government Works, Noida which is covered by item 11 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility services for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with

immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/1/94-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 416—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारत सरकार, टकसाल, हैदराबाद में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 11 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा सं. एम-11017/1/96—आईआर (पीएल)]

एच. सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 416.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the India Government Mint, Hyderabad which is covered by item 11 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility services for the purposes of the said Act :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/1/96-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 417—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारत सरकार टकसाल, कलकत्ता में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 11 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/1/97—आईआर (पीएल)]

एच. सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 417.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the India Government Mint, Calcutta which is covered by item II of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility services for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/1/97-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 418—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नोट मूद्रण लिमिटेड मैसूर (कर्नाटक) एवं सालबोती (पं. बंगाल) में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 25 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/2/96—आईआर (पीएल)]

एच. सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 418.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in Bhartiya Reserve

Bank Note Mudran Limited at Mysore (in Karnataka) and Salboni (in West Bengal) which is covered by item 25 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/2/96-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 419.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (6) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2206 दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2001 द्वारा नाभकीय ईंधन और संघटक, भारी पानी और संबद्ध रसायन तथा आणविक ऊर्जा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 26 अगस्त, 2001 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 26 फरवरी, 2002 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है ।

[सं.एस.- 11017/3/97-आईआर(पीएल)]

एच.सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 419.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 2206 dated the 6th August, 2001 Industrial establishments manufacturing

or producing Nuclear Fuel and Components, Heavy Water and Allied Chemicals and Atomic Energy to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 26th August, 2001;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest required the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 26th February, 2002.

[No. S-11017/3/97-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 420.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारत सरकार टकसाल, चेर-लापल्ली (रांगारेड्डी) में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 11 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए ।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उप-खंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है ।

[सं. एस-11017/3/98-आईआर(पीएल)]

एच.सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 420.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the India Government Mint, Cherlapally (Ranga Reddy) which is covered by item 11 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be public utility services for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/3/98-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 421.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि भारत सरकार टकसाल, मुम्बई में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 11 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ढ़) के उप-खंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एम-11017/14/97-आईआर(पीएल)]

एच.सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2002

S.O. 421.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the India Government Mint, Mumbai which is covered by item 11 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility services for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/14/97-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 422.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91क के साथ पठित धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तन से मैमर्स जैगा मंगलन 267 GI/2002—55.

सूची में दर्शाया गया है में नियुक्त नियमित कर्मचारियों को 30-9-2002 तक की जिसमें यह दिनांक भी सम्मिलित है की अवधि के लिये छुट प्रदान करती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त कारखाना जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित है, एक रजिस्टर रखेगा, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदामिदान दिखाए जायेंगे,
- (2) इस छूट के होने हुये भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रसुविधाएं प्राप्त करने रहेंगे, जिनको पाने के लिये वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व संदत्त अभिधायों के आधार पर हकदार होजाने,
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिये यदि कोई अभिदाय पहले ही किये जा चुके हों तो वे वापस नहीं किये जायेंगे;
- (4) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उम अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उम कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् “उक्त अवधि” कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियां ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उमे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देती थी,
- (5) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी :—
 - (1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को सन्धापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ,
 - (2) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा तथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिये रखे गये थे या नहीं, या
 - (3) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिये गये उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफल स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं, या
 - (4) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं,

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये मणकत होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अव्यवहृत नियोजक से अपेक्षा करने की वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक का अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है,
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अव्यवहृत नियोजक के अभिलेखागारों की किसी कारखाने स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय में संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दे, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे, जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं, या
- (ग) प्रधान या अव्यवहृत नियोजक की, उसके अधिकारी या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना, या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गये किसी रजिस्टर, लेखा बही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

अनुसूची

क्रमांक	फैक्टरी/संस्थान का नाम
1	आल दी यूनिटस आफ मैसर्स इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि., (मार्कोटिंग डिवीजन), नई दिल्ली।
2	आल दी यूनिटस आफ मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि., मुम्बई।
3	आल दी यूनिटस आफ मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम लि., मुम्बई।
4	मैसर्स इंडियन आयल विल्डिंग लि., कलकत्ता और ट्राम्बे।
5	मैसर्स इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (रिफाईनरीज एण्ड पीपेलाईन्स डिवीजन), गुवाहाटी।
6	आल दी यूनिटस आफ मैसर्स भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि., लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली।
7	मैसर्स मार्बल उद्योग लि., गुडगाँवा, हरियाणा।
8	मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एरोप्लेन लि., लखनऊ।
9	मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एरोप्लेन लि., कानपुर।

10. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि., विशाखापटनम।
11. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि., उदयपुर।
12. मैसर्स नेशनल एल्युमिनियम क. लि., विशाखापटनम।
13. मैसर्स इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि., कलोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट, गांधी नगर (गुजरात)।
14. मैसर्स सेटल इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि., साहिवावाद (उ.प्र.)।
15. मैसर्स नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि., भटिडा।
16. मैसर्स इंडियन रॉ अर्थर्स लि., उद्योगमंडल, केरल।
17. मैसर्स इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि., कोटा, राजस्थान।
18. मैसर्स राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि., मुम्बई।
19. मैसर्स भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि., गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली एण्ड चार्जमन ऑफिसर, आगरा।
20. मैसर्स इंडियन टेलिफोन इंस्ट्रुमेंट लि., रायबरेली।
21. मैसर्स कम्प्यूटर मेटेस कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली।
22. मैसर्स भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि., कालार-गोल्ड फिल्ड्स, कर्नाटक।
23. मैसर्स सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडियन लि., चरखी दादरी (हरियाणा)।
24. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि., विशाखापटनम।
25. मैसर्स नई मेगलौर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, मैगलौर।
26. मैसर्स कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि., कोचीन।
27. मैसर्स मोरमुगो पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, मोरमुगो।
28. मैसर्स फिल्ड वर्क शोप एंड मैरीन वर्क शोप आफ टूटीकोरिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, टूटीकोरिन।
29. मैसर्स भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड बीमेल्स लि., विशाखापटनम।
30. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस। मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग, कं. लि., चैन्नई।
31. मैसर्स पवन हंस लि., नई दिल्ली।
32. दी वर्कशोप डिवीजन आफ मैसर्स मिनरल कोरपोरेशन लि., नागपुर।
33. दी कम्प्यूटर सेक्टर आफ मैसर्स स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, मुम्बई।
34. डाटा प्रोसेसिंग डिपार्टमेंट आफ मैसर्स लार्ड इंज्यूरेम कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, मुम्बई।
35. मरघाटा वर्कशोप आफ मैसर्स नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न कोल फिल्ड, आसाम।

36. मैसर्स वेनेथीह वर्कशॉप एंड गिरिडीह कोक आयर प्लांट ऑफ मैसर्स कोल इंडिया लि.,
37. आल दी यूनिट्स ऑफ मैसर्स सेंट्रल मिल्क बोर्ड, बंगलौर।
38. सेंट्रल स्टोर्स एंड सप्लाय डिबिजन ऑफ मैसर्स नेशनल सीड्स कॉरपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली।
39. मैसर्स हैडीक्राफ्ट्स एंड हैडलूम एक्सपोर्ट्स कॉरपोरेशन लि., (मार्केटिंग डिबिजन), नई दिल्ली।
40. मैसर्स डी. वी. सी. पावर स्टेशन कुमारधुबो रामगढ़ एण्ड हावड़ा।
41. फेक्ट्रीज बिलीगिंग टू मैसर्स ओएनजीसी ऐट कम्पनी अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा एण्ड देहरादून।
42. मैसर्स इस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्रेसिंग एंड इलेक्ट्रीकल मैसूरिंग इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, मुम्बई।
43. मैसर्स गोवा मेट कॉम्पलैक्स लि., गोवा।
44. मैसर्स नेशनल इन्वीरोन्मेंटल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट, नागपुर अन्डर दी सीएसआईआर।
45. मैसर्स नेशनल इन्सट्रूमेंट्स लि., जाडवपुर, कोलकत्ता।
46. मैसर्स नेशनल एरोनोटिक्स लबोरेटरी, बंगलौर।
47. मैसर्स रीजनल रिसर्च लैबोरेटरी, हैदराबाद।
48. मैसर्स नेशनल फिजिकल लबोरेटरी, नई दिल्ली।
49. मैसर्स नेशनल केमिकल लैबोरेटरी, नई दिल्ली।
50. मैसर्स सेंट्रल रोड रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट नई दिल्ली।
51. मैसर्स विश्वेश्वरया इंडस्ट्रियल एंड टेक्नोलोजिकल सोसम, कोलकत्ता।
52. मैसर्स कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ऑफ मैसर्स नेशनल/टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन (एमपी) लि., इन्दौर।
53. मैसर्स कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ऑफ मैसर्स नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन (यूपी) लि., कानपुर।
54. कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ऑफ मैसर्स नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन (तमिलनाडु एंड पांडिचेरी) लि., चैन्नई।
55. कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ऑफ मैसर्स एन. टी. सी. (दिल्ली, पंजाब एंड राजस्थान, नई दिल्ली)।
56. कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ऑफ मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लार्ड्स लि., त्रिवेन्द्रम (पूजा पुरम)।
57. मैसर्स डाइरेक्ट्रेट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन मेंटर, उत्तमानुर, केरल।
58. मैसर्स सेंट्रल टूल रूम, लुधियाना।
59. मैसर्स सेंट्रल टूल रूम एंड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, कोलकत्ता।
60. मैसर्स इंडियन ब्रिक्स एंड इंसुलेशन कं. लि., एण्ड रांची रोड रिफ्रेक्टोरेज प्लांट ऑफ मैसर्स भारत रिफ्रेक्टोरेज लि., रांची।
61. मैसर्स बरारी लोयाबाद एंड लोदना कोक प्लांट्स ऑफ मैसर्स भारत कुकिंग कोल लि.,
62. मैसर्स सेंट्रल दुर्गस रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट लखनऊ।
63. मैसर्स सेंट्रल रोड टेक्नोलोजिकल्स रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट मैसूर।
64. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन लि., कानपुर।
65. मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज पलक्कड़, केरल।
66. मैसर्स फेक्ट, उद्योग मंडल, केरल।
67. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान नियूजप्रिंट लिमिटेड, कोटायम।
68. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान ऑर्गेनिंग केमिकल लिमिटेड, इरनाकुलम, केरल।
69. मैसर्स हिल, उद्योग मंडल, केरल।
70. मैसर्स इंडियन स्टैन्ड इस्टीट्यूट, कोलकत्ता।
71. मैसर्स नेशनल जूट मैनुफैक्चरिंग कार्पोरेशन (हेडक्वार्टर ऑफिस), कोलकत्ता।
72. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लि., चैन्नई।
73. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड, पुणे।
74. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड, पंचकुला।
75. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद।
76. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड, मछलीपटनम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश।
77. मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड, बंगलौर।
78. मैसर्स भारत अर्थ मूवरस लिमिटेड, बंगलौर।
79. मैसर्स आई. टी. आई. बंगलौर।
80. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर।
81. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद।
82. मैसर्स एच. एम. टी. बंगलौर (आल यूनिट कर्नाटक में)
83. मैसर्स नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीट्यूट ऑफ स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज एक्वेशन ट्रेनिंग (एन.आई.एस.आई. ई. टी.) हैदराबाद।

[सं. एम-38014/48/2000-एस एस -I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

(स्पष्टीकरण जापन)

इस मामले में छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि छूट के आवेदन पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लगा था किन्तु यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देने में किसी भी व्यक्ति के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S.O. 422.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 88 read with Section 91-A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the regular employees of the factories/establishments specified in the schedule from the operation of the said Act for a period up to and inclusive of the 30th September, 2002.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) The aforesaid establishment wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the name and designations of the exempted employees;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded;
- (4) The employer of the said factory/establishment shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;
- (5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under Sub-Section (1) of Section 45 of the said Act, or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purpose of :—
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of Section 44 for the said period; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
 - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
 - (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory to empowered to :
 - (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such inspector or other official and allow him to examine accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of personal and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employer, or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

Sl. No. Name of the Establishment/Factory.

1. All the Units of M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., (Marketing Division), New Delhi.
2. All the Units of M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Mumbai.
3. All the Units of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Mumbai.
4. M/s. Indian Oil Blending Ltd., Kolkata and Trombay.
5. M/s. Oil Corporation (Refineries and Pipelines Division) Guwahati.
6. All the units of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., BHEL House, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi.
7. M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana.
8. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Lucknow.
9. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur.
10. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
11. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur. Rajasthan.
12. M/s. National Aluminium Company Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
13. M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd., Kalol District Gandhinagar (Gujarat).
14. M/s. Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad (UP).
15. M/s. National Fertiliser Ltd., Bhatinda (Punjab).

16. M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogmandal, Kerala.
17. M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
18. M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Mumbai.
19. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad (UP) (including their Regional Offices in New Delhi and liaison officer at Agra).
20. M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Raibareli (UP).
21. M/s. Computer Maintenance Corporation, New Delhi.
22. M/s. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Kolar Gold Fields, Karnataka.
23. M/s. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Charkhi Dadri (Haryana).
24. M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
25. M/s. New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore.
26. M/s. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin, Kerala.
27. M/s. Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao.
28. M/s. Field Workshop and Marine Workshop of Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin.
29. M/s. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
30. M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Chennai.
31. M/s. Pawan Hans Ltd., New Delhi.
32. M/s. Mineral Corporation Ltd., Nagpur (Workshop Division).
33. The Computer Centre of M/s. State Bank of India, Mumbai.
34. Data Processing Department of M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai.
35. Margheta Workshop of M/s. North Eastern Coal Field, Assam.
36. M/s. Benedih Workshop & Giridih Coke Oven Plant of M/s. Coal India Ltd.
37. All the units of M/s. Central Silk Board, Bangalore.
38. Central Stores & Supply Division of M/s. National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.
39. M/s. Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation Ltd., (Marketing Division), New Delhi.
40. M/s. D.V.C. Power Stations Kumardhubi, Ramgarh & Howrah.
41. Factories belonging to M/s. ONGC at Cambay, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Dehradun.
42. M/s. Institute of Design and Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai.
43. M/s. Goa Meat Complex Ltd., Goa.
44. M/s. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur under the CSIR.
45. M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Jadavpur, (Kolkata).
46. M/s. National Aeronauticals Laboratory, Bangalore.
47. M/s. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
48. M/s. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
49. M/s. National Chemical Laboratory, New Delhi.
50. M/s. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.
51. M/s. Visvashwarya Industrial & Technological Museum, Kolkata.
52. M/s. Corporate Office of M/s. National Textile Corporation (MP) Ltd., Indore.
53. M/s. Corporate Office of M/s. National Textile Corporation (UP) Ltd., Kanpur.
54. Corporate Office of M/s. National Textile Corporation (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd., Chennai.
55. Corporate Office of M/s. N.T.C. (Delhi, Punjab Rajasthan and New Delhi).
56. Corporate Office of M/s. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum (Poojapuram), Trivandrum (including its Nirodh Factory at Kanagala and Perokada unit).
57. M/s. Directorate of Production Centre, Uttumanur, Kerala.
58. M/s. Central Tool Room, Ludhiana.
59. M/s. Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Kolkata.
60. M/s. Indian Bricks and Insulation Company Ltd., and Ranchi Road Refractories Plant of M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd., Ranchi.
61. M/s. Bararee Loyabad and Lodna Coke Plants of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
62. M/s. Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.
63. M/s. Central Road Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
64. British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.

65. M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Palakkad, Kerala
66. M/s. FACT, Udyogmandal, Kerala.
67. M/s. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam.
68. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ernakulam, Kerala.
69. M/s. HIL, Udyogmandal, Kerala.
70. M/s. Indian Standard Institute, Kolkata.
71. M/s. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (Headquarter office) Kolkata.
72. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Chennai.
73. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Pune.
74. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Panchkula.
75. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Hyderabad.
76. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Machilipatnam, A.P.
77. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
78. M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.
79. M/s. ITI, Bangalore.
80. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore.
81. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad.
82. M/s. HMT, Bangalore (Its all Units based in Karnataka).
83. M/s. National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISJET), Hyderabad.

[No. S-38014/48/2000-S.S.I.]

K. C. JAIN, Director.

Explanatory Memorandum

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as processing of the applications for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

का.आ. 423.—श्राव्य खान विनियम, 1961 के विनियम 17 के परन्तुक के अनुपालन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम व रोजगार मंत्रालय की दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1963 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2795 में श्रागे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की शीर्षक में, शीर्षक “भारत” के अन्तर्गत, उप-शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत की गई प्रविष्टियों में “(पू

कालिक अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम के पश्चात् खनन में डिग्री/डिप्लोमा देने वाले संस्थानों व प्राधिकरणों की सूची)” मद 17 और उसमें संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित मद व प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

1	2
“करिकुलम डेवलपमेंट सेन्टर” द्वितीय तल, टेक्नोलोजी भवन, आर.सी.टी. आई कैम्पस, सोला, अहमदाबाद-382481 (गुजरात)	“गवर्नमेंट पोलिटेक्नीक भुज में खान इंजीनिय- रिंग में डिप्लोमा”

[फाइल नं. एस-62012/1/92-आईएमएच-II]

एम.एस. आजाद, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :—मूल अधिसूचना का.आ. 2795 दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1963 द्वारा भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी और पिछला संशोधन दिनांक 9-2-2000 की अधिसूचना का.आ. 502 द्वारा किया गया था ।

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

S. O. 423.—In pursuance of the proviso to regulations 17 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Labour and Employment number S. O. 2795, dated the 23rd September, 1963 namely :—

In the Table to the said notification, under the heading, “INDIA” under sub-heading “(List of Institutions and authorities awarding Degree/ Diploma in Mining, after a full time course of study)”, after item 17 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely

1	2
“Curriculum Development Centre”, 2nd Floor, Technology Bhawan, R.C.T.I. Campus, Sola, Ahmedabad-382481, Gujarat	“Diploma in Mining Engineering at Government Polytechnic Bhuj”

[File No. S-62012/1/92-ISH-II]

M. S. AZAD, Under Secy.

Footnote :—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide S. O. 2795, dated 23rd September, 1963 and last amended vide notification S. O. 502, dated the 9th, February, 2000.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

1

2

का.आ. 424.—कोयला खान विनियम 1957 के विनियम 17 के परन्तुक के अनुपालन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम व रोजगार मंत्रालय के दिनांक 28 जून, 1961 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1599 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना के साथ लगी सारणी में, शीर्षक “भारत” के अन्तर्गत, उप-शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत (पूर्ण कालिक अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम के पश्चात् खनन विषय में डिग्री/डिप्लोमा देने वाले संस्थानों व प्राधिकारियों की सूची) मद 16 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित व प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

1

2

“करिकुलम डेवलपमेंट सेंटर” “गवर्नमेन्ट पालीटेक्नीक भुज
दूसरा तल, टेक्नॉलोजी भवन, में खनन इंजीनियरिंग
आर सी टी आई कैम्पस, सोल में डिप्लोमा”
अहमदाबाद-382481, गुजरात

[फाइल संख्या एस-62012/1/92 आई.एस.एच.-II]
एस.एस. आजाद, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी :— मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में का.आ. 1599 दिनांक 28 जून, 1961 द्वारा तथा पिछला संशोधन अधिसूचना का.आ. 501 दिनांक 9 फरवरी, 2000 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था।

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

S. O. 424.—In pursuance of the proviso to regulations 17 of the Coal Mines Regulations 1957, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Labour and Employment number S. O. 1599, dated the 28th June, 1961, namely :—

In the Table appended to the said notification under the heading, ‘INDIA’ under sub-heading “(List of Institutions and authorities awarding Degree/Diploma in Mining, after a full time course of study)”, after item 16 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely

“Curriculum Development “Diploma in Mining
Centre”, 2nd Floor, Techno- Engineering at
logy Bhawan. R.C.T.I. Government Poly-
Campus, Sola, Ahmedabad- technic Bhuj”
382481, Gujarat”

[File No. S-62012/1/92-ISH-II]

M. S. AZAD, Under Secy.

Footnote :—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide S. O. 1599, dated 28th June, 1961 and last amended vide notification S. O. 501, dated the 9th, February, 2000.

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2002

का.आ. 425.—खान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 83 की उपधारा (2) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा खान महानिरीक्षक (जिसे खान महानिदेशक के रूप में भी पदनामित किया गया है) को प्राधिकृत करती है कि यदि उसकी राय में लिग्नाइट डिपॉजिट पर कार्यरत किसी ओपनकास्ट कोयला खान में ऐसे हालात हैं कि कोयला खान विनियम, 1957 के विनियम 2 के उप विनियम (33) के साथ पठित विनियम 32 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन अनावश्यक या अव्यवहार्य है तो वह ऐसी खान को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन उपर्युक्त प्रावधानों से छूट प्रदान कर सकता है :—

1. उन्हें केवल ओवरवर्डन वैचो में न कि लिग्नाइट वैचो में होने वाले कार्य के पर्यवेक्षण के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है।
2. कोई कार्य उपरिवर्ती ग्राउंड के नीचे नहीं किया जाता और ओपनकास्ट बकिंग में 60 मीटर के दायरे में कोई भूमिगत कार्य मौजूद नहीं है।
3. यह छूट एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वैध होगी, किन्तु मुख्य खान निरीक्षक द्वारा लिखित में इसे नवीकृत किया जा सकता है।

[फा. सं. एस-29014/1/2001-आईएसएच-II]

एस.एस. आजाद, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2002

S. O. 425.—In pursuance of the sub-section (2) of section 83 of the Mines Act 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorizes the Chief Inspector of Mines (also designated as Director General of Mines Safety) to exempt subject to the condition specified below any opencast coal mine working lignite deposit from the operation of provisions of regulation 32, read with sub regulation (33) of regulation 2 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, if he is of the opinion that the conditions in the said mine are such as to render compliance with the said provisions unnecessary or impracticable :—

1. They are employed to supervise the operation only in overburden benches and not in lignite bench.

2. No working extend below superjacent ground and no underground workings exist within sixty meters of the opencast workings.

3. The relaxation shall be valid for a period of one year unless renewed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

[F. No. S-29014/1/2001-ISH-II]

M. S. AZAD, Under Secy.